"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today, probably turning to snow; tomorrow much colder and probably fair; fresh to strong southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,188. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

UNIONS BAN DRAFT, BUT SUPPORT WAR

British Labor Congress Against Conscription and Asquith Bill, but Won't Urge Repeal.

MILITARY CRISIS DOMINATES

Leaders, Appealing in Behalf of the Government, Win Fight Against More Agitation.

OTHER VOTES ARE HEAVY

Even Those Supporting the Compulsion Bill Are Against Permanent Conscription.

BRISTOL, Jan. 27.—Apparently contradictory votes were adopted at the labor conference today, condemning conscription in principle, opposing the Military Compulsion bill, but refusing to agitate for the repeal of the measure, which became law today. This was the result of the labor men's determination to display at one and the same time their unflinching opposition to militarism and their desire not to embarrass the Government in the prosecution of the war.

These views received expression in the speeches of the leaders, even those supporting the Government's compulsion scheme, such as Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education; George Henry Roberts, member of Parliament for Norwich, and Will Thorne, Social Democrat, saying that they were unalterably opposed to any permanent conscription system, but adding that the present military expediency compelled them to the conclusion that some such temporary plan was an absolute necessity.

Mr. Henderson, in a stirring speech in reply to charges of deception on the part of the Government, stated that for the first time in history the Premier and Secretary for War had invited the labor leaders to meet them to explain the situation. Mr. Henderson proceeded to refute other charges from Socialistic quarters that the Government had extended its war program in proportion as the numbers in the army increased.

He showed that the extension of the theatres of war had been brought about by the Central Powers, and that the Entente Allies had only sent armies where they were needed to meet fresh developments of the enemy, while all the demands for men were brought about by stern necessity.

Derby Enlistments Continue.

He made an interesting announcement concerning the continued success of the Earl of Derby's enlistment scheme, saying that since Dec. 15, when the original recruiting period closed, no fewer than 113,987 single men had enlisted, of whom 28,000 enlisted direct, instead of under the group system. The speaker said he regarded this as an excellent result of the reopening of the Derby scheme, for which he was responsible, and if this rate of enlistment continued six weeks, the Laborites would probably be in the position of realizing the hope that the Military Service bill would be rendered a dead letter.

The bill, Mr. Henderson contended, had been amended in a manner which ought to satisfy every one on the question of industrial compulsion. Furthermore, he said, he had obtained public as well as private pledges that the compulsory service measure would not be used for industrial compulsion.

The speaker appealed to the conference to remember that the country was in the midst of the greatest war that was ever known.

"Do not in this crisis," said Mr. Henderson, "so incite our men that by their own action, led by you but unable to be controlled by you, they may take a course that may bring about the most lamentable defeat this country and its allies have ever experienced."

Mr. Roberts pointed out that compulsion had often been used by the trade unionists. He thought that when the country was passing through such an unprecedented crisis it was justifiable to apply it for the defense of the country.

The miners' leader, P. Smillie, said that the Government required all the support it could obtain from the laborites and that nothing should be done to divide the country's determination to carry the Allies' fight against militarism domination, as represented by the Central Powers, to a successful issue.

These addresses did not shake the resolve of the delegates to declare against the militarism principle, but evidently checked the desire expressed in various quarters for repeal agitation. The more moderate counsel eventually prevailed over the extreme elements among the delegates, some of whom were inclined to heed inflammatory advice to use their united power and strike as a protest against compulsion.

Huge Vote Against Conscription.

The first resolution to come up was one protesting in the name of the National Labor Party against the adoption of conscription in any form. It read:

Resolved, That this National Labor Party protests emphatically against the adoption of conscription in any form, as it is against the spirit of British democracy and full of danger to the liberties of the people.

This was adopted by a vote of 1,706,000 against 219,000. This great majority was fully expected, as the workers of the country desired to express their condemnation of the principle of conscription.

The other resolution placed before the Congress read:

Resolved, That this conference declares its opposition to the Military Service bill, and in the event of it becoming law decides to agitate for its repeal.

Dr. Marion Philips of the Women's Labor League moved the resolution. She denied that present circumstances required such an emergency measure as the bill, which, she said, meant the

Continued on Page 3.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

NO PEACE TILL VICTORY KING TELLS COMMONS

Brief Prorogation Speech Emphasizes the Firm Purpose of the Nation.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—With the transaction of the formalities giving statutory force to the Military Service bill, the bill prolonging the life of Parliament and the Trading with the Enemy bill, Parliament was prorogued today until Feb. 15.

The King's speech of prorogation, which was read by Baron Buckmaster of Cheddington, Lord High Chancellor, was probably the briefest on record on such an occasion, but his references to the war were regarded as highly important.

"For eighteen months," he said, "my navy and army have been engaged, in concert with brave and steadfast allies, in defending our common liberties and the public law of Europe against unprovoked encroachments by the enemy. I am sustained by the determination of my people at home and overseas to carry our flag to a final, decisive victory. In this struggle, forced upon us by those who hold in light esteem the liberties and covenants which we regard as sacred, we shall not lay down our arms until we have vindicated the cause which carries with it the future of civilization.

"I rely with confidence upon the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects, which have never failed me, and I pray that Almighty God may give us His blessing."

The King thanked the House of Commons for the ungrudging liberality with which it has provided for the heavy demands of the war.

FRENCH WAR LOSSES TOTAL 2,500,000

Of These 800,000 Were Killed, Says French Deputy in England.

BRISTOL, Jan. 27.—M. Longuet, a French Socialist Deputy, who addressed the Labor Conference here today, was questioned regarding the French losses.

He stated that 800,000 soldiers had been killed, 1,400,000 had been wounded, and 300,000 had been taken prisoners.

The French Government has at no time given out any reports as to casualties in the war. The figures stated by the French Deputy at Bristol are the first to come direct from a French source. Estimates of the losses of all belligerent nations, quoted in a special cable to THE TIMES last July, and covering practically the first year of the war, put the total of French killed at 400,000, the wounded at 700,000, and the missing and prisoners at 300,000.

NEW $15,000,000 LOAN IS MADE TO FRANCE

Same Group of Banks as Financed Similar Credit in Fall in Syndicate.

An additional French credit loan of $15,000,000 has just been arranged by William P. Bonbright & Co., Incorporated, who have formed a syndicate for the absorption of the acceptances. The first allotment of $15,000,000, accepted last November, was widely distributed among American banking institutions in the larger cities. The group of banks participating in the new loan is with few exceptions the same as before.

This credit, like the one placed last November, will run for one year, and will cost the borrower 6½ per cent. Acceptances will be drawn by the borrowers in France and accepted by banking institutions on this side who have participated in the handling of the loan. This second $15,000,000 will be divided into three instalments, each of $5,000,000, and will be parceled out in the following manner:

Drafts will be drawn at three months' sight, with three renewals, each for three months, to the order of and indorsed by the drawer on the several members of the American syndicate. Each member of the American syndicate will be drawn upon according to his respective participation. The system of discounts arranged is the same as that which applied to the first $15,000,000.

This credit is not for the French Government, but is made with governmental approval inasmuch as French industrial interests of the highest rank will profit by the loan. The loan is said by the bankers to be unusually beneficial to the American export trade, since it facilitates commercial transactions with France, avoids delays and absolutely assures the expenditure of this money in this country. The loan is secured by collateral comprising notes of the Government of the French Republic, which have been deposited.

C. C. GRISWOLD DIES, F. W. WOOLWORTH AID

Vice President of Company Was Forty-eight Years Old and Had $100,000 a Year Salary.

Charles C. Griswold, Vice President of the F. W. Woolworth Company, proprietors of the nation-wide chain of 5, 10, and 15 cent stores of that name, died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at his home, 993 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Griswold, who was 48 years old, was promoted a year ago, after a long career in the service of the Woolworth stores, to the position which he held when he died. He was in active management of the Woolworth stores at a salary of $100,000 a year.

Mr. Griswold came to this city from Evanston, Ill., two years ago. As a small boy he started in the service of one of the first Woolworth stores. He gradually rose from office boy to become manager of the store in Evanston, and then had charge of departments of the entire business before he was brought to this city to become the active manager of the business.

Mr. Griswold purchased the W. H. Calvin estate at Green Lake, Wis., about a year ago as a Summer home. He took a prominent part in Evanston civic affairs before coming to New York. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country, Edgewater Golf, Glenview Golf, and Evanston Country Clubs.

Mr. Griswold took the place of Carson C. Peck, another man who had been interested with F. W. Woolworth in his earliest ventures and had risen to occupy the highest active position in the company at the time of his death, on April 29 last.

Mr. Griswold leaves a wife and two daughters, Louise and Laura. The funeral will take place from his home at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

DELIGHTFUL SEASONS—Asheville, N. C. Compared with the most renowned resorts of the old world. Elegantly equipped hotels. Reached by SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Information, N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

VON PAPEN SOUGHT MUNITIONS HERE

Seized Letters of German Military Attache Show His Dealings with Projectile Co.

WAS BUSY UP TO DAY HE LEFT

Had Conference with George W. Hoadley, Capt. Tauscher, and Carl Heynen.

MEMORANDUM OF IT FOUND

Bridgeport Projectile Company Reported That It Could Not Meet the German Specifications.

More papers, seized by the British from the effects of Captain von Papen, the ex-Military Attaché of the German Embassy when he touched at Falmouth on Jan. 5, are published this morning in The Providence Journal. One set consists of a letter by Walter H. Knight, President of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, dated Sept. 11, to Carl Heynen of 60 Wall Street, discussing the technical terms on which it would be possible for his company to deliver shells, and a memorandum of a conference between George W. Hoadley, Captain von Papen, Captain Hans Tauscher, and Mr. Heynen concerning the same matters, which was held the day before Captain von Papen sailed.

The other document is a letter written by Edward Lyell Fox on Dec. 21 to Lieutenant Herbster, U. S. N., in the American Embassy at Berlin. In this the prospects of the next Presidential election are discussed. Here are the papers:

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 11, 1915.
Mr. Carl Heynen, Treasurer, Room 1,807, 60 Wall Street, New York City:

Dear Sir:

Specifications and drawings for 3,015 shrapnel cases and 4.11 high explosive shell duly received, and beg to advise as follows:

First—We will be unable to furnish steel under both physical and chemical specifications owing to the fact that manufacturers of steel in the United States will only assume responsibility under one of these requirements. Our quotations are based on furnishing steel as per physical requirements only, as this, in our opinion, is the most essential.

Second—Shrapnel cases: The steel already ordered will not be suitable for the new case, owing to the fact that it is greater in length and diameter than the present style. The additional cost covering material, labor, tools, &c., will be 50 cents per case. This does not include diaphragm or head, only the finished and banded case, in accordance with new drawings and specifications furnished.

Third—High explosive shell: Price on this shell in lots of 500,000 is $12 each. This does not include the head, but includes the finished shell in all other respects, also the banding of same, all in accordance with drawings and specifications furnished. The above prices are based on present market conditions of labor material. Yours very truly,

THE BRIDGEPORT PROJECTILE COMPANY,
By (sign.) Walter H. Knight, President.

MEMORANDUM OF INTERVIEW
Between
Mr. George W. Hoadley, Captain F. von Papen, Captain Hans Tauscher, and Mr. Carl Heynen.
New York, Dec. 21, 1915.

It was agreed that the American shrapnel shell shall be manufactured until instructions to the contrary are received.

Mr. Hoadley stated that it would take at least three months to get the tools necessary for the manufacture of shell of any different design.

Mr. Hoadley stated that since the date of the original contract, wages to skilled labor had increased 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. and the price of steel 50 per cent. to 100 per cent.

Mr. Hoadley stated that the American steel manufacturers never guarantee both the chemical and the physical specifications of steel; that they guarantee either the chemical or the physical only. American steel never comes up to the German specifications because of its different process of manufacture.

In case that shells of German design are ordered, it will be impossible to make firing tests unless a gun and the necessary accessories are shipped from Germany here. As a substitute it is suggested to make such firing test in a bomb-proof place by electrical explosion.

It was agreed that Mr. Hoadley, till date, has complied with all the conditions of the contract of April 1, with the exception of the commencement of delivery of shells, which is due to force majeure, i. e., to failure to timely obtain the delivery of machinery and tools, occasioned by strikes in the machine factories.

This is the letter from Edward Lyell Fox to Lieutenant Herbster, U. S. N.:

December 21, 1915.

Lieutenant Herbster, U. S. N.,
American Embassy,
Berlin, Germany.

My Dear Herbster:

I am back, delighted to find that the movement for preparedness has taken big proportions. Most of all the people want it, all the newspapers and magazines find that it is wanted and are now taking it up on a big scale; so are the politicians. The Democrats will no doubt use preparedness as a sort of halo; the "we did it" idea. In the coming campaign the Republicans will also claim a credit for it. It will get through Congress because the average Congressman generally, if the pressure is strong enough, follows the sentiment of the country. This sentiment is real. It is so real that the box office crowd of the moving-picture business is coming out with preparedness on the screen.

About the election: Wilson will be the Democratic candidate; but, unless Roosevelt starts another third-party ticket, Wilson is doomed to lose. The most rabid English sympathizers are against Wilson; so is the entire German element. Roosevelt, whom everybody thought down and out, has bobbed up again. On Saturday night Gary and a lot of other very important men gave a dinner to Roosevelt, and no newspaper men were allowed to be present. There is just a chance that Teddy may get the Republican nomination. He is not on the outs with Barnes today as much as is generally believed. Also, all the petty

Continued on Page 4.

PINEHURST, N. C. Centre of outdoor sports. Hotel Carolina, Holly Inn, Berkshire, now open.—Advt.

Admiral Beatty Urges Britain to Turn to God; Religious Revival Needed to End the War

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 28.—Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander of the First British Battle Cruiser Squadron, whose ships defeated the Germans in the North Sea, has made a stirring appeal for a great religious revival in England as a necessary step to victory in the war. In a letter read at the annual convention of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge he writes:

"Surely Almighty God does not intend this war to be just a hideous fracas or a blood-drunken orgy. There must be a purpose in it. Improvement must come out of it.

"In what direction? France has already shown us the way and has risen out of her ruined cities with a revival of religion that is wonderful. Russia has been welded into a whole, and religion plays a great part. England still remains to be taken out of the stupor or self-satisfaction and complacency into which her flourishing condition has steeped her. Until she can be stirred out of this condition, until a religious revival takes place, just so long will the war continue.

"When she can look on the future with humbler eyes and a prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days toward the end. Your society is helping to this end, and so is helping to bring the war to a successful end."

AUTO WRECKS TRAIN; BOTH DRIVERS DIE

Dr. A. S. Higgins Runs in Path of Pennsylvania Flier at Allenwood, N. J.

HIS WIFE IS BADLY HURT

Collision Sent Engine Over Embankment, Crushing Berrien, but the Passengers Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENWOOD, N. J., Jan. 27.—Persons at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station here awaiting local trains to Long Branch and Lakewood drew back close against the station wall as the Philadelphia-Long Branch Express swept by at 5:20 o'clock this evening with a roar and clang and a rush of air that carried cinders and bits of paper whirling along in the suction behind it. In an instant the train had rushed by, a blur of brilliant windows, swinging and swaying behind the black bulk of a locomotive from the cab window of which peered the face of Tom Berrien, the engineer.

The dust cloud settled and men and women stepped toward the tracks again to peer up them for the more sedate locals when there came a crash, a shriek, and the sound of squealing air brakes, escaping steam, and the bang and clatter of a racing train brought suddenly to reduced speed.

From ahead of the locomotive those on the station platform saw the wreckage of an automobile flung this way and that. They saw the bodies of a man and a woman tossed into the air like straws that settled with thuds yards away and in the ditch beside the tracks. They saw the flier buck and jerk on the tracks, as the air brakes gripped the wheels. They saw the locomotive plunge as it left the tracks, saw it bound over the ties for a hundred feet or so, and then saw it pitch over a ten-foot embankment and come to a stop, a twisted mass from which live steam rushed with the sound of a factory whistle.

At the first sound a dozen men had started running up the tracks. By the time they reached the train scores of other men, and women, too, who had been passengers, were hurrying, white-faced, out onto the right of way, beside the tracks. The train crew had slid and scrambled down the embankment, and now, their figures silhouetted against the red of the firebox, they were working like mad to release Tom Berrien, who had gone over the bank with his locomotive, and who now lay crushed beneath its wreckage.

Others had run back to where two figures lay. They were a man and a woman, and both were living, though senseless. Some one recognized them as Dr. A. S. Higgins of Manasquan and Mrs. Higgins. They had visited Lakewood in the doctor's automobile in the afternoon and had been on their way home when the flier struck them. Why Dr. Higgins had driven onto the tracks was a mystery, for he must have known the train was due and the crossing, though unguarded, was not obstructed and the headlight of Berrien's locomotive must have showed for many yards up the tracks.

An automobile was procured, and Dr. and Mrs. Higgins were put in it and driven at full speed to the Anna May Hospital in Spring Lake, six miles away. From the hospital friends learned later that Dr. Higgins had died without recovering consciousness.

Berrien, too, was dead when he was released from the wreck. The shock of the collision, which was tremendous, seemed to have derailed the heavy locomotive, its tender, and the express car following it. They had bounded over the rails until the pilot wheels of the locomotive caught in a cross-over switch. Then it had been thrown to one side and had slipped over the bank. The tender and the first car followed it, the car hanging up-ended over the bank with its rear trucks still caught among the ties. No one was in it.

The fireman was carried over with his engineer, but he was thrown clear of the wreck, and, although he was bruised and scalded slightly she refused to go to a hospital.

The accident tied up the line for some time, but the frightened passengers were transferred to another train, hastily made up, and carried to their destination in Long Branch. Long Branch was Berrien's home, and the train crew which brought the passengers there also brought the news to Berrien's family of his death at his post.

MAY FORCE WORKMEN TO AID BRITISH LOAN

Proposal for Compulsory Investment Expected in Next Commons Session.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is understood that when Parliament reassembles next month to consider financial matters and vote a new war credit, the budget will be submitted at the earliest possible moment, and it is likely to contain some new and drastic taxation proposals.

It is likely to include a scheme for compulsory investment in the war loan of a proportion of the earnings of the community, the aim being thus to reach the enhanced earnings of workers engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other Government necessities.

CUBA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA & All Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily. Atlantic Coast Line Office, B'way & 29th St.—Advt.

$2,000,000 IS GIVEN TO AID WAR JEWS

Estimate of Contributions in the United States Yesterday on Relief Day.

$250,000 NEW YORK'S PART

50,000 Men and Women Sell Tags in Streets Here—President Wilson Buys Twice.

Generous was the country-wide giving for the relief of Jews suffering in war-stricken countries. Jewish Relief Day, the day set apart by Presidential proclamation and by the Governors of many States for Jewish relief, was observed yesterday all over the country. Last night the managers of the committees having charge of the collections here estimated that $2,000,000 had been contributed throughout the United States, and that of this amount $250,000 represented the day's contribution in this city.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War said that about $4,500 had been taken in through its office in the Pulitzer Building. The mail brought assurances of approximately $30,000, but the work of sorting the money sent in by mail was not completed beyond the state where a rough estimate could be given. It is estimated that of the amount received in this city $150,000 came through the Woman's Proclamation Committee in its sale of certificates.

The People's Relief Committee for the Jewish War Sufferers, which had collectors scattered all over the city, estimated late last night that it had collected $100,000. The returns showed that, as on a previous occasion, the east side led in the amount collected. From this section $19,000 was added to the fund. The work of collecting it was difficult, because $4,000 was in nickels and $1,000 in pennies. It is estimated that in Harlem $15,000 was collected; Brooklyn, $16,000; the Bronx, $10,000; the financial district, $2,500; the Fifth Avenue district, $3,000; upper west side, including the theatrical district, $6,000; the Chelsea district, $3,000. No returns were given out from the Fort George district and the section lying to the north of it.

The Independent Order of Brith Abraham, through Judge Leon Sanders, its Grand Marshal; Max L. Hollander, Grand Secretary, and Adolph Rosenbaum, Chairman of the Charity Fund, turned over to the Jewish Relief Committee a check for $15,000, which the organization pledged for Jewish relief at the meeting in Carnegie Hall.

President Wilson Tagged.

Aided by the mild weather, the thousands of volunteer collectors combed the city from daylight until long after the lights were lit. Everybody was tagged, including President Wilson. Indeed, he bought two tags, one from Dr. David S. Sola Pool during the ministers' meeting in Aeolian Hall and one from Miss Ruth V. Kahn as he left the hall.

Miss Moisiff, one of the volunteers, received a ten-dollar gold piece from Jacob H. Schiff. She caught him as he was leaving his office at 52 William street, and he smiled as he dropped the coin into the collection box.

It was reported by the returning workers that in many instances employes in factories had contributed their dinner money. This was particularly true among Italian workers on the east side.

Nearly 50,000 volunteer workers spread throughout the city yesterday morning, each carrying either the small white collection boxes and more than a million small tags put out by the People's Relief Committee, or the certificates containing the President's proclamation issued by the Central Committee. The collectors, and they were young and old, rich and poor, men and women, started for their posts with an enthusiasm that did not diminish during the day. The collectors who carried the small, white boxes told stories that indicated the generous response made to their appeal. It was not confined to any race or creed; all gave. In the eastern district north of Chatham Square and south of Fourteenth Street the contents of the boxes averaged $17, and this was made up in nearly every case of pennies and small coins.

Those sent out with the proclamation certificates found a ready market. These were disposed of by the Women's Proclamation Committee, which acted in co-operation with the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War. There were 22,000 women in the field for the Women's Committee, and these represented the 500,000 women in the Federation of Jewish Sisterhoods and the City Federation of Women's Clubs. By sundown last evening requests for $120,000 worth of certificates had come through the mail and to the office of the Central Committee in the Pulitzer Building in Park Row.

Until late in the night the rooms of the Women's Committee and those of the Central Committee were the scene of the greatest activity. In the former Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, President of the Federation of Jewish Sisterhoods and the Chairman of the Committee, and Mrs. Harry Kraft, the Treasurer, sat with a corps of assistants about a small table and directed the movements of the workers in the field.

"No Time For Shirkers."

"No time for shirkers now. We want workers only," was the word that went out from Albert Lucas, the Executive Secretary of the committee, and no one shirked. In the office of Harry Fischel, the Treasurer of the committee, a dozen workers were busy under his

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MARDI GRAS, NEW ORLEANS, 1916. SOUTHERN RAILWAY Office, 264 Fifth Ave., will give you information.—Advt.

'PREPARE,' PRESIDENT WILSON PLEADS, 'NO MAN CAN BE SURE OF THE MORROW;' SAYS HE IS READY TO FIGHT FOR HONOR

Nation, No Longer Provincial, Must Be Prepared to Defend Its Principles

From President Wilson's speech to the Railway Business Association at the Waldorf-Astoria last night:

We can no longer be a provincial nation.

Let no man dare to say, if he would speak the truth, that the question of preparation for national defense is a question of war or of peace.

If there is one passion more deep-seated in the hearts of our fellow countrymen than another, it is the passion for peace. No nation in the world ever more instinctively turned away from the thought of war than this nation to which we belong. Partly because, in the plenitude of its power, in the unrestricted area of its opportunities, it has found nothing to covet in the possessions and power of other nations.

I have sought to maintain peace against very great, and sometimes very unfair odds, and I am ready at any time to use every power that is in me to prevent such a catastrophe as war coming upon this country, so that it is not permissible for any man to say with anxiety that the defense of the nation has the least tinge in it of desire for power which can be used to bring on war.

But, gentlemen, there is something that the American people love better than they love peace. They love the principles upon which their political life is founded. They are ready at any time to fight for the vindication of their character and of their honor. They will at no time seek a contest, but they will at no time cravenly avoid it, because if there is one thing that the country ought to fight for and that every nation ought to fight for, it is the integrity of its own convictions. We cannot surrender our convictions. I would rather surrender territory than surrender those ideals which are the staff of life for the soul itself. And because we hold certain ideals, we have thought it was right we should hold them for others as well as for ourselves.

America has more than once given evidence of the generosity and disinterestedness of its love of liberty. It has been willing to fight for the liberty of others as well as for its own liberty. The world sneered when we set out for the liberation of Cuba, but the world does not sneer any longer. The world now knows what it was then loath to believe that a nation can sacrifice its own interests and its own blood for the sake of the liberty and happiness of another people. And whether by one process or another, we have made ourselves in some sort the champions of free government and national sovereignty in both continents of this hemisphere.

We must all of us think, from this time out, gentlemen, in terms of the world, and must learn what it is that America has set out to maintain as a standard bearer for all those who love liberty and justice and the righteousness of political action.

I cannot tell you what the international relations of this country will be tomorrow; and I use the word literally. And I would not dare keep silent and let the country suppose that tomorrow was certain to be as bright as today.

HOUSE IN BERLIN; MAY SEE KAISER

Wilson's Emissary Spends the Day in Conference with Ambassador Gerard.

OTHER ENVOYS TO MEET HIM

Will Meet German Statesmen and Leaders of Industry at Embassy Dinner Tonight.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Colonel House, who arrived here from Switzerland at 10 o'clock this morning, spent practically the rest of the day in heart-to-heart talks with Ambassador Gerard, whose guest he is.

He stopped long enough this afternoon to receive American correspondents, but gave out nothing of interest or importance, and was equally Sphinxlike to the lone German journalist present. Colonel House said his overnight trip to Berlin had been most comfortable. He had not yet seen enough of the town to make comparisons between now and last May. He had found Paris practically unchanged. He smilingly disclaimed a rumor current here that he had a peace dove concealed about his person. He thought it possible that if the Kaiser returned to Berlin in the next few days an opportunity to see his Majesty might be accorded.

In any event Colonel House will have a chance to talk with the Imperial Chancellor and Foreign Minister von Jagow at a dinner to be given by Ambassador Gerard on Friday. It is understood that on the plea of fatigue he has dodged numerous outside social events that were to have been held in his honor, including a dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce at the Adlon on Saturday.

The Berlin papers are taking a lively but discreet interest in Colonel House's visit, all referring to the fact that he was received by the Kaiser shortly before the war. The Tageblatt tells its readers that while Colonel House has not expressed himself as to the nature of his mission it has not been denied so far that it concerns itself chiefly with the burning question of neutral commerce. The German papers also feature a brief interview, coming via Carlsruhe, which a German correspondent had with Colonel House in Basle, wherein he is described as "giving the impression of a quiet and benevolent observer without any vestige of anti-German prejudice when in emotional language he laments the world war with its horrors."

Ambassadors Plan to Meet House.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (via London.)—American diplomatic representatives in capitals other than London, Paris, and Berlin are planning trips to confer with Colonel E. M. House at points along his route of travel on the Continent.

Ambassador Penfield will come from Vienna to Berlin this week; Ambassador Page, from Rome, will meet the Colonel in Switzerland, while Ambassador Morgenthau, the furthest removed of all of the Ambassadors from the route traveled by Colonel House, will make the long trip from Constantinople, if possible, to meet the President's representative before the latter's return to France and England.

Colonel House, therefore, will be able to convey to the President fairly complete reports on the situation as seen through the eyes of American representatives in the capitals of the belligerents. He will also have the fullest opportunity of learning the German view of the situation direct from leading German statesmen at dinners which Ambassador Gerard has arranged.

Pleading indisposition, he received only two visits today, one from Count von Moltke, a descendant of the Field Marshal, and the other from Dr. Benjamin Battin, unofficial peace propagandist.

Extra Drawing Room and Compartment Cars to Florida. Seaboard Florida Ltd., 2:16 P. M. Quickest, best equipped Florida train Seaboard Air Line, 1,184 Broadway.—Advt.

SEEKS TO MODIFY WARFARE AT SEA

Lansing Addresses Note to Italy Regarding the Arming of Merchantmen.

MAY MEAN CHANGED POLICY

Secretary Reported to be Seeking Agreement as to Methods of Submarines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Diplomatic steps have been taken by Secretary of State Lansing in the direction of endeavoring to bring about the abandonment of the use of guns on merchant vessels of belligerent nations, especially those carrying passengers, to meet the changed condition caused by submarine warfare.

A communication, having this general object in view, has been sent to at least one of the belligerent nations in Europe, and there were indications today, following a visit by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, to the State Department that the question of the status of armed merchantmen of belligerents was being taken up with more than one of the belligerents, if not with all.

Secretary Lansing announced late today that a communication dealing with the status of armed merchantmen of belligerents had been sent to a "foreign power or powers." He declined to say to what power or powers the note had been sent or to give any intimation of its contents. It is understood, however, that such a communication has been delivered to the Italian Ambassador here for delivery to his Government, and that in this communication the State Department has expressed its disapproval of the new practice of sending Italian merchantmen in this country armed with guns large enough to riddle a submarine at a distance of six miles.

It is understood that in this communication the United States Government has indicated that in the circumstances of a particular case of an armed merchantman entering American ports and leaving them, might cause embarrassment and possible controversy, if it was afterward sunk by a submarine.

While the United States Government, prior to the beginning of submarine warfare, admitted the right of a merchant vessel to carry a defensive armament, it expressed in an explanatory communication to Germany its disapproval of a practice that compelled it to pass on a belligerent merchant vessel's intended use, which opinion, if proved subsequently to be erroneous, might be a ground for a charge of unneutral conduct.

Wants Agreement on Submarine Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The Washington correspondent of The Chicago Daily News sends the following:

"The United States Government as the friend of all the belligerents has made an effort through diplomatic channels to obtain an agreement between Germany and Austria on one hand and Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, and Japan on the other that will bring submarine warfare within the rules of international law and thus assure the safety of human life on peaceful merchantmen.

"Secretary Lansing several days ago gave a memorandum to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and transmitted copies as well to the Russian and Japanese Embassies and the Belgian Legation for communication to their Governments, proposing that the Allies should discontinue their practice of arming any of their merchant ships and that the Teutonic powers agree not to torpedo merchantmen without warning, but to exercise the right of visit and search, and, if conditions of international law required the destruction of the vessel as a prize, that passengers and crew be removed to a place of safety.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

MIND CHANGED AS TO NEEDS

Would Be Derelict Did He Not Warn of Possible Foreign Danger.

NO FEAR OF MILITARISM

Must Be Ready Not Only to Defend Ourselves, but All Western Hemisphere.

JOIN ARMY TO INDUSTRY

Train Citizens for War While Keeping to Daily Life—Woe to the Marplot.

President Wilson opened his campaign for his preparedness program last night at a brilliant dinner given by the Railway Business Association in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf. There he spoke in no uncertain terms of the steps this country should take and his remarks on this topic met with enthusiastic response on the part of his 1,250 auditors.

"How can Americans differ about the safety of America?" he asked. "Dont' think I have any anxiety about the outcome. I haven't the slightest."

Again at the dinner of the Motion Picture Board of Trade at the Biltmore Hotel the President challenged any who might stand in his way in ringing terms, and found that he had struck a responsive chord.

Perhaps the most enthusiastic demonstrations came at the dinner at the Waldorf, when he said that the only way to get things done at this critical time was to do them. Speeches would not make votes, he said, and no man could hide behind excuses and retain the confidence of the public.

"The goods have got to be delivered," he said. "I hope for my part that every man in public life gets just what is coming to him."

At first there was laughter at this play on words and then the diners, reading a deeper import in the statement, gave cheer after cheer.

Ashamed Not to Change.

The President said that steps toward preparedness and the establishment of an army of 500,000 trained men who could be called upon for immediate service, should be taken up with as little delay as possible.

He chided the extremists on either side of the question. His own position he explained in full, admitting that many might think that he had changed his mind on the question of preparedness since his message to Congress more than a year ago, when he said that he did not consider preparedness a pressing question.

"More than a year has gone by since then," he said, "and I would be ashamed of myself if I had not learned something in the fourteen months." He added that he would not last long in public esteem if it were not possible for him to change his mind in such a time as this when no man could foretell what tomorrow would bring.

"I use that literally," he said, referring to the word "tomorrow," adding that there was no man who could tell what international relations would arise overnight or whether tomorrow would be as bright as today.

These remarks were all greeted with generous applause. There was more sustained cheering when he said: "I have changed my mind on another question. A year ago I was not in favor of a tariff board."

He talked, too, of his Mexican policy, saying that aggression by the United States in that direction would turn away the other American republics when now they were beginning to show most implicit confidence in our attitude. These republics, he said, would look to Europe rather than to the north if we sought to take charge of the affairs of Mexico.

Tribute to Republican.

President Wilson took the occasion to pay tribute also to "the Republican leader of the minority in Congress" for the address he delivered in Congress the other day in favor of supporting the Administration's preparedness plan. He wished, he said, to express his respect and his obligation to the minority leader.

Referring briefly to the position taken by the United States in Cuba, President Wilson said that in what it had done, the United States had shown the world that a nation could be unselfish to the point of shedding its blood for another people. That, he said, had shown the true chivalry of the country; to proceed in Mexico might disrupt all that and have a tremendous effect for the worse on the politics of the world.

Again discussing preparedness, the President said that this country would never accept militarism. The emphasis in all plans for preparedness, he said, should be placed on the industrial and

civil side, although soldiers must be trained.

He expressed the opinion that the country was already of one mind about the improvement of the navy.

The dinner at the Waldorf was probably the largest ever held at that hotel, and it marked the close of a day of continued expressions of good-will for the President. When Mr. Wilson rose to speak at the dinner his auditors were on their feet like a flash, waving American flags and cheering. The President quieted them in a few minutes.

The most sustained applause came when the President spoke in emphatic terms about the need of the country to stand together, regardless of partisanship, to properly prepare for its future welfare, and when he taunted others—possibly Bryan, possibly Roosevelt—he did not mention names, for attempting to make capital, political or otherwise, on the situation which confronted the country. His advocacy of a tariff board also started his audience to shouting its approval.

Mrs. Wilson Hears Speech.

Every seat on the main floor, balcony, and galleries was occupied; scores of the diners were placed at tables in other rooms, space being cleared for them on the main floor when the speaking began.

Mrs. Wilson occupied a box in the second balcony tier above and to the right of the President. She arrived at 9 o'clock, and the diners and others rose and cheered her. Scores of those who had brought opera glasses turned them on the Wilson box and frankly stared.

The President arose and bowed to his wife, his face in a broad, happy smile. Several times after that he looked up to where she was seated and smiled or nodded.

A tribute to the "first lady of the land" was paid by George A. Post, President of the association, who presided. Mrs. Wilson bowed graciously.

The grand ballroom presented a brilliant spectacle. The entire ceiling was covered by a huge American flag, and a thousand other smaller flags were draped from the boxes and hung upon every pillar or post that could be discovered by the decorators.

President Wilson never got a more hearty reception than he did upon his coming here yesterday. From the moment he left his train at the Pennsylvania station in the morning, until the dinner he was, whenever he ventured from the hotel, the centre of thousands of eyes. It was as if the coming political campaign and the preparedness talk had aroused the people to a new interest in the affairs of their country. Everywhere, as the leader of a preparedness movement, the President found that he was popular.

At the dinner at the Waldorf President Wilson had the seat of honor at the right of Mr. Post. At Mr. Post's other hand was Mayor Mitchel. It was a thoroughly nonpolitical, nonpartisan group at the speakers' table, however, most of the men representing large railroad interests.

The President's Address.

Here is the President's speech at the Waldorf:

Mr. Toastmaster and Ladies and Gentlemen: The exactions of my official duties have recently been so great that it has been very seldom indeed that I could give myself so great a pleasure as that which I am enjoying tonight. It is a great pleasure to come and be greeted in such generous fashion by men so thoughtful as yourselves and so deeply engaged in some of the most important undertakings of the nation; and I consider it a privilege to be permitted to lay before you some of the things to which we ought to give our most careful and deliberate consideration.

The question, it seems to me, which most demands clarification just now is the question to which your toastmaster has referred—the question of preparation for national defense. [Applause.] It is, it stands in need of clarification because, singularly enough, it has been deeply clouded by passion and prejudice. It is very singular that a question, the elements of which are so simple and so obvious, should have been so beclouded by the discussions of men of high motive, men of purpose as handsome as any of us may claim, and yet apparently incapable of divesting themselves of that habit of prejudice which consists in thinking the contents of their own mind to be the contents of the mind of the world. ["Hear, hear!" Applause.] For, gentlemen, while America is a very great nation, while America contains all the elements of fine force and accomplishment, America does not constitute the major part of the world.

"How Can Americans Differ?"

We live in a world which we did not make, which we cannot alter, which cannot think in a different condition from that which actually exists. It would be a hopeless piece of provincialism to suppose that because we think differently from the rest of the world we are at liberty to assume that the rest of the world will permit us to enjoy that thought without disturbance. [Applause.]

It is a surprising circumstances also, that men should allow partisan feeling or personal ambition to creep into the discussion of this fundamental thing, namely, Americans differ about the safety of America? [Great applause.]

And I, for my part, am ambitious that America should do a greater and more difficult thing than the great nations on the other side of the water have done. In all the belligerent countries men, without distinction of party, have drawn together to accomplish a successful prosecution of the war. It was no more difficult and a more desirable thing that all Americans should put partisan preposession aside and draw together for the successful prosecution of peace? [Applause.] That is the distinction for America, and I believe that America is going to enjoy that distinction. [Applause.]

Only the other day the leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives delivered a speech that showed that he was ready, and I take it for granted that the men behind him were ready, to forget party lines in order that all men may act with a common mind and impulse for the service of the country. [Great applause.] And I want, upon this first public occasion to pay my tribute of respect and obligation to him. [Applause.]

Only American Left to Help.

I find it very hard indeed to approach this subject without very deep emotion, gentlemen; because, when we speak of America and the things that are to be conserved in her, does it not call a wonderful picture into your mind? America is young still, she is not yet even in the heydey of her development and power. Think of the great treasures of youth and energy and ideal purpose still to be drawn from the deep sources from which this nation has always drawn its light. Think of the service which those forces can and must render to the rest of the world. Think of the position into which America has been drawn, almost in spite of herself, by the circumstances of the present day. She alone is free to help find things wherever they show themselves in the world. And she is forced, also, whether she will or no, in the decades immediately ahead of us, to furnish the world with its chief economic guidance and assistance.

It is very fine to remember what ideals will be back of that assistance. Economic assistance in itself is not necessarily handsome. It is a legitimate thing to make money, but it is not an ideal thing to make money. Money brings with it power, which may be well or ill employed. And, it should be the pride of America always to employ her money to the highest purpose.

And yet, if we are drawn into the maelstrom that now surges across the water and swirls even in the eastern regions of the world, we shall not be permitted to keep a free hand to do the high things that we intend to do. And it is necessary that we should examine ourselves and so order that we can make certain that the tasks imposed upon us will be performed, and well performed.

No Longer a Provincial Nation.

America has been reluctant to match her wits with the rest of the world. When I face a body of men like this it is almost incredible to remember that only yesterday they were afraid to put their wits into free competition with the world. The best brains in the world afraid to match brains with the rest of the world! We have preferred to be provincial. We have preferred to stand behind protecting devices. And now we are thrust out to do, on a scale never dreamed of in recent generations in America, the business of the world.

We can no longer be a provincial nation.

Let no man dare to say, if he would speak the truth, that the question of preparation for national defense is a question of war or of peace. If there is one passion more deep seated in the hearts of our fellow countrymen than another, it is the passion for peace. [Applause.] No nation in the world ever more instinctively turned away from the thought of war than this nation to which we belong, partly because, in the plenitude of its power, in the unrestricted area of its opportunities, it has found nothing to covet in the possessions and power of other nations.

There is no spirit of aggrandizement in America. There is no desire on the part of any thoughtful and conscientious American man to take one foot of territory from any nation in the world. [Applause.]

And I myself share to the bottom of my heart that profound love of peace. [Applause.] I have sought to maintain peace against very great, and sometimes very unfair odds, [applause,] and I am ready at any time to use every power that is in me to prevent such a catastrophe as war coming upon this country.

Ready to Fight for Honor.

So that it is not permissible for any man to say with anxiety that the defense of the nation has the least tinge in it of desire for power which can be used to bring on war. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen, there is something that the American people love better than they love peace. They love the principles upon which their political life is founded. They are ready at any time to fight for the vindication of their character and of their honor. [Applause.]

They will at no time seek a contest, but they will at no time cravenly avoid it. [Applause.] Because if there is one thing that the country ought to fight for and that every nation ought to fight for, it is the integrity of its own convictions.

We cannot surrender our convictions. I wound rather surrender territory than surrender those ideals which are the staff of life for the soul itself. And because we hold certain ideals we have thought it was right we should hold them for others as well as for ourselves.

America has more than once given evidence of the generosity and disinterestedness of this nation. America has been willing to fight for the liberty of others as well as for its own liberty. The world sneered when we set out for the liberation of Cuba, but the world does not sneer any longer.

The world now knows what it was then loath to believe that a nation can sacrifice its own interests and its own blood for the sake of the liberty and happiness of another people. And whether by the process of one another we have made ourselves in some sort the champions of free government and national sovereignty in both continents of this hemisphere.

Our Duty to the South.

So there are certain obligations, which every American knows, that we have undertaken. The first and primary obligation is the maintenance of the integrity of our own sovereignty—which goes as of course. There is also the maintenance of our liberty to develop our political institutions without hindrance, and last of all, there is the determination and the obligation to stand as the strong brother of all those peoples his neighbors who will maintain the same principles and follow the same ideals of liberty. [Applause.]

May I venture to insert here a parenthesis? Have any of you thought of this? We have slowly, very slowly, indeed, begun to win the confidence of the other States of the American Hemisphere. If we should go into Mexico, do you know what would happen? All the sympathies of the rest of America would look across the water, and not northward, to the great Republic which we profess to represent.

And do you not see the consequences that would ensue in every international entanglement? Has it not gentlemen who have rushed down to Washington to insist that we should go into Mexico reflected upon the politics of the world?

Nobody seriously supposes, gentlemen, that the United States needs to fear an invasion of its own territory. What America has to fear, if she has anything to fear, are indirect, roundabout, flank movements upon her regnant position in the Western Hemisphere.

Are we going to open those gates, or are we going to close them? For they are the gates to the hearts of our American friends to the south of us, and not gates to the ports. (Applause.)

Win their spirits and you have won the only sort of leadership and the only sort of safety that America covets. [Applause.] We must all learn to think from this time out, gentlemen, in terms of the world, and must learn what it is that America has set out to maintain as a standard-bearer for all those who love liberty and justice and the righteousness of political action.

Mind Changed as to Needs.

But, gentlemen, we must find means to do this thing which are suitable to the time and suitable to our own ideals.

Suitable to the time. Does anybody understand the time? Perhaps when you learned, as I daresay you did learn beforehand, that I was expecting to address you on the subject of preparedness, you recalled the address which I made to Congress something more than a year ago, in which I said that this question of military preparedness was not a pressing question. But more than a year has gone by since then, and I would be ashamed if I had not learned something in fourteen months. (Great applause).

The minute I stop changing my mind as President with the change of all the circumstances in the world I will be a back number. (Applause).

There is another thing about which I have changed my mind. A year ago I was not in favor of a Tariff Board, (great applause,) and I will tell you why; because then the only purpose of a Tariff Board was to keep alive an unprofitable controversy. (Applause.) If you set up any Board of Inquiry whose purpose it is to keep business disturbed and to make it always an open question what you are going to do about the public policy of the Government, I am opposed to it. (Applause.) And the very men who were dinning it into our ears that what business wanted was to be let alone, were, many of them, men who were insisting that we should start up a controversy that meant that we could not let it alone. There is a great deal more opinion vocal in this world than is consistent with logic. (Laughter and applause.)

No Man Understands.

But the circumstances of the present time are these: There is going on in the world, under our eyes, an economic revolution. No man understands that revolution, no man has the elements of it clearly in his mind, no part of the business of legislation with regard to international trade can be undertaken until we do understand it. And members of Congress are too busy, their duties are too multifarious and distracting to make it possible within a sufficiently short space of time for them to master the change that is coming.

I hear a great many things predicted about the end of the war, but I don't know anything about what is going to happen when the war is over, and neither do you.

There are two diametrically opposed views as to immigration: Some men tell us that at least a million men are going to leave the country, and others tell us that many millions are going to rush into it. Neither party knows what it is talking about. [Applause.] And I am one of those prudent individuals who would really like to know the facts before he forms an opinion; not out of wisdom, but out of prudence. I have lived long enough to know that if I do not, the facts will get away with me. [Laughter and applause.] I have come to have a wholesome respect for coming, I have had to yield to them sometimes before I saw them coming. [Laughter and applause,] and that has led me to keep a weather eye open in order that I may see them coming. [Laughter.]

There is so much to understand that we have not the data to comprehend, that I for one would not dare, so far as my advice is concerned, to leave the Government without the adequate means of inquiry.

But that is another parenthesis. What I am trying to impress upon you now is that the circumstances of the world today are not what they were yesterday, or what they were in any of our yesterdays; and that it is not certain what they will be tomorrow.

Cannot Foresee the Morrow.

I cannot tell you what the international relations of this country will be tomorrow; and I use the word literally. And I would not dare keep silent and let the country suppose that tomorrow was certain to be as bright as today.

America will never be the aggressor; America will always seek to the last point at which her honor is involved to avoid the things which disturb the peace of the world. [Applause.] But America does not control the circumstances of the world, and we must be sure that we are faithful servants of those things which we love, and are ready to defend them against every contingency that may affect or impair them.

But, as I was saying a moment ago, we must seek the means which are consistent with the principles of our lives. It goes without saying, though apparently it is necessary to say it to some excited persons, that the thing this country never will endure is a system that can be called militarism. [Cries of "Right," "Good," and applause.] But militarism consists in this, gentlemen; it consists in preparing a great military machine ready use is for war, and giving it no other use to which to apply itself. Men who are in charge of edged tools and bidden to prepare them for exact and scientific use, grow very impatient if they are not permitted to use them, and I do not believe that the creation of such an instrument is an insurance of peace. I believe that it involves the danger of all the temptations that skilful persons have, to use the things they know how to use. [Applause.]

Two Uses for an Army.

But we don't have to do that. America is always going to use her army in two ways. She is going to use it for the purposes of peace, and she is going to use it as a nucleus for expansion into those things which she does believe in, namely, the preparation of her citizens to take care of themselves. [Applause.]

There are two sides to the question or preparation. There is not merely the military side, there is the industrial side. [Applause.] And the ideal which I have in mind is this gentlemen: We ought to have in this country a great system of industrial and vocational education, under Federal guidance and with Federal aid, in which a very large percentage of the youth of this country will be given training in the skillful use and application of the principles of science in manoeuvre and business. And it will be perfectly feasible and highly desirable to add to that and combine with it such a training in the mechanism and use and care of arms, in the sanitation of camp, in the simpler forms of manoeuvre and organization, as will make these same men industrially efficient and individually available for national defense. [Applause.]

The point about such a system will be that its emphasis will lie on the industrial and civil side of life, and that, like all the rest of America, the use of force will only be in the background and as the last resort. So that men will think first of their families and their daily work, of their service in the economic fields of the country, and only last of all of their service, ability to the nation as soldiers and men at arms. That is the ideal of America. But, gentlemen, you cannot create such a system over night. You cannot create such a system rapidly. It has got to be built up, and I hope it will be built up by slow and effective stages. And there is something to be done in the meantime. We must see to it that a nucleus of men of citizens is given the kind of training which will make them efficient for call into the field in case of necessity. [Applause.]

Stupid Waste of Force.

It is discreditable to this country, for this is a country full of intelligent men, that we should have exhibited to the world the example we have sometimes exhibited to it of stupidity and brutal waste of force. Think of asking men who can be easily drawn to come into the field crude, ignorant, inexperienced, and merely furnish the stuff for camp fever and the bullets of the enemy. [Applause.]

The sanitary experience of our army in the Spanish war was merely an incident of America's indifference to the manifest lessons of experience in the matter of ordinary precaution. We have got the men to waste, but God forbid that we should waste them. [Applause.] Men who go as efficient instruments of national honor into the field afford a very handsome spectacle indeed, but men who go in, crude and ignorant boys, only indite those in authorities for stupidity and neglect. [Applause.] And so it seems to me that it is our manifest duty to have a proper citizen reserve.

I am not forgetting our National Guard. I had the privilege of being Governor of one of our great States, a State which furnishes this city with a great deal of its intelligence. [Applause and laughter.] Some Jerseymen on either side here enjoy that very much.

And, as Governor of New Jersey, I was brought into association with what I am glad to believe was one of the most efficient portions of the National Guard of the United States. I learned to admire the men, to respect the officers, and to believe in the National Guard. And I believe that it is the duty of Congress to do very much more for the National Guard than it has ever done heretofore. [Applause.] I believe that that great arm of our national defense should be built up and encouraged to the utmost. But you know that, under the Constitution of the United States, it is under the direction of more than twoscore States, and that it is not permitted to the National Government directly to direct its development and organization. And that only upon occasion of actual invasion has the President of the United States the right to ask those men to leave their respective States.

I, for my part, am afraid, though some gentlemen differ with me, that there is no way in which that force can be made a direct resource as a national reserve under national authority.

What we need is a body of men trained in association with units of the army. A body of men organized under the immediate direction of the national authorities. A body of men subject to the immediate call to arms of the national authority, and yet men not put into the ranks of the regular army; men left to their tasks of civil life; men supplied with equipment and training, but not drawn from the peaceful pursuits which have made America great and must keep her great.

I am not a partisan of any one plan. I have had too much experience to think that it is right to say that the plan which I proposed is the only plan that will work, because I have a shrewd suspicion that there may be other plans which will work.

But what I am for, and what every American ought to insist upon, is a body of at least half a million trained citizens who will serve under conditions of danger as an immediately available national reserve. [Applause.]

I am not saying anything about the navy because I don't want to go to sea. [Laughter.] I want to stick to the one theme tonight, because for some reason there is not the same controversy about the navy that there is about the army. The navy is obvious and easily understood. The army apparently is very difficult to comprehend and understand.

We have a traditional prejudice against armies, which makes us stop thinking the minute we begin talking about them. [Laughter and applause.] and we suppose that all armies are alike, and that there cannot be an American system in this instance, but that it must be the European system, and that is what I for one am trying to divest my own mind of.

The navy is an obvious instrument of national defense that I believe that with differences of opinion about the detail, it is not going to be difficult to carry out a proper and reasonable program for the increase of the navy. [Applause.] But that is another story, and you know I have to give a good many speeches in the near future, and I must save something to subsequent days.

Plea for Defense on Land.

My theme tonight is National Defense on Land, where we seem most ignorant of it and most negligent about it. I do not want to leave upon your minds the impression that I have any anxiety as to the outcome, for I have not the slightest. [Applause.]

There is only one way that parties and individuals win the confidence of this nation and that is to do the things that ought to be done. [Cries of "Right!" "Right!"] [Applause.]

Nobody is going to be deceived. Speeches are not going to win elections. The facts are going to speak for themselves, and speak louder than anybody who controverts them. No political party, no group of men can ever disappoint America. [Applause.]

This is a year of political accounting, and the Americans in politics are proper accountants. [Applause and laughter.] They know what the books contain and they are not going to be deceived by it. No man is going to hide behind any excuses. The goods must be delivered or the confidence will not be enjoyed. [Applause.] And for my part I hope every man in public life will get what is coming to him. [Laughter, applause, and cheers.]

But if this is true, gentlemen, it is because of the things that lie much deeper than cheers; that lie down at the very roots of our life. America refuses to be deceived about the things which most concern her—national honor, national safety. All have confidence in everything that she represents.

It is a solemn time when men must examine not only their purposes, but their hearts, when men must purge themselves of individual ambition, when men must see to it that they are ready for the utmost self-sacrifice in the interest of the common welfare.

Let no man bring partisan passion into these great things. Let men honestly debate the facts, and courageously act upon them, and then there will come that day when the world will say: "This America that we thought was full of petty and contrary ideas now speaks with the great volume of the heart's accord, and that great heart of America has behind it the moral force of righteousness and hope and the liberty of mankind." [Applause.]

At the Speakers' Table.

Those at the speakers' table with President Wilson, Mr. Post, and Mayor Mitchel were:

Frank Trumbull, Chairman C. & O. Railway; W. D. B. Ainey, Chairman Pennsylvania Public Service Commission; Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio; John H. Fahey, President United States Chamber of Commerce; W. G. Besler, President Central R. R. of N. J.; M. C. Kennedy, President Cumberland Valley Railway; William T. Noonan, President Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R.; Alfred H. Smith, President New York Central Lines; Frederick D. Underwood, President Erie Railroad; Samuel Rea, President Pennsylvania Railroad; William L. Saunders, Vice Chairman United States Naval Consulting Board; Charles R. Ludlum, National Railway of Mexico; Colonel George Pope, President National Association of Manufacturers; George A. Viehmann, President New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce; Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President; Burns D. Caldwell, President Wells Fargo Company; S. O. Dunn, editor Railway Age Gazette; Willard A. Smith, President Railway Review; Martin A. Knapp, Judge United States Circuit Court; Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, White House physician; Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman up-State Public Service Commission of New York; F. B. Lynch, Theodore Rousseau, secretary to Mayor Mitchel; Edwin W. Kuhn, N. J. Commissioner Banking and Insurance, New Jersey; Otto Carmichael, George C. Boldt, Irving T. Bush, President Bush Terminal Company; James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio.

The Liners Committee announced that more than 5,000 had applied for tickets, and that literally thousands had to be turned away.

After the second address at the Biltmore Hotel the President and Mrs. Wilson drove in their automobile to the Pennsylvania Station, where they boarded their private car New York, which was attached to the 12:30 o'clock train for Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson walked through the concourse of the station to the elevator. Mrs. Wilson carried a bouquet of orchids, which had been presented to her at the Biltmore. The President offered to carry them for her, but she refused.

Mr. Wilson will remain in Washington today, and will start this evening on his tour in behalf of his preparedness program in the Middle West.

PRESIDENT TELLS OF "HUMBUGS AT LARGE"

Makes Puzzling Allusions to Unnamed Persons at Dinner of Movie Men.

At the first annual dinner of the Motion Picture Board of Trade of America, at the Biltmore, the President spoke extemporaneously. Part of his speech was of a light nature, but in the midst of it he grew serious in his allusions to Mexico. In this part the President made a number of references which set the politically wise who were at the guest table with him guessing as to the identities of the persons to whom he referred, but whom he did not name.

One of these puzzling allusions came after he had made a reference to Lincoln's expression that "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but can't fool all of the people all of the time." The President added: "And yet there are some humbugs that have been at large a long time." He said that "the best way to silence any friend of yours whom you know to be a fool is to induce him to hire a hall. Nothing chills pretence like exposure; nothing will bear the tests of examination for a shorter length of time than pretence." There was applause here, and a murmur as the listeners conjectured as to whether he had any particular former friend in mind.

Guesses at Identities.

Throughout his talk before the 1,000 men and women who had gathered to hear him at the Biltmore, the President injected little pointed aphorisms and bits of homely comment. One of the parts of his talk which the audience sought to connect up with a definite name followed what he said on Mexico. He had told of the deceptiveness of those who sought to bring him information on Mexico, and had started this part of his talk with a blunt:

"I found out what was going on in Mexico in a very singular way—by hearing a sufficiently large number of liars talk about it."

He then explained that he believed no man to be sufficiently adept at lying to avoid including large pieces of the truth in his story, and that by piecing together all of the information that was brought on the subject it was possible to get all of the truth. Then he spoke of the exceptional honesty of a few men, and of one he knew in particular.

"I can point out to you a few men; of course I am not going to name them now, whom every man ought to be afraid of because nothing but the truth resides in them. Men, I have one particular man in mind, whom I have never caught thinking about himself. I would not dare make a pretense in the presence of that man even if I wanted to. His eyes contain the penetrating light of truth before which all disguises fall away."

Several who heard the President's remarks about this man made the guess that he had his confidential adviser, Colonel House, in mind.

It was while talking of the humbugs that had been at large a long time that the President made a prediction regarding the year 1916.

"Don't Be Fooled."

"I suppose there is always a rising generation whom they can fool," he said, "but the older heads ought not to permit themselves to be fooled; and I should think that in a year like the year 1916, when there is to be a common reckoning for everybody, men would hurry up and begin to tell the truth. They are not hurrying about it; they are taking their time. But the American people are going to insist upon it before this year is over—that everybody come up and be counted on the great questions of the day. They are not going to take any excuses; they are not going to take any pretenses; they are going to insist upon the goods being delivered on the spot. And anybody that declines to deliver them is going to go bankrupt, and ought to go bankrupt."

Directing his comments to the particular business in which his auditors were interested, the President caused the assemblage to laugh heartily by saying:

"I have sometimes been very much chagrined in seeing myself in the motion pictures. I have often wondered if I really was that kind of a 'guy.' [He emphasized the slang expression.] The extraordinary rapidity with which I walked, for example, the instantaneous and apparently automatic nature of my motions, the way in which I produced uncommon grimaces, and altogether the extraordinary exhibition I make of myself sends me to bed very unhappy.

"I came here to say I hoped you would not believe that I am what I appear to be in the pictures you make of me." He paused, and added, whimsically, "I really am a pretty decent fellow." The President's wife was seated across the hall from him, in the balcony. She smiled when he made this sudden "confession."

"Some of my opinions about some men are extremely picturesque; and if you could only take a motion picture of them you would think it was Vesuvius in eruption. And yet, all these volcanic forces, all these things that are going on inside of me, have to be concealed under a most grave and reverent exterior and I have to make believe that I have nothing but solemn thoughts all the time, where there is a lot going on inside of me that would be entertaining to any audience anywhere."

His Opinions of Others.

Again growing serious the President said:

"I wish there were less talking to do. My object in life is not talking. I wish that everybody did not have to be persuaded to do the right thing. I wish that the things that are obvious did not have to be explained; I wish that principles did not have to be re-expounded. We all, in our hearts, agree on the fundamental principles of our lives, of our life as a nation. Now we ought to tax ourselves with the duty of seeing that those principles are realized in action.

"The only difficult things in life are the application of the principles of right and wrong. I can set forth the abstract principles, and so can you, but when it comes down to the individual item of conduct, whether in public affairs or private, there comes the pinch. If we could only agree that in all matters of public concern we would adjourn our private interests, look each other frankly in the face, and say, 'We are all ready at whatever sacrifice to our own interests to do in common the thing that the common weal demands'—what an irresistible force America would be!"

The President was escorted from the Waldorf to the Biltmore by 500 members of the 7th Coast Artillery. Mrs. Wilson preceded him to the dining hall while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the audience rose and cheered. The President entered at 8:50 o'clock and finished speaking at 11:25. He was introduced by J. Stuart Blackton, President of the organization, and other speeches were made by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port; Martin W. Littleton, and W. W. Irwin.

"PEACE MUST BE JUST," WILSON TELLS CLERGY

None May Encroach on American Self-Respect, Freedom, or Principles of Liberty.

At a meeting of 700 clergymen at Aeolian Hall yesterday noon, under the auspices of the Clerical Conference of the New York Federation of Churches, President Wilson spoke frankly concerning the position of the United States in relation to the European war. He did not refer directly to the preparedness issue, but he said openly enough that he was not for "peace at any price," and that while he believed in peace he also believed in justice, righteousness and liberty. One statement he made stirred oven the peace loving pastors to generous applause.

"I always accept," he said, "perhaps by some impulse of my native blood, the invitation to a fight. But I hope I always conduct the fight in knightly fashion. I hope I do not traduce my antagonists. I hope that I fight them with the purpose and intention of converting them."

Later, he again raised applause by saying:

"The only place where tinder lies and the spark may kindle a flame is where still deeper things lie which they love; the principles and independence of their own life. Let no man drop fire there! Because peace is inconsistent with loss of self-respect."

The meeting was one of the most remarkable clerical gatherings ever held in this city. There were present representatives of all faiths and they joined in heaping upon Mr. Wilson praise as the great advocate of peace and the God-sent leader of this country's destinies.

Cardinal Farley's Message.

One of the most discussed addresses was that of the Rev. Father William B. Martin of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who announced that he came as the emissary of Cardinal Farley and to read his message to the President. In an impassioned address he eulogized the President and promised the support of the Catholic Church in restoring peace to war-afflicted countries.

"We feel now as never before that we need a powerful mind and hand to guide us," he said. "By God's mercy we have such a mind and hand in our great and good President, Woodrow Wilson."

There were great crowds about the entrances to the hall in West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets, and the President's appearance called for a continuance of the demonstration of confidence and good will which he had received throughout the morning.

As the President stepped upon the platform the audience rose and gave him an ovation. Some of the clergymen added a modified Chautauqua salute by waving handkerchiefs, led by the example of Dr. Edward S. Young, who presided. But others kept their handkerchiefs in their pockets and not a few of them smiled palpably. In his brief introductory remarks Dr. Young said:

"How could the President more appropriately begin his special going about among his fellow-countrymen than by meeting the leaders of the various religious faiths? While overwhelming burdens have been laid upon him we have been constantly drawn closer to him through our supplications in the sanctuary. No man in the White House ever had such universal prayer in his behalf. Only Lincoln bore heavier responsibility—if even he did bear heavier—and the Armies of Lincoln's time did not hold as many people to pray, and nearly half of them were arrayed against him."

In his address the President made a reference to Mexico, although he did not mention the name of the country. He represented, he said, the spirit of America and the right of every nation to determine its own destiny. That principle, he said, he was ready to observe in connection with "our distressed neighbor to the south." Here is the President's address:

Mr. Wilson's Words.

You have paid me a great honor today, and I want to say how deeply and from the heart I appreciate it. I feel that you have unduly honored me as a man and that most of the things you have been pleased to say can be truly said of me only as a representative of the great people whom we all love. Because in my efforts for peace I have been conscious of representing the spirit of America and no private convictions merely of my own. It is hard to hold the balance even where so many passions are involved, but I have known that in their hearts and by their purpose the people of America were seeking to hold the balance even.

The neutrality of the United States has not been a merely formal matter. It has been a matter of conviction and of the heart, and in reflecting upon peace and the means of maintaining it one is obliged to search for the foundations of peace. I can find no other foundation for peace than is laid in justice without aggression. If you wish to be just and insist upon being justly treated and have no motive of covetousness or aggression, I believe you stand upon the only firm foundations which will sustain peace.

The greatest thing in the world, the greatest force in the world is character, and I believe that character can be expressed upon a national scale and by a nation; that every act of a nation, at any rate, of a nation which opens its counsels to the voice of the people themselves, is in its attitude toward its own affairs and in its attitude toward the affairs of other nations, and America has always stood resolutely and absolutely for the right of every people to determine its own destiny and its own affairs. I am so absolutely a disciple of that doctrine that I am ready to go that length and observe that principle in dealing with the troubled affairs of our distressed neighbor to the south.

And similarly the passion of America is to be permitted to live her own life according to her own principles. The one thing that she profoundly resents or will ever profoundly resent is having her life and freedom interfered with. Taose are the terms of self-respect upon which we deal with one another as individuals and those are the terms of self-respect upon which nations deal with one another. Because character is determined, at any rate is manifested, by what an individual and a nation most quickly respond to, I have never found audiences in America responding to any doctrine or purpose of aggression, but I have found them responding instantly, as the instrument responds to the hand of a musician, to every sentiment of justice and every ideal of liberty and every purpose of freedom.

America has not grown cold with regard to the great things for which she created a government and a nation, and those are the only things that stir her passion, and surely it is a handsome and elevated passion, a disinterested passion, because at its heart dwells the interest of every man and every woman within her confines. And there is a further foundation for peace additional to this conception of justice and of fairness to others. That is our attitude toward each other. America has been hospitable in an unprecedented degree toward all nations, all races, all creeds. She has seemed almost to desire to be made up of the elements and influenced by all the thoughts of the wide world. She has seemed to realize that she could be fertile only if every great impulse were planted among her. And so she has got herself in this process, which is still unfinished, of uniting and amalgamating these things, the problem of making disparite things live together in peace and accommodation and harmony. So that the peace of America depends upon the attitude of the different elements of race and thought of which she is made up toward one another.

"Live and Let Live."

I have been deeply disturbed, gentlemen, I think every thoughtful American has been deeply disturbed, at the evidence afforded in recent days of the recrudescence of religious antagonisms in this country. That is a very dangerous thing, which cuts at the very root of the American spirit. If we do not love one another, they cannot love peace; if we are not tolerant of one another, they will be intolerant of the processes of peace, which are the processes of accommodation.

"Live and let live" is a very homely phrase, and yet it is the basis of social existence. I have neighbors whose manners and opinions I would very much like to alter, but I am not going to alter them, they would in turn very much like to alter mine, and I am afraid that if I began the process in their direction they might insist upon it in mine; and upon reflection I grow older I agree to live and let live.

Birrell says somewhere, "The child beats its nurse and cries for the moon; the old man sips his gruel humbly and thanks God that nobody beats him." I have not yet quite reached that point of humility and I always accept, perhaps by some impulse of my native blood, the invitation to a fight. But I hope I always conduct the fight in knightly fashion. I hope I do not traduce my antagonists. I hope that I fight them with the purpose and intention of converting them, and I know that I wish that the best argument and the right purpose shall prevail.

It is not a case of knock down and drag out; it is a case of putting up the best reason why your own side should survive. These frankenesses of controversy, these knightly equalities of condition in the fight, are the necessary conditions precedent to peace. Peace does not mean inaction. There may be infinite activity; there may be almost violent activity in the midst of peace.

Peace Dwells in the Heart.

Peace dwells, after all, in the character and in the heart, and that is where peace is rooted in this blessed country of ours. It is rooted in the hearts of the people. The only place where tinder lies and the spark may kindle a flame is where still deeper things lie which they love, the principles and independence of their own life. Let no man drop fire there! Because peace is inconsistent with the loss of self-respect. More than that, peace is inconsistent with the abandonment of principle.

But these things are not to be thought of. These things, I pray God, may never be challenged. I mention them merely that we may frankly remind each other of the conditions under which we live. We believe in peace, but we believe also in justice and righteousness and liberty, and peace cannot subsist without these. In what you have too generously praised me for, therefore, gentlemen, I have conceived myself merely as the spokesman of yourselves and of all other Americans who, like yourselves, are thoughtful of the welfare and ideals of America.

These are very responsible days. I do not see how any man dares utter anything but the truth in this tense atmosphere. I do not see how any man can in conscience display narrow or partisan passion. We are all of one spiritual kith and kin, and a great family is building up here which I believe in my heart will set an example to the world of those things which elevate and purify and strengthen mankind.

Father Martin's references to the President were in the form of a prayer. In the course of it he said:

"Look down, O Lord, on this gathering with favorable regard, and grant that we do be not contained only with and in ourselves, but that it shall be spread to all the country. As the representative of his Eminence the Cardinal, I am commissioned to say that we are heart and soul with every promulgation in the interests of peace. We look for the unification and the strength of all our people in the struggle toward that great goal, peace.

Strength, Purity, Courage.

"While 78 per cent. of the people of the world are directly or indirectly involved in this hideous maelstrom, we need a steady hand at the helm. God is watching, God is protecting us, God is watching in great sorrow.' He is blessing this nation. A leader in times like these needs strength, purity, and courage. Woodrow Wilson has all of these. May God keep him strong in the true neutrality which means not cowardice but prudence, calmness, and justice. We must not be led by the demagogue."

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, in welcoming the President said:

"We believe that peace is an utter necessity in order to give liberty its opportunity. You are the spokesman of peace for America, and God grant soon, Mr. President, for the world."

Rabbi David de Sola Pool proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his "profoundly inspiring address," and it was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodfell, who said it was an important thing when there could be such a meeting, with all religious differences forgotten.

The Rev. Ernest M. Stires pronounced the benediction.

WOMEN FORCE WILSON TO SAY NO TO SUFFRAGE

Tells Persistent Delegation He Opposes Federal but Favors State Action.

President Wilson told a delegation of 200 women, members of the Women's Congressional Union, and others who met him at the Waldorf yesterday morning that he was still opposed to granting suffrage to women through an amendment to the Federal Constitution. They were frankly disappointed, but thanked the President for consenting to see them, and permitted him to leave the East Room, where the reception was held, without much heckling.

The meeting was arranged by the women after an exchange of notes between Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's Secretary, and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Secretary of the union, in which the women won a complete diplomatic victory. At first the President declined an invitation because no formal appointment had been made, but when the women refused to be discouraged and sent word that they would "wait as long as necessary," he decided to grant an audience.

The President went from his apartment to the East Room, where the women, fearing that he would not consent to "talk matters over" with them, were holding a sort of modified indignation meeting, with the openly expressed intention of camping on Mr. Wilson's doorstep for the remainder of the day. Mrs. Dyer was much pleased when he entered and stood with his hands clasped behind his back, while the representatives of the organization put their case before him. Then, in a few carefully worded words, he made it quite clear that he was opposed to a Federal amendment, although promising to give the matter further consideration. Mr. Wilson said:

The President's Address.

I ought to say, in the first place, that the apologies I think ought to come from me, because I had not understood that an appointment had been made. On the contrary, I supposed none had been made, and therefore had filled my morning with work from which it did not seem possible to escape. I can easily understand the embarrassment of any one of your representatives in trying to make a speech in this presence. I feel that embarrassment very strongly myself, and I wish very much that I had the eloquence of some of your speakers, so that I could set my views forth as adequately as they set theirs forth.

It may be, ladies, that my mind works slowly. I have always felt that those things were most solidly built that were built piece by piece, and I felt that the genius of our political development in this country lay in the processes of our States and in the very clear definition of the difference of sphere between the State and Federal Government. It may be that I am a little old-fashioned in that.

When I last had the pleasure of receiving some ladies urging the amendment that you are urging this morning, I told them that my own mind was unchanged, but I hoped open, and that I would take pleasure in conferring with the leaders of my party and the leaders of Congress with regard to this matter. I have not fulfilled that promise, and I hope you will understand why I have not fulfilled it, because there seemed to be questions of legislation so pressing in their necessity that they ought to take precedence of everything else; that we could postpone fundamental changes to immediate action along lines in the national interest.

Thinks Reason Sufficient.

That has been my reason, and I think it is a sufficient reason. The business of government is a business from day to day, ladies, and there are things that cannot wait. However great the principle involved in this instance, action must of necessity in great fundamental constitutional changes be deliberate, and I do not feel that I have put the less pressing in advance of more pressing in the course that I have taken. I have not forgotten the promise that I made, and I certainly shall not forget the fulfillment of it, but I want always to be absolutely frank.

My own mind is not convinced that we ought to work this thing out State by State. I did what I could to work it out in my own State in New Jersey, and I am willing to act there whenever it comes up; but that is so far my conviction as to the best and quickest way to build changes of this kind

PEACE FEELING IN GERMANY

Military Power May Go On Winning Victories Without Ending the War.

NO NATION IS CRUSHABLE

Therefore, Civil Intelligence Must Interfere to Save Europe from Utter Devastation.

DIPLOMACY NOW BANKRUPT

Morbid Fear on the Part of Germans That Overtures Will Be Misconstrued as Weakness.

By GARET GARRETT.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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BERLIN, Jan. 5.—There is in Germany plenty of raw material out of which to produce a rational peace program. But there is no peace program, rational or irrational.

There is a large body of German intelligence which assents to the propositions, first, that no nation can be crushed; second, that the military power, though it may go on winning victories, cannot end the war, and, third, that the civil power alone can end the war.

But the civil power of Germany is prostrate. It has no plan, no paramount idea, no momentum, and no cohesiveness. Political counsels are confused. The military power, on the other hand, has an objective always in view, has a direction, a purpose, a record of things achieved and a will to act. Thus, more and more authority falls into the hands of the military power. Because it has a definite way with authority, knows beforehand what to do with it, and has unlimited use for it.

And so it happens that while the military power now talks of "the mortal combat with England," which will be either in France or in Egypt, the civil power prays earnestly for the pillar of light that shall lead the way to peace, not for fear the military power may lose the mortal combat, but for fear it may win it.

That is not a paradox. It is tragedy. If the military power cannot end the war it follows that every victory received from its hands is a new obstacle in the way toward peace. This is clear to the civil power of Germany, which, though prostrate, is yet alert and intelligent. Not only does each successive triumph of German arms make a "reasonable" peace more "unreasonable" to her enemies, a peace "acceptable" to Germany more "unacceptable" to the other side, but, besides that, a war which began for self-preservation, as every German thinks, threatens to become, even in spite of itself, a war of conquest. The military power by virtue of its successes is in a way to launch Germany upon a career of expansion which is repugnant to a great many Germans on ethical and temperamental grounds and would be regarded with dismay by a great many others on economical ground.

The economic, financial and social intelligence of Germany knows, what it was never the business of the military intelligence to consider, namely, that conquered territory may be for many years not an asset but a liability requiring the outlay of vast amounts of capital with no hope of immediate return. East Prussia, for instance, has been a very bad investment so far, considered purely as an investment. It has probably never returned as much as 2 per cent. on the capital advanced by the Government for its development. When you think of adding Poland and the Baltic provinces of Russia as national German investments, together with enormous financial responsibilities on account of the Turkish partnership and the Bulgarian connection, the only source of capital to any and all of these being Germany, it becomes a question whether Germany could afford, for the sake of her own future, to accept any more victories from the military power.

The civil power is conscious of its present weakness and its future responsibilities. It must find a way to end the war. The military power is conscious only of its strength. It is conceivable to the civil power that a point may be reached at which it would become necessary to stop thinking of Germany and begin to think of Europe, a point at which Germany could not weaken her enemies without at the same time weakening herself, a point at which the only prospect left would be that of a hollow, ghastly triumph on the scene of a ruined Europe.

As Germany Sees Herself.

From this separateness of feeling and consciousness it must not be assumed that the civil and military powers are arrayed against each other. Rather they are two aspects of the same body, since people in the aggregate, like the individual, have several aspects, of which one at a time may be so prominently displayed as to subordinate or obscure all the others.

To make a picture of it, Germany sees herself as a man who has, not upon his own initiative, become engaged in a struggle with several neighbors at once. He is stronger than any one of them; he has made headway against all of them together, and yet the odds are terrific. In his heart he does not want to kill them, because either he with them, or his children with their children, shall have to go on living together in one little world for a long time, but he cannot stop. He cannot even propose to stop, because the fighting is heading and his enemies keep saying: "We grow stronger and he grows weaker. We have only to hold together and vanquish him utterly at last. Every blow he strikes makes him weaker, and the instant he relaxes or stops for breath we will give him the mortal thrust."

This does not pretend to be a statement of proportional truth; it is the truth only as to the light in which Germany sees her own position. She believes that her enemies intend to crush her. Each time they say it, perhaps never to mean it literally, she takes it literally, and is morbidly confirmed in the thought that it is dangerous to say or do anything on her part that might be construed outside as a sign of weakness. She is in a position to propose an armistice and to formulate peace proposals. Except for the morbid fear of heartening her enemies. But for that, the civil power might have found itself long ago. As often as it becomes vocal, as it did last December in the Reichstag, when the Chancellor offered to receive proposals from the other side, the world seems to Germany to hurl back the words, saying: "She is weakening. She is desperate. In a little while her arms will fall, and then for the mortal thrust." The English press excitedly referred to the Chancellor's speech as "bluff," and as the "whimpering of Germany." At that the military power, which has no political insight and is under the delusion that it can end the war because Germany is the only uncrushable nation—it says to the civil power: "You see what comes of your efforts. You are powerless. Leave it to us."

And it is left again in the hands of the military power. The war machine goes on and on. It is in danger of overrunning itself. If the civil power had the authority to stop the war machine it would probably lack the will and the courage to do so, for, after all, it is delivering terrific blows, its language is understood by the enemies, as that of the civil power is not, and the rest of it lies in the whim of fate.

So far, only two possibilities have appeared in German thought—one, the possibility of beating the enemy into a state of helpless exhaustion; second, the possibility of finding through the civil intelligence of the belligerents a way to peace. A third possibility, which the outside world would call a probability, namely, that of Germany's physical exhaustion and utter defeat, does not penetrate the German's faculty of imagination. He simply does not consider it. For him it seems a contingency that does not exist. You have, therefore, an impasse of basically antagonistic assumptions. So long as Germany believes that she alone is uncrushable, and so long as her enemies believe that they are unconquerable, and both sides are under the delusion that the other will stop at nothing short of the other's utter defeat on the plane of force, there is little hope of peace through any interference of civil intelligence. There is nothing in view but a progressive exhaustion of Europe.

And all the time there exists in Germany, as was said in the beginning, the materials out of which a rational, perhaps one might say a reasonable, peace program could be produced. There is a ban on peace discussions in the press for fear public opinion will commit itself in some unexpected way, or get itself misunderstood outside. The Government aims to keep opinion unformulated. If an editor takes leave of himself to express the extreme views of the annexationists, who believe in the right of conquest, his paper is as likely to be suppressed as that of an editor who denounces conquest and expansion on moral or ethical grounds.

There is some reason in this. The war is not a static thing. Conditions of peace which would have seemed "reasonable" to Germany a year ago would not seem reasonable now. And perhaps those that would seem reasonable today would seem unreasonable after the outcome of "the mortal combat with England," for which the military power is making prodigious preparations. Moreover, as a Socialist member of the Reichstag explained to a party of Americans one day at luncheon:

"You have got to trade. You don't say, 'Here, now, I will give you this teapot for that sugar bowl and call it quits.' Instead, you say, 'A sugar bowl! Who wants a sugar bowl? I don't like its shape and it's very small. But, see here! Look at this teapot of mine! Isn't it beautiful? What will you give me for that?' And if you expect to gain the cream pitcher, the water bottle, and some other things, against which the other fellow will have only the sugar bowl to trade, why, of course, you are not going to state your minimum demands prematurely. That wouldn't be human nature, would it?"

Of course not. Human nature is the fact which makes it harder and harder to find a basis for peace the more you win from another who thinks he can win them all back, though he may have to wreck the table in doing it. What are table things worth without a table to put them on, or food to eat at all?

Germany's very minimum demands at any given time past, or now, probably would have been and are less unreasonable than the world would think. There is, of course, the German who wants everything in sight. There is the other kind of German who wants only the room in which to be let alone, and nothing more of war. Between them is every kind of opinion in degree. There is also the intelligence to see that whatever peace is made, short of the remote and horrifying peace possible to be made by the military power in a ruined Europe, will probably, almost certainly, be the political death of the men who become responsible for it. Every manner of post-bellum evil will be laid upon their heads. This is particularly true by reason of the tradition that the diplomats of Prussia have always thrown away what the soldiers won in war. However, there are Germans enough who for a rational peace would be only too willing to sacrifice themselves politically.

Demands.

If one were to guess from the content of a hundred conversations with all kinds of Germans what program could be constructed roughly from the material now available. It would be something like this: Belgium to be restored to the Belgians and France to the French; cultural autonomy for Poland, that country to become a buffer State; cession of the German-speaking Baltic provinces by Russia to Germany, and German possession of a corridor through the Balkan peninsula to Constantinople. That leaves open for consideration such vexing questions as the way of trade upon the sea, the fate of colonies, and the matter of indemnities.

It is not possible in any case for a German to voice the minimum demands. He secretly reserves something which he would yield in a pinch. Professor Hans Delbrück, who is prominent in the counsels of the moderate and anti-annexationists, thinks Belgium and France are the main obstacles to peace, and that Germany would yield as to both of them. In fact, it is uncommon to find a German who thinks of holding any French or Belgian territory for Germany. If you mention Antwerp, the "pistol aimed at England's head," one German says Germany should keep it to ten who say Germany ought not to hold it, for to hold it would mean perpetual war with England. One is surprised to find how many Germans see that England and Germany have a destiny in common if only they can find two keys to unlock it with; and how many hope for an alliance ultimately between Germany and England against the "Russian peril."

The question of indemnities would be very difficult. The financial authorities would undertake to insist upon them, just as the military authorities would make defensible frontiers the paramount condition of peace; but there are yet Germans of very great influence who think Germany cannot extort a penny of money from her enemies, and ought not to try, and that the future of peace rests not upon frontiers but upon understanding.

The purpose in this writing is not to suggest the kind of peace proposals that Germany might offer or entertain, but to indicate the existence of thought in Germany so varied and at many points so reasonable that the possibility of constructing a rational peace program is continually growing. Every single point touched upon runs at once into complications. Difficulties without end may be raised to any one concrete suggestion; and yet the fact is that the civil power of Germany could contemplate terms of peace that at least could be discussed by the enemy.

That no proposals have been made is owing to what may be called the psychological necessities of the situation. The German Government is almost ludicrously cautious. In December a paper in Zurich, Switzerland, printed a long article setting forth the conditions on which Germany might consider peace, and said the article was inspired by the German Foreign Office, with a view to stimulating discussion among neutrals. The article was, in fact, inspired, and for exactly that purpose. There was no doubt of this in Berlin, among informed persons; it was known even what member of the German Government prepared the article printed in the Zurich paper. But when the German papers reprinted it from the Zurich journal, by permission of the German censor, they were careful to say in a footnote, between brackets, that the idea of the article having been inspired in Germany was, of course, unfounded.

The civil intelligence of Germany, as you may see, is working with stranee and fragile material. It lacks confidence in itself. It has no point of crystallization. The head of it is more a scholar than a statesman. And it looks and faintly calls to the head of the only great power in the world that is not at war. That is the President of the United States.

You get the feeling in Europe that the people are mad and begin to know it, as if they had suddenly come awake in an asylum, all shouting together that they are sane but unable to prove it to themselves, to each other, or to the world outside. And nobody can see a way out. There is a despondent saying that diplomacy in Europe is bankrupt.

He who might be called the economic dictator of Europe says calmly: "Isn't it nonsense? Can you imagine what it is all about? I can't. It seems to me to be the most terrible nonsense. But I seen no way out of it." And he goes on cruelly bending the industrial energies of Germany to the uses of war. That is his job.

There must be a way out. Everybody keeps saying so, as if it were something that had to be true, without any reasons why. And although Americans are disliked, for obvious reasons, most Germans think the initiative for peace will come from the United States. That is why they refused to make light of the Ford expedition and wondered why Americans did.

BELL-ANS

Does Relieve Indigestion

For 20 years its use has grown on merit alone. Get it to-day. 25c all druggists

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

BATTLE IS RENEWED ON WESTERN FRONT

Favorable Weather Conditions Result in a General Revival of Active Hostilities.

GERMANS ATTACK IN ARTOIS

But Paris Says They Were Repulsed — Lively Artillery Duels In Flanders.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Favorable weather conditions have brought about a revival of hostilities along the entire western front. Unofficial advices from Berlin agree with the official dispatches from the various belligerent capitals in depicting much activity.

The French War Office tells of heavy artillery fire at many points. In Artois the combat near Neuville St. Vaast continues, and the repulse of a German attack is reported. Mine fighting is the feature of the renewed hostilities in the Argonne.

A Berlin dispatch says that the heaviest fighting in the west has been in the vicinity of Nieuport, to the north of Ypres, and in the Argonne. It goes on:

"German patrolling parties brought back word that German artillery had done effective work against trenches of the Allies near Nieuport.

"The British artillery, it is said, was hardly less active than that of the Germans. On one section of the front the British fired 1,700 shrapnel shells, 700 high explosive shells, and about the same number of bombs within twenty-four hours. The mine explosions, mentioned in Tuesday's official bulletin of the German Headquarters Staff, were four in number. The Germans immediately occupied the craters, caused by the explosions.

"In another section, near Neuville, the Germans announced that they captured three successive lines of French trenches and held them successfully against eight counterattacks, and it is affirmed that these trenches are still in German hands, although the fighting for possession of them has assumed the character of hand-to-hand encounters.

"The Germans also claim good progress to the south of Arras through the work of the sappers and miners."

The bulletin issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

During the day there was considerable activity by our artillery on the whole front.

In Belgium a destructive fire directed against the German trenches, situated in front of Boesinghe and between Steenstraete and Het Sas, caused serious damage to our adversary.

In Artois, to the east of Neuville-St. Vaast, the enemy attempted by a counterattack to retake the craters from which we drove him in the course of the night, but was completely repulsed.

To the north of the Aisne, our trench guns shattered the enemy organizations at La Villa-au-Buis.

In the Argonne mine fighting continued to our advantage. Between Hill 285 and Haute Chevauchée we exploded two mines. The enemy suffered serious losses in the struggle which followed for the capture of the crater, one of the rims of which we hold.

This official communication was issued by the British War Office:

Early this morning we exploded a mine in front of Givenchy. Organized bombardments have been carried out on several portions of the hostile line.

The hostile artillery has been active today east and northeast of Loos, south of the Bois Grenier, northeast of Armentières, and northeast of Ypres. Our artillery retaliated successfully on the hostile batteries and trenches.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German attack on the French positions near Neuville was resumed yesterday, and, according to the War Office statement today, 500 to 600 yards of the French lines were captured. The bulletin reads:

The enemy's artillery shelled German positions on the sand dunes along the seacoast. At the same time hostile monitors shelled the Westende district. Both attacks were without effect.

After exploding mines, the Germans made an attack on both sides of the road between Vimy and Neuville, and stormed French positions between 500 and 600 yards long. They captured one officer, fifty-two men, one machine gun, and three mine throwers. Counterattacks made by the enemy against these positions and other trenches taken by the Germans during the last few days resulted in spirited fights with hand grenades, but were without success for the enemy.

The City of Lens was shelled heavily by the enemy.

896 BRITISH VESSELS LOST IN 15 MONTHS

500 of These Are Traced to Enemy Action; the Others Largely to Natural Causes.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Since the outbreak of the war to the end of last October 254 British merchant steamers, aggregating 542,648 tons, were lost "through enemy action," according to a White Paper issued tonight. Of these 171 were sunk by submarines, forty-six by warships, and thirty-seven by mines.

Nineteen sailing ships, of a tonnage of 15,542, were sunk. The fishing vessels sunk numbered 227, of which 158 were steam and sixty-nine sailing. Their aggregate tonnage was 14,104. The total number of vessels known to have been lost through "enemy action" is 500.

In the same period 107 steamers, aggregating 143,992 tons, were lost "by ordinary marine casualties, of which fourteen, of a tonnage of 14,133, were returned as missing."

The loss of some of these, says a footnote, was "probably due to mines or other enemy action."

Sailing vessels to the number of 229, and of a tonnage of 31,253, were also the victims of ordinary marine casualties. This puts the total losses up to the end of October at 896 vessels.

35c For 65c, 55c, 50c Neckwear

See my Broadway windows for *beautiful Four-In-Hands*, regularly sold at 65c, 55c, and 50c, now reduced to **35c.**

At this low price, it will well repay you to buy three, four or even six scarfs.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

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BANK BUSINESS HIT BY MAIL SEIZURES

Lansing's Protest to England Shows Serious Side of Interference with Post.

CONSULAR LETTERS HELD

Sir Edward Grey's Ad Interim Reply Regarded as Unsatisfactory in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Lansing today made public the note sent on Jan. 4 to Ambassador Page at London instructing him to make "formal and vigorous" protest to the British Government against the seizure of American mails while in transit to neutral stations.

At the same time Mr. Lansing gave out Sir Edward Grey's preliminary answer, which is regarded here as far from satisfactory. All it states is that the seizure of mails from neutral vessels "raised important questions of principle in regard to matters which are determined by the policy jointly decided and acted upon by the allied Governments," and that England is therefore compelled to communicate with her allies before she can reply to the United States.

In his protest Secretary Lansing said that as a result of the British action strong feeling had been aroused in this country on account of loss of valuable letters, drafts, and money orders, and that foreign banks were refusing to cash American drafts owing to the absence of any security that the drafts would travel safely in the mails. Mr. Lansing calls attention to the fact that sealed mails and American diplomatic and consular pouches have been detained, and that this is "an aggravating circumstance in a practice which is generally regarded in this country as vexatiously inquisitorial and without compensating military advantage to Great Britain."

The American Protest.

The American note, in the form of a memorandum to Ambassador Page instructing him to file a "formal and vigorous protest," is textually as follows:

Department advised that British Customs authorities removed from Danish steamer Oscar II. 734 bags parcel mail en route from United States to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, that British port authorities have removed from Swedish steamer Stockholm fifty-eight bags parcel mail en route Gothenburg, Sweden, to New York; that 5,000 packages of merchandise, American property, have been seized by British authorities on the Danish steamer United States on her last trip to the United States; that Customs authorities at Kirkwall on Jan. 15 seized 597 bags of parcel mail from Steamer Frederick VIII. manifested for Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Other similar cases might be mentioned, such as that of the steamer Hellg Olav.

Department inclined to regard parcel post articles as subject to same treatment as articles sent as express or freight in respect to belligerent search, seizure, and condemnation. On the other hand, parcel post articles are entitled to usual exemptions of neutral trade, and the protests of the Government of the United States in regard to what constitutes the unlawful bringing in of ships or cargoes to port, the illegality of so-called blockade by Great Britain, and the improper assumption of jurisdiction of vessels and cargoes apply to commerce using parcel post service for the transmission of commodities, and bringing the matter of parcel post formally to the attention of the British Government.

The Department is further informed that on Dec. 23 the entire mails, including sealed mails and presumably the American diplomatic and consular pouches, from the United States to the Netherlands, were removed by British authorities from the Dutch steamer New Amsterdam, that on Dec. 29 the Dutch steamer Noordam was deprived at the Downs of American mail from the United States to Rotterdam, and that these mails are still held by British authorities. Other similar instances could be mentioned, as the cases of the steamers Rotterdam and Noordam.

Mails Free on High Seas.

The Department cannot admit the right of British authorities to seize neutral vessels plying directly between American and neutral European ports without touching at British ports, to bring them into port, and, while there, to remove or censor mails carried by them. Modern practice generally recognizes that mails are not to be censored, detained, or destroyed on high seas, even when carried by belligerent mail ships. To attain same end by bringing such mail ships within British jurisdiction for purposes of search and then subjecting them to local regulations allowing censorship of mails cannot be justified on the ground of national jurisdiction. In the cases where neutral mail ships merely touch at British ports, the Department believes that British authorities have no international right to remove the sealed mails or to censor them on board ship. Mails on such ships never rightfully come into the custody of the British mail service, and that service is entirely without responsibility for their transit or safety.

As a result of British action strong feeling is being aroused in this country on account of the loss of valuable letters, money orders, and drafts, and foreign banks are refusing to cash American drafts owing to the absence of any security that the drafts will travel safely in the mails. Moreover, the detention of diplomatic and consular mails is an aggravating circumstance in a practice which is generally regarded in this country as vexatiously inquisitorial and without compensating military advantage to Great Britain.

Please lay this matter immediately before the British Government in a formal and vigorous protest and press for a discontinuance of these unwarranted interferences with inviolable mails. Impress upon Sir Edward Grey the necessity for prompt action in this matter.

Great Britain's ad interim reply delivered to Ambassador Page on Jan. 25 and signed by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, follows:

The communication which your Excellency was good enough to make on the 10th instant regarding the seizure of mails from neutral vessels raised important questions of principle in regard to matters which are determined by the policy jointly decided and acted upon by the allied Governments. His Majesty's Government are therefore compelled to communicate with their allies before they can send a reply to your memorandum. They are consulting with the French Government in the first instance, and I hope to be in a position before long to state the result of the consultation.

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WOULD RESPECT MAILS.

Daily Chronicle Advocates Caution in Dealing with Them.

LONDON, Friday, Jan 28.—Commenting on the American protest with regard to the detention of mails, The Daily Chronicle says:

"Evidently we ought to confine delay of the mails proper within the narrowest limits practicable, and be willing to give any assurances and make any arrangements which may have that result, subject to our keeping adequate control over traffic in parcels."

The Chronicle expresses satisfaction that Great Britain will consult with her allies, so that the reply will represent the opinion of the allied nations as a whole.

GERMANS RECONCILED TO TIGHTER BLOCKADE

Captain Persius, Naval Expert, Says His Country Is Prepared for the Worst.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Regarding England's blockade plan, which continues a matter of the liveliest interest here, Captain Persius, the naval expert, says in the Tageblatt:

"That England will not sponsor new measures violating international law all by herself, but will act in agreement with the other allies, whose help is wholly on paper, is due to worry about the neutrals, particularly the United States. These, because of sympathy for France and Belgium, won't be so inclined to make a protest against joint action by the Allies as they would if their trade were increasingly harmed by England alone. As a result of the experiences of the last eighteen months, we harbor little hope that the neutral Governments will rebel against the British yoke. They bowed willingly and surrendered their right to the free use of world-waterways either because they lacked the will to cross England's plans or lacked the initiative to go against the all-mighty at sea for fear of complications.

"We shall now await with interest how far the English will go. The neutrals have simple means in their power for getting their merchantmen through the British chain; namely, by escort by warship, for which purpose a torpedo boat or an auxiliary cruiser would suffice. Apart from the question of what attitude the neutral States will take toward England's blockade declaration, it is useful for us to examine to what extent a sharpened blockade will put the thumbscrews on us; what significance it will have for our economic life. From what we by economic pressure is the last hope of our enemies aftey they have had to give up the thought of defeating us by military victories or the plan of starving us out. By barring all the seas England has already fought us to help ourselves without almost any importation from overseas.

"Should the barrier be made still stronger in the future we await German economic organization and German adaptability to solve the problem. England's sharpened blockade plans, therefore, cause us no anxiety. We by no means think light-heartedly over a sharply enforced blockade, but considering the factors, particularly the activities of the British fleet in the past, we can already regard the blockade as a plan of little value for conquering us. We shall, perhaps, have to do without certain goods that make life more pleasant, but the necessaries of life remain to us because we have them here in the country. A sharpened blockade plan will cause us pinpricks, which, however, will only further arouse our will to hold out, and will not cause us to give up. Such attempts will be shipwrecked against our energy, our organization, and our 'bread-card spirit.' We should think this would be clear to the calculating British shopkeeper spirit. But that seems to have vanished."

WANTS A REAL BLOCKADE.

Manchester Guardian Favors a Sterner Policy at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Manchester Guardian, commenting editorially on the speech of Sir Edward Grey on the blockade, says he demolished both the statistical attack against the Government's policy and charges of interference with the work of the navy. It argues, however, that the Orders in Council should be succeeded by the declaration of an actual blockade, in order to meet the legal objections raised by neutral States. The editorial concludes:

"Blockade, the doctrine of continuous voyage, and an enlarged list of contraband are all recognized means of carrying on naval warfare, and their employment would not only knock the bottom out of the legal arguments which the United States is now presenting against our present policy, but would give us even greater power than we now have of injuring the enemy. This was the criticism we made of the policy of the Orders in Council when Mr. Asquith first explained it, and we have never seen a completely satisfactory answer to the criticism.

"Is it maintained that by meeting the American views, which we could do without in any way compromising our war on Germany's trade at sea, we should get rid of one set of difficulties only to fall into another? That would be an intellectual line of argument, and if it is influencing the Government, there is no reason why it should not state quite frankly what its grounds for hesitation are. To do so would not only strengthen our position, but would also, we think, greatly improve our relations with neutral powers."

GERMANS SHORT OF PAPER.

Newspaper Proprietors Ask Government to Regulate Consumption.

AMSTERDAM, Friday, Jan. 28, (via London.)—The Berliner Tageblatt says 300 newspaper proprietors met in Berlin last Sunday to discuss the serious scarcity of paper in Germany. A resolution was passed requesting the Government to regulate the consumption of paper and to fix a sale price for it.

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

PRESIDENT'S DAY AND SPEECHES HERE

Continued from Page 2.

promptu speeches, although, as there still seemed a chance that the President would appear, none of the utterances, except those in whispered asides, were very severe. At 9:30 o'clock Oscar, major domo of the Waldorf, who was keeping an eye on the East Room to see that there was no disturbance, was grabbed by the women and made chief note bearer in a diplomatic exchange.

Diplomatic Exchanges.

The first note, drawn up with as much care as if it had to deal with the sinking of a neutral ship, read:

More than 100 women assembled in the East Room desire an audience in regard to the national suffrage amendment. They ask for ten minutes.

It was signed by Mrs. Dyer and dispatched by Oscar, who diplomatically took it to the President's private secretary, Mr. Tumulty. Here is the reply Tumulty sent a few minutes later:

I very much regret that the President's engagements this morning make it impossible to arrange this matter as you have generously suggested. When the representative of your committee called at the White House yesterday the President informed her of the crowded condition of his calendar today.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY.

The women drove reporters from the East Room and went into conference over this note. Half an hour later this document was dispatched to Mr. Tumulty:

Our committee has read your very courteous note and regrets exceedingly that you cannot see our delegation at present as suggested. There are now over 200 representative New York women anxiously waiting for the honor of an interview when convenient. They will wait as long as necessary. Would it not be possible for you to see them for just five minutes? They understood that no formal appointment had been made, but came hoping it would be possible for you to see them. The New York women have never had an opportunity to lay their case before you, and they ardently hope they may do so today.

MRS. EDITH L. DYER.
(Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer.)

Stump speeches were then continued by the women. First came word that Mr. Tumulty was out, and that stirred the more aggressive members of the delegation, as it was taken as a negative answer. Just when things were beginning to hum a bit the word was brought to the women that Mr. Wilson would see them immediately.

Among the women in the delegation were Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Joseph H. Hunt, Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Miss E. Livingston Hunt, Mrs. John Rogers, Mrs. Louis Delafield, Mrs. Harry Crafts, and Miss Doris Stevens. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was consulted frequently by telephone while the notes to the President were being prepared.

ALL CHEER THE PRESIDENT.

Throngs Give Warm Welcome at Every Appearance During the Day.

President Wilson arrived at the Pennsylvania Station from Washington at 6:05 o'clock yesterday morning in his special car New York. In his party were Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Joseph P. Tumulty, and Charles Swem, the President's stenographer.

The President left his train at 8:30 o'clock, and, after acknowledging a demonstration from a crowd which had collected at the station, was driven to the Waldorf. He was accompanied there also by Collector Dudley Field Malone and two representatives of the Railway Business Association, H. H. Westinghouse and W. L. Sanders.

There was another demonstration from a big crowd which had collected in front of the hotel, and the President removed his hat and bowed. He appeared to be in the best of health, and he smiled and laughed with those about him.

The President and Mrs. Wilson went to their suite on the third floor, where breakfast was served. Then the President worked on his addresses until finally he consented to see the representatives of the Women's Congressional Union.

At 11:30 o'clock the President left the Waldorf and was driven to Aeolian Hall. A great throng about the hotel cheered him, and as he was passing up Fifth Avenue in the open automobile that had been put at his disposal, he was recognized by thousands and was forced to respond to many enthusiastic cheers.

Again at the hall a crowd was waiting, and the President rose and bowed his appreciation of the cordial welcome. When he left the hall shortly before 1 o'clock the crowd was so great that his automobile was forced to proceed very slowly. He stopped to shake hands with a hundred men and women. The President rode alone in his car, which was followed by other automobiles occupied by Secret Service men and newspaper representatives.

After luncheon at the hotel the President went to the University Club, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, where he remained at work on his addresses and on official business until 3:30 o'clock. There still another crowd gave him a warm greeting. He went back to the hotel to find a great throng waiting in the streets to see him. He remained in the hotel only fifteen minutes and then went for an automobile ride through Central Park and up Riverside Drive. Mrs. Wilson accompanied him on the trip.

It had been reported that the President would be sought out by a delegation of German Americans who wanted to persuade him to obtain from the British Government permission to ship milk from America for babies in Germany. Secretary Tumulty explained that this meeting had been canceled with the promise that the matter would be referred to the proper Congressional committee.

UNIONS BAN DRAFT, BUT SUPPORT WAR

Continued from Page 1.

throwing over of the very cause for which men were fighting and dying abroad.

"This resolution," she went on, "does not mean that the working people of Great Britain wish to lay down their responsibilities toward their allies, and it must not be taken as a betrayal of the obligations whereinto they have entered."

Dr. Marion contended that the bill foreshadowed industrial conscription.

Seconding the resolution, A. Bellamy of the National Union of Railway Men denounced the bill strongly. He said, however, that he did not wish to remove it from the statute books to protect "shirkers who will not do their bit in the war."

The extremists in the debate were represented by a Bristolian named Widdicombe, who proposed that the powers of the workers be used to prevent putting the Military Service bill into effect and hinting at a national strike.

The congress finally decided to divide the resolution into two parts, one declaring opposition to the bill and the other referring to agitation for its repeal.

The declaration against the bill was adopted by a vote of 1,716,000 to 360,000.

The proposal to agitate for the repeal of the law was defeated by 649,000 against 614,000.

The conference adjourned until tomorrow, when there will be a debate on the position of the labor members of the Government.

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We should like to discuss its application to your merchandising problems.

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Boston NEW YORK Chicago

ROW OVER KANSAS CITY HALL.

Workingmen Resent Club's Proposals to Sell Seats in Boxes.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 27.—The strong public protest against the sale of boxes at Convention Hall for the meeting which President Wilson will address Wednesday night, brought out the fact today that originally the hall was offered by its Directors free of charge. It was accepted by the Commercial Club. Then the club Directors decided to sell the boxes.

Laboring men are aroused over this action. They want to know why the boxes were sold in the face of President Wilson's explicit instructions that there should be no display, and especially no price of admission charged. An army of working men now plan to march on the hall and occupy the boxes on the night of the President's speech. They say that this is the only way for "plain Americans" to protest against the setting aside of choice seats for the wealthy.

SWISS MOB RIPS DOWN GERMAN CONSUL'S FLAG

Federal Council to Apologize for Insult, Committed on Kaiser's Birthday.

BERNE, (via Paris,) Friday, Jan. 28.—An angry crowd at Lausanne, in the Canton of Vaud, tore down a German flag which had been hoisted by the German Consul in honor of Emperor William's birthday.

The Federal Council of Switzerland held an extraordinary session, at which it was decided to offer apology to Germany for the insult to the flag. Meetings of the State Council of Vaud and of the Lausanne City Council were held for a like purpose.

A large crowd took part in the Lausanne demonstration, defying the police. As soon as the news reached Berne an extraordinary session of the Federal Council was held and instructions were issued to the Chief of the Political Department to call upon the German Minister and express deep degret for the incident.

GRATEFUL TO THE POPE.

Exchange Prisoners in Switzerland Wire Thanks for His Efforts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 27.—French and German crippled exchange prisoners, 100 of each nationality, arrived today at Davos and Leysin respectively. They were received with great enthusiasm and sympathy by the inhabitants, while the prisoners themselves were unable to express their gratitude and joy. As one Frenchman said: "Here we can at least breathe."

Thomas & Co., Shoes, Brooklyn.
Frank J. Helmle, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

This has been called the most nearly perfect factory building in Greater New York It was built of reinforced concrete by Turner in 6½ months.

A factory like this is fireproof, secures lowest insurance rates, has plenty of daylight, is pleasing in appearance, and costs less than any other fireproof construction.

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It is on the basis of greater business possibilities that so many leading concerns have taken offices in Aeolian Hall. The prestige the address carries, the increased efficiency due to pleasant working conditions, the convenience and accessibility—make Aeolian Hall a location of most auspicious commercial opportunity.

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SAYS JIMMY THE OFFICE BOY

"Perfect Suspension—That's what the sales guy said. Well, Davids' Ink is in a class with the Brooklyn Bridge. Yes, and both of 'em have got lots under 'em and nothen over 'em."

Davids' Electro Chemical Inks maintain a perfect suspension at all times, and therefore have no sediment.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

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Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

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Engineer and Contractor

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SAYS a friendly inquirer, "Why don't you ever talk fabrics?" For the same reason I don't advertise, "Fine weather we are having," or "It's a beautiful trip up the Hudson."

What I pledge you is personal, not proxy, attention and the highest skill in the guild of tailoring.

$20 to $45 for Suits and Overcoats to measure

Clemons Custom Tailor

Broadway at 39th St

17 Years On This Corner

MRS. MOHR CALM WHILE UNDER FIRE

Accused Widow Is Uncertain About Dates, but Her Story Remains Unshaken.

TELLS OF EARLY QUARREL

Says Husband Was Jealous of Minister to Whom She Was Engaged, but Had No Cause.

DENIES HEALIS'S STORY

The Negro Chauffeur, Like Other Accusing Witnesses, Is Biased Against Her, She Testifies.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr today ended her direct testimony before the Judge and jury sitting in her trial for instigating the murder of her husband, Dr. Charles Franklin Mohr, and Attorney General Herbert A. Rice began to cross-examine her. There was a contrast between Mrs. Mohr as a witness under the friendly guidance of her counsel, Arthur Cushing, and the same woman beleaguered by the Attorney General, that caused speculation by the court room audience; for, while Mrs. Mohr was fluent and positive regarding names, dates, conversations, and places when telling her own story, she revealed a cloudy memory and was many times lost in confusion while under Mr. Rice's quiet but relentless cross-examination.

Toward the end of the day's session Mr. Rice sprang what was considered by some the sensation of the cross-examination. He mentioned the name of the Rev. Samuel McDougall, and brought out that Mrs. Mohr was engaged to him when she met Dr. Mohr, and broke the engagement to marry the doctor. Mr. Rice wanted to know if Mrs. Mohr had not once left Providence because of notoriety concerning her association with McDougall, but the witness denied this. She admitted, however, that some time in 1909, 1910, 1911 or 1912, when on a trip to Nova Scotia, where McDougall then lived, Dr. Mohr made "a lot of trouble" for the minister, and sought to have him unfrocked. Mrs. Mohr denied, however, that there had been anything to justify the doctor's actions. Asked if she had had any difficulty with the doctor concerning McDougall, Mrs. Mohr said:

"Well, I had a little quarrel with the doctor, and he asked me if I had rather married Mr. McDougall, and I said, 'Well, the way you are acting now, drinking and using drugs, I think he would have been a better husband, because he does not taste liquor.'"

Met Miss Burger About That Time.

It was at about the time she told the doctor about McDougall, the Attorney General brought out, that Mrs. Mohr and her husband had a quarrel and that he began to correspond with Miss Emily Burger, who later became his secretary, and who was seriously wounded at the time the doctor was shot down in their stalled automobile.

Mr. Rice questioned the witness very little on the points in her direct testimony, so that her story was not weakened when court adjourned this afternoon. But in answering questions relating to parts of her life not fully treated in her direct testimony the witness seemed to be confused. She was hazy concerning her age, she became mixed regarding the time of her mother's death, she was unable to supply all the facts that the Attorney General wanted about what she considers her first marriage to Dr. Mohr; she could recall only one letter written to her by her husband, and her answers were often indefinite and vague when Mr. Rice sought information about what she had done and where she had lived at various times.

Despite this, however, Mrs. Mohr remained a self-possessed witness throughout the day. She several times admitted confusion, and whenever she found that one point in her testimony stood in contradiction with another she promptly corrected one of the points, and smilingly informed Mr. Rice that he was mistaken as to the facts in the case when he seemed to have caught her in a trap.

In some parts of her testimony Mrs. Mohr's eyes became wet with tears, and once or twice her voice seemed half a sob, but she never actually broke down. Not infrequently she smiled amiably. As was the case yesterday, however, she spoke in such a low tone that every one in the court-room, including the Judge and jurors, had difficulty in hearing her at times.

Doctor Was Kind At Times.

The first note struck by Mrs. Mohr when she began her testimony this morning was in sharp distinction with the uninterrupted story of Dr. Mohr's cruelty and faithlessness which she told yesterday. Almost the first question asked by Mr. Cushing today was:

"Was your husband kind and generous in addition to being cruel and abusive?"

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Mohr, smiling; "at times he was very kind and very generous. He gave me some beautiful gifts."

She then told of how they had spent the Christmas of 1913 together with all the enthusiasm of a happy family—kissing and making up, exchanging gifts, and presiding over their children's tree.

Mrs. Mohr next testified that when she filed her petition for separate maintenance her husband was making $52,000 a year, but that she accepted an allowance of $100 a month.

The witness said that Julia Duffy and Helen Hamm, two of her former servants who testified against her last week, had been discharged by her. She next identified her writing on the correspondence card bearing her threat against the life of Miss Emily G. Burger and added that she sent this card to George W. Rooks, Miss Burger's brother-in-law, in an envelope with another card on which she informed Mr. Rooks that she was sending him the threatening communication so that he might show it to Miss Burger in the hope that she would become frightened and cease keeping company with Dr. Mohr.

Mrs. Mohr emphatically denied the testimony of George Healis, which implicated her in the murder and said that she had not seen Victor Brown, one of the negroes whom she is charged with employing to kill her husband, from Aug. 21 until after Aug. 31, the day of the murder. She insisted that she had never talked with Brown and Healis together. She said that on the afternoon of Aug. 31 Healis brought to her the doctor's request that her son, Charley, be permitted to ride to Newport with him, but that she refused because her husband had misbehaved before the child on a previous occasion.

Denies Providing Brown with Poison.

Mrs. Mohr entered unqualified denial to the State's accusations that she provided Brown with poison for Dr. Mohr, that she sent Brown to Boston to buy a revolver, and that she purchased Brown's motor cycle and the lamps for it.

With tears in her eyes Mrs. Mohr told of receiving the news of the shooting of her husband; of how she was frantic for a while, and later hurried with her son to the Rhode Island Hospital to see the dying man. She then told of her action later in the next day, which included a visit to the doctor's office, an application for appointment as custodian of his estate, the purchasing of mourning apparel, and the making of funeral arrangements.

Mrs. Mohr testified that in the few weeks preceding his death, the doctor seemed more kindly disposed to her than usual. For the first time since she left him, she said, he paid her monthly allowance of $100 in advance.

Mr. Cushing finished his cross-examination at half past two in the afternoon, and Attorney General Rice at once began his cross-examination. Mr. Rice was polite and courteous toward the witness, but many of his questions sought to reveal her as a person of doubtful character.

The Attorney General began by asking Mrs. Mohr if she knew that the doctor had written love letters to Miss Burger, and the witness said she did not, but that the doctor might have done so. Later three letters produced by Mr. Rice were marked for identification but were not read into the evidence. It is thought that they are some of the letters to which the prosecuor referred.

In answer to questions by Mr. Rice, Mrs. Mohr said that she was born in Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 9, 1880, and was thirty-four years old. When Mr. Rice called her attention to the inconsistency in this statement, she continued to insist that she was born in 1880, and that she was thirty-four years old, but later she admitted that she may have been born in 1882. Mr. Rice next asked the witness when her mother died and Mrs. Mohr said "about six years ago," but when Mr. Rice wanted to know the year of her death, the witness gave 1897, and shortly afterward corrected the date to 1907. Later, when she said that she fled to her mother upon learning that her marriage with Dr. Mohr was not a legal one, and when Mr. Rice reminded her that, according to her testimony, she made this discovery in 1900 and that, therefore, her mother must have been dead two years, Mrs. Mohr smilingly informed Mr. Rice that he was in error as to the date of her mother's death, that she died in 1900.

Mrs. Mohr said that as a girl she worked in stores in Providence and New York. Mr. Rice questioned her about her going with Dr. Mohr after first meeting him, and brought out that Mrs. Mohr's family objected to the companionship.

Mr. Rice then asked Mrs. Mohr if she had not contracted a common law, not a legal, marriage, with Dr. Mohr, but Mrs. Mohr said that on May 15, 1903, in Brooklyn, she had gone through what she thought at the time was a proper marriage ceremony. She admitted that she had not made application for a license and had received no certificate, but she said that the doctor had taken her to a house in Brooklyn; that a man who represented himself as a minister had read a service; that two strange women were there as witnesses, and that she had taken Dr. Mohr's word for it that they were legally married.

Mr. Rice asked her if she had not been uncertain about the date of this marriage when she stated in the papers of her separation suit against Dr. Mohr that she was married "on or about" May 15, 1903, but she said that her lawyer had been uncertain in making out the papers, if any one had. Mr. Rice stated to the court that he would seek to prove that Mrs. Mohr lived with the doctor before the date of her first alleged marriage, and Mrs. Mohr denied that she had done this.

ATLANTIC FLEET SHORT 1,000 MEN

Admiral Fletcher's Report Contradicts Statement Made by Secretary Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Information reached Washington tonight to the effect that the Atlantic Fleet, at manoeuvres off Guantanamo, was about 1,000 men short of the number necessary to bring the battleship squadron up to the complement allowed by the Navy Department.

This information appears to contradict the statement made by Secretary Daniels, when, on Jan. 11, in transmitting the annual report of Admiral Fletcher to the Senate Naval Committee, he made this statement:

"When the fleet sailed for Guantanamo on the 6th of this month the complement of every vessel, including destroyers, was filled, and the department is reliably informed that the enlisted complement of our ships are as liberal as those of similar ships in one of the greatest navies now at war."

This statement was made by Secretary Daniels in commenting on Admiral Fletcher's report that the shortage of enlisted men in the navy was one of its most serious defects. "I desire to reiterate," said Admiral Fletcher in his confidential report, "that the shortage of officers is the greatest weakness in the Atlantic Fleet and a matter meriting the serious consideration of the department, and that second in importance to the shortage of officers is the shortage of men."

It was learned on most trustworthy authority today that on Dec. 30, only six days before the fleet sailed from Guantanamo, there was a total shortage of about 1,000 men in the fleet and that in the fifteen battleships, which constitute the backbone of the force, there was an actual shortage on that date of 835 men in eight important ratings on the battleships alone, and a total of 1,000 vacancies in the fleet's allowed complements.

FERDINAND LECTURED BY KAISER'S GENERAL

Told by Mackensen Trouble Between Bulgar and German Officers Must Stop.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Jan. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The latest news from Bulgaria through most reliable channels confirms the reports that there has been serious trouble between the Germans and Bulgarians. The bad feeling between the two armies was recently reported by General Mackensen to the Kaiser, who sent for the Field Marshal in order to dispatch him to Sofia with definite instructions.

On his arrival at the Bulgar capital Mackensen, who was incognito, was immediately received by King Ferdinand. He pointed out to his Majesty in the plainest terms that "the serious antagonism between the Bulgarian and German officers was considered very prejudicial to the interest of both countries." He requested the King to deal immediately with the matter.

Other important matters were dealt with at the audience. Mackensen pressed upon the King the importance of the continuance of the Albanian campaign and the great need for reform of the Bulgarian Army after two campaigns, those in Serbia and Albania. Mackensen showed his Majesty that the Bulgarian Army's strength had been "sensibly reduced" and therefore it was highly important that new regiments should be quickly brought into being.

BIG GLOVE FIRM HELD FOR 'ENEMY TRADING'

British Charge Three Fownes Partners with Importing from Germany Through America.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Three partners of Fownes Brothers & Co., glove manufacturers, were today committed for trial in the criminal court on the charge of obtaining goods from Germany through their New York branch and trading in such goods in contravention of the Trading with the Enemy act.

The defendants are William Gardiner Rigden, senior partner; William Fownes Rigden, who manages the American business, and Stanley Fownes Rigden, who in peace times is managing Director of the German company known as La Tosca.

The prosecution alleges that between the end of September and the end of December, 1914, the defendants obtained goods worth $30,000 from Saxony through the New York branch, payment to be made after the war. The firm has factories in New York.

The defendants were admitted to bail.

G. Fownes Rigden, manager of the New York branch of Fownes Brothers Company, said last night at his home in Garden City that goods had been obtained from Saxony after the commencement of the war to the amount of $30,000 on a contract for payment after the war. The news of the arrest of the three partners in London was, he said, a surprise to him, but the New York office had heard from time to time that such proceedings might occur at any time.

ENGLAND EXPANDS CONTRABAND LIST

All Motor Accessories Now on the Absolute Roll—Will Bar Paper Imports.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 28.—Notice has been given that a number of articles have been added to the lists of absolute and conditional contraband.

Cork, bones, lead, soap, vegetable fibres, acetones, phosphorus and its compounds and all kinds of motor accessories are now absolute contraband. Among the additions to the list of conditional contraband are sausage skins.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—As a first step in the effort to curtail the outflow of money and increase the tonnage available for transportation of goods of greater importance, Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons today that the importation of a large percentage of paper and paper-making materials would be prohibited soon. Exportation of rags and waste paper also will be prohibited.

Importation of other articles of a bulky nature may be stopped soon. This list may include raw tobacco, some fruits, building materials, furniture, and wood.

TURKS FALL BACK A MILE FROM KUT

Evacuate Trenches on the Land Side Which Were Close to British Defenses.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—General Townshend, commanding the British force invested at Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, has reported that the Turks have evacuated their trenches on the land side of the defenses at Kut and have retired, generally speaking, to about a mile from the British intrenchments. This was officially announced here today.

No change in the situation was reported by General Aylmer, commanding the British column that has been marching to the relief of the Kut-el-Amara garrison.

REPORTS BRITISH LOST 35,000 MEN IN ARABIA

Dispatch to Cologne Paper Asserts 15,000 Were Killed and Aden Is Invested.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Cologne Volks-Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Cairo stating that the British in Southern Arabia are in a dangerous position as a result of fierce attacks by Arabs and Turks.

It is asserted that the British casualties up to Dec. 30 amounted to 15,000 killed and 20,000 wounded. The number of British troops now at Aden is given as 20,000.

Quoting from the Volks-Zeitung, the Overseas News Agency says:

"A wounded British Major declared that at the beginning of the war the British were in possession of 250,000 square kilometers in Southern and Southwestern Arabia, all of which has been lost. All the Arab chiefs joined the Turks, and are now using successfully against the British the arms supplied by them."

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The official press bureau this evening gave out a statement denying the truth of the reports contained in the Cologne Volks-Zeitung's dispatch from Cairo concerning the situation at Aden. A dispatch from Berlin gives this version of the German advices:

"According to the Kölnische Volks-Zeitung's Cairo correspondent the situation of the British forces at Aden in December was reported dangerous. Aden was surrounded from the land side by numerous strong well-armed Arab tribes and a few Turkish regulars.

"The British garrison, consisting of 20,000 men, was said to be defending itself stubbornly, and only the fire from the warships had saved them from capture."

DENIES DICTOGRAPH STORY.

Detectives Found No Instrument in His Rooms, Capt. Gaunt Says.

There was a story current yesterday that Hotel Biltmore detectives found recently a dictograph in the apartments of Captain Guy Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, who lives at that hotel when in New York.

Captain Gaunt said the story was untrue, that no such instrument had been placed in his rooms.

VON PAPEN SOUGHT MUNITIONS HERE

Continued from Page 1.

patronage seekers of the Republican organization have been out of jobs and graft so long that they demand that the Republicans win, no matter how. If Teddy doesn't get the nomination, he may bluff them into nominating him by putting up a third ticket. The spirit is, anything to beat Wilson.

I had dinner with Langhorne the other night, and ran into Williams the other afternoon.

With best regards. Write me. Remember me to Ohnesorg. Sincerely,

EDWARD LYELL FOX.

The peculiar status of the Bridgeport Projectile Company first became known when the correspondence of Dr. Heinrich F. Albert was published last Summer. It was then recognized that this concern was run solely for German interests. Its method was to make a contract to take the entire output of a munitions manufacturer for a certain period of time, and then pay the forfeit for default. At the same time its contracts were so drawn that the manufacturing plants could not be used for any other work during the period covered by them.

The details of its method came out in a suit brought before Judge Haight in the Federal District Court at Trenton, N. J., last Fall. In this it appeared that the Bridgeport Projectile Company had signed a contract with the Camden Iron Works for the manufacture of 100 sets of shrapnel presses at a cost of $610,000. Within twelve hours of the completion of this contract, the forfeit of $167,000 was paid, and the work on the presses was countermanded. At the same time the Camden Iron Works were unable to undertake work for anyone else until Jan. 1.

Walter H. Knight, President of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, when reached by long-distance telephone last night at his home in Bridgeport, refused to comment on the part his firm played in the matter.

"I have no statement to make," was all he would answer.

When pressed as to the truth of the memorandum of the interview had with Captain von Papen, Captain Hans Tauscher, Carl Heynen, and himself relative to the manufacture of the shrapnel, he shouted, angrily: "You heard what I said the first time, didn't you? I have no statement to make."

Carl Heynen, Treasurer of the projectile concern, to whom Mr. Knight's letter was written, was at one time agent in Mexico City of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company.

George W. Hoadley, President of the American and British Manufacturing Company, refused to talk on the subject when reached by phone. Edward Lyell Fox and Captain Hans Tauscher could not be found.

NEW GERMAN SPY CHIEFS

Said to Have Taken Places of Boy-Ed and von Papen.

The German Secret Service in this country, in which Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the recalled German naval and military attachés, were prominent, has been reorganized, according to an official of a foreign Government in New York, and men who have taken the attachés' places are directing the work.

The man who has taken von Papen's place, it was stated, is an officer of the German Army, who arrived in New York shortly after the outbreak of the war and has made this city his headquarters ever since. This man holds the same rank as von Papen, but is of a different arm of the military service. He is a close friend of Dr. Dernburg, the former German Colonial Minister, who was recalled to Germany as a result of his remarks concerning the sinking of the Lusitania.

The other man who has risen to leadership in the information service is almost as well known as Boy-Ed or von Papen. He is said to be as influential as was Franz Rintelen, the Crown Prince's friend, last Summer, when Rintelen, under various aliases, was spending great sums in the effort to tie up with strikes American munition manufacturing plants, and also to bring about a crisis in the relations of this country with Mexico.

The men now prominent in the German secret service, it was stated, often gather at a certain restaurant not far from Times Square. The restaurant was recently opened and is run by a foreigner, who came to this country from France—although he is not a Frenchman—several months ago.

ZELINKA PLEADS GUILTY.

Month's Imprisonment and $2,000 Fine for Passport Plotter.

Harry Max Zelinka, an importer, of 400 Fourth Avenue, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court yesterday to an indictment charging him with having aided Harold Alfred Bondy, a German, to procure a fraudulent American passport under the name of Harold Green. Zelinka, who was born in Austria, is a naturalized American citizen. Judge Henry D. Clayton sentenced him to serve one month in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $2,000.

In sentencing Zelinka, Judge Clayton said it was all very well for persons of Teutonic origin to love their native land and traditions, but when they became citizens of the United States they should adopt as their motto, "America first."

Zelinka was tried recently before a jury, which disagreed. Since then the Government has obtained new evidence.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA
JACKSON HEIGHTS

Do you know that with the Opening of the Rapid Transit This Year, the Jackson Heights Apartment Section will be brought within 15 minutes of the Grand Central Station?

Call, write or 'phone Astoria 801

QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Bridge Plaza L.I. CITY, N.Y.

Use the Sun—

If you could take the roof off your plant and let the sun shine into every corner, it would reduce your lighting bills, increase the efficiency of your employees, and enable you to utilize floor space now useless for fine work. You can get 19% to 36% more daylight without taking off your roof.

Simply treat ceilings and walls with Rice's Gloss Mill White. It is the only oil paint giving a glossy, tile-like finish at the cost of lead and oil, and remains white longer. Sanitary. Over 3000 leading plants in United States now use it.

Write for our Book "More Light."

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence and New York.

RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

KNOX

The Correct Silk Hat

KNOX extra Quality Silk
KNOX Superfine Silk

452 Fifth Avenue at 40th St.
161 Broadway, Singer Bldg.

WHY SUFFER SKIN TORTURES

When a post-card will bring free samples of CUTICURA SOAP and Ointment which give quick relief and point to speedy cure when all else fails. Why not TRY CUTICURA

For free sample each, with 32-p. Skin Book, address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

$2,000,000 GIVEN TO AID WAR JEWS

Continued from Page 1.

supervision opening letters, noting the amounts of checks, and sending them forward to the clerks whose business it was to acknowledge amounts received. The headquarters in the Broadway Central Hotel was another busy spot. Here a detail of the Boy Scouts, under Major I. W. Irving of the Seventh Regiment was in charge.

There were twenty district headquarters opened by the People's Relief Committee, and they were all the way from the northern section of the Bronx to the outlying section of Brooklyn. The first workers reported at 5 o'clock in the morning, and from that time they kept coming until 27,000 were sent out. Those in general charge of this work were Dr. Samuel Ellsberg, Chairman of the Jewish Relief Day Committee; Mrs. Jennie Karp of the Women's Auxiliary Committee, and Boris Fingerhood, the executive Secretary. The latter was in charge of the permanent headquarters, 196 East Broadway.

When Harry Fischel reached the Central Committee's office early in the morning he found a letter containing a gold and sapphire ring. It was the contribution of Mrs. Jeannette Morganstern, who lives in Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn. The letter accompanying the ring asked that it be sold and the amount it brought be used for the purchase of a proclamation certificate.

"Here are 4 rubles I had left when I came from Russia and my savings for the first week I have worked in America," was the note that accompanied a salary check.

A letter signed by Rabbi Louis J. Haas brought to the committee $100, the savings "for months and months" of the students at the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, Woodbine, N. J.

"I have saved $16, but I wish it was $16,000," was the statement in another letter.

Many letters received by Mr. Fischel contained small amounts, and the writers told of the sacrifice that their gifts meant. The amounts ranged from a few cents to a thousand dollars. "Here are my pennies," a child wrote, and in another letter it told how a number of soldiers, Jews and Gentiles alike, had contributed by "chipping in" the money that would have gone for beer and tobacco.

All of the letters in the piles that continued to grow on the tables in Mr. Fischel's office did not come by mail. Nearly every hour during the day a dozen or more messengers arrived bringing contributions from business men. In most cases the checks were for substantial amounts. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Fischel announced with considerable pride that $1,500 had been taken in "over the counter," which meant that it had been brought to the office.

The Central Committee sent this telegram to President Wilson:

Woodrow Wilson, President, United States of America, Washington, D. C.:

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War respectfully desires to express its grateful appreciation of your action in proclaiming today as Jewish Relief Day. Entirely apart from the immense sum of money which will doubtless be raised through the efforts of thousands of volunteers of all sects and creeds that are devoting today for the aid of the stricken Jewish people, your Excellency has the assurance that we are convinced that today will be reckoned as the dawn of another emancipation day.

ALBERT LUCAS, Executive Secretary.

25,000 Workers in Field.

The People's Committee alone made arrangements for 20,000 workers to cover the city, but before the day was over 5,000 more had gone out from the various district headquarters. Smiling solicitors, each wearing a white arm band, greeted all New Yorkers in the restaurants, at the subway and elevated entrances, at the theatres, and the army of those adorned with the small flags showed their thoroughness and powers of persuasion. They invaded the Madison Street Court and collected $46.

One dated worker who returned to the headquarters in the Forward Building in East Broadway was Abraham Rasin, and there were cheers when he announced that Sholem Goldberg of 171 East Broadway had given $5.

The efforts of the volunteer collectors kept up until after the theatre closed in the evening, and there were some who worked even after that. This statement was flashed upon the screen in many of the moving-picture houses:

To the Women of New York:

The support that this committee has received on this historic day impels me to ask you to make one final and supreme effort before 6 o'clock of Jan. 27, 1916. The 9,000,000 Jews for whom you have worked so whole-heartedly today will receive some bread, some clothing, some medicine, some milk for their babies as a result of your labors. While sufficient for the day is the need thereof, remember, my sisters, that days, months, ay, perhaps years, must elapse before the millions of suffering human beings must strain their eyes westward and stretch out their hands across the wide waste of sea to us, from whom can come the succor that can sustain them until brighter days dawn for them.

Mrs. SAMUEL ELKELES,
Chairman Women's Proclamation Day Committee.

The War Department gave permission for the soldiers of near-by reservations to assist in the work, and many of them did so. The same was true at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. During the day a number of men in the uniform of both branches of the service called at the headquarters and contributed or offered to help.

Fruit Men Give $8,207.

The Fruit and Produce Merchants' Committee, which was organized to assist the American Jewish Relief Committee, raised $8,207 at a fruit auction, held in the Fruit Auction Building, 204 Franklin Street. The first three lots of fruit put up, ten boxes of California oranges, ten boxes of grape fruit, and five boxes of Porto Rico oranges, brought $3,000. The highest price paid for a box was $130, and was paid by Brown & Secomb, of 204 Franklin Street.

After the twenty lots contributed by various men in the trade had been disposed of they were put up for sale again, and in some cases the fruit were sold three times over. There were 500 present, and the auctioneer was Robert S. McCormick. Before the sale Rabbi J. L. Magnes spoke. He said that the various committees having the matter in charge wished to collect $5,000,000 for 1916, and that it was hoped New York would contribute half of that amount.

MORE FOR JEWISH RELIEF.

Business Men Increase the Pledges from Trade Committees.

The Business Men's League of the American Jewish Relief Committee held a mass meeting last night in the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, to further the campaign for funds for the war sufferers. Dr. J. L. Magnes and Louis Marshall addressed the meeting.

Although no contributions were solicited last night, checks and cash totaling $18,610 were handed in to the fund. The total sum which the Business Men's League has raised is now $97,513. Most of it has already been turned over to the American Jewish Relief Committee.

Dr. Magnes urged that the amounts assigned to the different trades be increased, and many business men jumped up to say that their trade would give more than the sum pledged. In many instances the figures named in the amount were given. Representatives of the cloak trade said that $150,000 was much nearer the amount they should give than $80,000. The Cotton Goods Committee said they would collect $50,000 instead of $25,000, and others followed their example. Some trades, it was found had not been included in the program at all.

"Today I came back from Cincinnati," Dr. Magnes said, "where, under the auspices of the American Jewish Relief Committee a public meeting was held, at which over $55,000 was collected for the relief fund, and where an additional $50,000 at least, bringing the total contribution from Cincinnati to $100,000, was pledged.

"In San Francisco tonight there is to be a great public meeting, at which $250,000 is expected, and of which $150,000 has already been pledged. From a small town in Texas we had word today that the community held a meeting a few nights ago and subscribed $2,500 toward the fund, and we are informed this evening by Mr. Marshall that at Atlanta at a meeting held last night $25,000 was obtained.

"Now, gentlemen, the rest of the country has taken its cue from New York. If Cincinnati has subscribed $100,000 it is not because Cincinnati can afford no more, but because Cincinnati has said that 'if in a fund of $5,000,000 New York is doing so much and so much, it is expecting so much from us. All that can be expected from us is $100,000.' And so with other places.

"Now, if New York does more than has been expected of it—and we expected that New York would raise at least one-half of the fund of $5,000,000—if New York does more than that, Cincinnati will do more, San Francisco will do more, Atlanta will do more, the fruit growers all over will do more, the town in Texas will do more, the whole country will respond in the spirit that the occasion requires.

"Now, you are gathered here tonight under the auspices of the Business Men's League in order to confirm the pledge made by the Executive Committee of the league in the name of the business men of New York City that they would raise from among themselves at least $1,000,000 toward this fund.

"And we sit here, having enough to eat, enough clothes to put on, a roof over our heads, children who are happy and comfortable and ambitious, looking forward into life with everything at their command. We say that we have troubles. We say that we work hard. Thank God that we can work hard. Thank God that we have enough food to maintain our bodies and our minds, enabling us to work hard, enabling us to face the troubles and the complex difficulties of business situations as they arise.

"This is the time, when the thousands of the millions of our people who were allowed to struggle as we have to struggle, who also were thankful that they at least had a chance to struggle, now are thrown upon us for help because they can no longer struggle, because the chance is no longer given them of struggling for a living."

Dr. Magnes announced that the following amounts had been paid in by the committees of the different trades:

Cloaks and suits	$24,586	Jewelers	$22,871
Clothing	10,406	Paper boxes	500
Furs	8,031	Silks	1,810
Yarn and spool cotton	2,839	Shirt manufacturers	8,300
Cotton goods	10,000		8,500
Embroidery	680		

A. E. Rothstein presided at the meeting. Hans Kronold, Henry Snyder, and Mr. Krescenzo took part in a musical program, and Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser showed stereopticon views of war sufferings.

$1,262,700 IN JEWISH FUND.

Cloak Manufacturers' Association Sends $10,000.

The American Jewish Relief Committee announced yesterday that it has received to date $1,262,700.78, of which $1,070,748.56 was in cash and $191,952.22 in pledges. The committee acknowledges these amounts of more than $25 received yesterday:

Manhattan Young Men's Assn.	$130	Albert J. Elias	$100
C. J. Joachim	30	No. 1	200
Oestreicher Bros.	50	Monday Evening Bridge Club	25
H. Oliesiener	100	Moskin Bros.	25
A. L. & S. Jacobs	50	M. H. Moses	25
Sisterhood of Temple Emanu-El	200	Simon Ascher	150
Mrs. B. Guggenheim	25	Bear Hill Mfg. Co.	300
Hamlare Brothers' Society	300	Mrs. A. A. Meyers	25
J. Kruthemper	100	S. Klauber	30
Moses Goldsmith	50	L. Margulies & Sons	100
T. Gordon	25	L. Robinson & Co.	100
J. L. Greenbaum	100	Sol Lunevsky	50
Tannenbaum, Son & Co.	100	Centennial Lodge No. 100, O. B. A.	122
The Ceres Union	100	Deitz Bros.	50
Kurzman Brothers	20	Millbrook Woolen Mills	100
Un. Minaker Ben. Ass'n	500	Chas. E. Childs	50
Charles Jackson	50	Middle West Side Talmud Torah	30
Simeon Gaulheim	20	Aaron Ratner	50
W. J. Morgan	100	Emil Simon	25
Retail Dress Goods Clerks' Union	50	Harry Harris	50
M. H. Solomon	25	Abr. L. Goldstone	25
Mrs. F. Lewald	25	Seymour Rosenberg	25
Centennial Lodge, 763, F. & A. M.	100	Louis Rosenberg	50
Weiss & Klau Co.	30	Philip S. Krohn	126
Mr. and Mrs. J. Richman & sons	200	Ferdinand Hess	25
Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Pollak, Behrens & Co.	25	E. B. Kline	100
Mrs. Israel Lidz	25	Employes S. Blechman Sons	125
Joseph Hensel	25	Richard B. Kelly	100
Frank Lippman	25	Jos. L. Lilienthal	100
Ansel Weinberg	25	Matilda Sour	25
B. Lissberger & Co.	500	Lee Kohns	500
Lida Brothers	150	York Mfg. Co.	50
M. L. Schwartz	500	C. S. Hallmann	50
Henry Goldstone	50	Mrs. A. L. Young	25
Composite Lodge, 819, F. & A. M.	25	Joel Lodge, 6, U. O. T. S.	25
E. N.	25	Employes H. Millgrim & Bros., Inc.	27
Schorsch & Co.	100	Mrs. H. H. Nathan	25
Silverstein Bros.	25	Cohen & Furman	25
Deborah Vereln	25	Mrs. H. Elsenas	25
Ottumwa Com.	30	Henrietta Littman	50
Medina Com.	110	Louis Tekulsky	25
Max Fertig	25	Jos. Berk	25
Jos. Berk	25	Mrs. Henry Glass	100
Mrs. Henry Glass	100	Jules C. Levi	25
Jules C. Levi	25	Cloak, Suit & Skirt Mfr. Prot. Association	10,000
Cloak, Suit & Skirt Mfr. Prot. Association	10,000	Mrs. Ernest Ehrmann	250
Mrs. Ernest Ehrmann	250	Oppenheim, Collins Co.	500
Oppenheim, Collins Co.	500	Milton Frank	25
		Portland Com.	1,000
		Toronto Conference	1,800
		Through A. J. Goodman	67

Checks or pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, Pulitzer Building; the People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway, or to the Women's Proclamation Day Committee, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer, Pulitzer Building.

$45,000 IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Approximately $45,000 was collected in a whirlwind campaign today as Philadelphia's contribution for the Jewish war sufferers. For the first four hours contributions rolled into the relief headquarters at the rate of $5,000 an hour. F. S. Bloom, Chairman of the Central Jewish Relief Committee, expressed gratification over the donations and predicted the total would amount to $50,000.

A delegation representing the Relief Committee called on Mayor Smith in his office in the City Hall, and the Mayor promised that a meeting of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee would be called immediately to discuss work for the war sufferers.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 45th and 47th Sts.

These Groups of Winter Apparel—will be *totally closed out* at absurdly low prices, today and tomorrow—

DRESSES—Formerly $45 to $95—$25, $45
Dance and day-time styles—odd groups, few of a kind.

SUITS—Formerly $65 to $125—$35, $45
A small representation of many kinds; some fur-trimmed.

COATS—Formerly $35 to $65—$15, $25
For motor wear, utility and country service.

WRAPS—Formerly $95 to $125—$45
Only about a dozen; fur-trimmed styles, for afternoon wear.

BLOUSES—Formerly $8 to $12—$3
White and colored—small groups.

HATS—Tailored styles to close—$3
ABOUT FIFTEEN ORIGINAL IMPORTED MODEL HATS—to close, $10.

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Men's Lace Shoes

in black gunmetal or tan calf (A, B, C and D widths),

at $3.90 per pair

is a feature of unusual interest in the Department on the First Floor, presenting exceptional value.

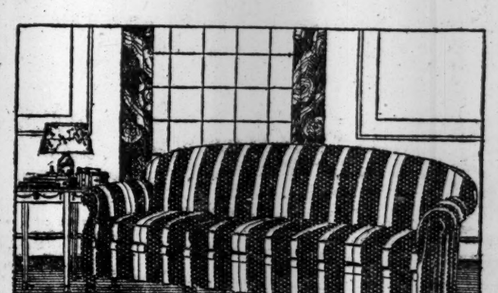
The Men's Shoe Department is equipped with complete assortments of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Footwear, featuring lasts that combine comfort with style, and devoting special attention to excellence of materials and workmanship.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Charge Purchases Made During the Balance of the Month Will Appear on Bills Rendered March 1st.



To-day—
SECOND DAY of DISPLAY

PRELIMINARY TO THE
Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture

SEE SUNDAY'S PAPERS for COMPLETE DETAILS of THIS HALF-YEARLY EVENT

EUGENE VAN SCHAICK SUICIDE BY SHOOTING

Insurance Lawyer Was Ill and Had Encountered Financial Reverses.

FEARED HE WOULD GO BLIND

Partner Says If He Had Continued His Work His Difficulties Would Have Been Straightened Out.

Eugene Van Schaick, a prominent insurance lawyer, member of an old Knickerbocker family, and officer in several large corporations, committed suicide by shooting yesterday afternoon in his office in the Forty-second Street Building, 30 East Forty-second Street. He was 51 years old, and a direct descendant of a distinguished old family, members of which played a prominent part in the early Colonial history of the country. Mr. Van Schaick was educated at Columbia, Heidelberg, and Oxford Universities, a member of long standing in a number of important clubs of this city, and had been considered a financial power.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Van Schaick summoned his secretary, Miss Henrietta Lowe, into his private office in the suite that he and his law associate, Wilson B. Brice, maintained on the eighth floor, and gave her a telephone number to call for him. She had just closed his door when she heard the muffled report of a revolver in her employer's office. She rushed in and found Mr. Van Schaick lying on the floor beside his chair, the thirty-eight calibre revolver with which he had shot himself in the right temple still smoking on the floor. The girl ran to the corridor and called to an elevator operator, and a physician in the building, Dr. George A. Wyeth, was brought to the office while the elevator starter went to notify a policeman. Mr. Van Schaick was dead when the doctor arrived.

Mr. Brice, his associate, was notified of the suicide by telephone, and hurried to the office. He gave the police information which led to the theory that Mr. Van Schaick's action had been decided upon the spur of the moment and had been caused by both ill health and financial reverses.

Real Estate Depreciated.

The lawyer had been having financial difficulties for several months, Mr. Brice said, due to the fact that much of the real estate in which his family funds had been invested had depreciated in value. Mr. Van Schaick had been worried over this for some time, and had been working very hard. He had also suffered from insomnia, and had told Mr. Brice that he spent many sleepless nights, during which he read all night. His eyes pained him and he went to an eye specialist, who told him that they were in very bad condition, but Mr. Van Schaick felt that he could not stop work and take a rest.

"This morning I saw him and he was more worried than he had ever been before," Mr. Brice told a TIMES reporter. "He said that he had just been to another eye specialist and had been told that if he didn't stop work immediately he would go blind. The doctor told him that he also had something the matter with his heart. Mr. Van Schaick told me that he went immediately to a heart specialist and that this physician discovered that he had a very serious lesion of the heart and said that he must stop work without a moment's delay and take a prolonged rest.

"He was very much worked up when I saw him. That was just before luncheon. I tried to cheer him up, and told him that he could give up his law practice and devote himself to his other interests, thus reducing the physical strain. The second doctor had also told him that he must not take any violent exercise and must give up golf. He was an ardent golfer and all-round sportsman, and at one time he held the all-round amateur athletic championship of the country.

"One of the particularly tragic parts of it is that if he had been able to work on for a while longer he would have had all his financial affairs in excellent condition, I believe, for just a few days ago he had seemed more encouraged than for a long while about them, and had gone over them in detail with me and showed how everything was straightening itself out satisfactorily. That probably was one reason that the order to stop work depressed him to such a great extent."

Came of Old Family.

No one in Mr. Van Schaick's office knew that he kept a revolver in his desk, but he was formerly an enthusiastic huntsman and familiar with the use of firearms. Mr. Brice recalled that on one occasion Mr. Van Schaick had urged him to carry a revolver for protection on an out-of-town trip, and offered to lend him one for the trip. Mr. Brice did not take it, and thought no more of it until yesterday, he said. Miss Lowe had remarked to another girl of the office force a short time before the tragedy that Mr. Van Schaick looked greatly worried. Fifteen minutes before the suicide he had purchased a pocketful of cigars from the stand in the lower corridor of the building, and the salesman said that Mr. Van Schaick had seemed cheerful at that time.

Mrs. Van Schaick, who was formerly Miss Minnie Delamater Haulenbeck, and whom Mr. Van Schaick married in 1903, was at their home in the Hotel Blackstone at 50 East Fifty-eighth Street when her husband committed suicide. She was notified by telephone, and was prostrated with grief. His only other immediate relative is a brother, Dr. George Van Schaick, of 472 West End Avenue.

Mr. Van Schaick was the son of the late Henry Van Schaick, who was also a lawyer but retired comparatively early in life to attend to his business interests, which were extensive. His grandfather was one of the founders of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and Eugene Van Schaick was for a long while a Director of this company. He was also President of the Knickerbocker Oil and Gas Company, general counsel and Director of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, the Union Life Insurance Company, the Knickerbocker Investment Company, the Manhattan Bond and Underwriting Company, the Essex Copper Company, and the Lafayette Copper Company, and he was a Director of the Patent Tile and Guarantee Company. In addition to these interests he managed the Van Schaick Realty Company and the Van Schaick Estates, Inc. He was a member of Zeta Psi Fraternity, the Holland Society, and of the Union, Manhattan, Strollers, and New York Yacht Clubs.

To Sell Parkhurst Candy Plant.

Charles A. Tipling, referee in bankruptcy for the American Candy Company, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of this city was Vice President, directed Henry C. Johnson, Jr., of Astoria, L. I., yesterday to sell the company's property for the purpose of paying off a mortgage of $25,000, held by the Williamsburgh Savings Bank. The plant, which stood at Hamilton and Noble Streets in Long Island City, cost more than $200,000. The sale was set for Friday morning, Feb. 18. At a hearing before Mr. Tipling it was shown that the books of the concern were missing.

BOY BANDITS ROB BANK IN CHICAGO

Terrorize Officials and Patrons and with $15,600 Flee in an Auto.

HOLD UP JAKE STAHL

Former Baseball Manager Was in Charge of the Institution When Robbers Entered.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Four youths, described by the police as boy bandits, entered the Washington Park National Bank, in East Sixty-third Street, shortly after the institution opened for business this morning, with drawn revolvers, held up twenty-three employes and customers, and robbed the paying teller's cage of $15,600. Then they jumped into a waiting automobile and made their escape.

The police late this afternoon arrested a youth known to them as a pickpocket. The police say that the prisoner has been identified as one of the bandits.

Following so closely after the robbery of Cook's Tourist Agency on last Friday, at which time Policeman Johnson was killed, the robbery of today has caused severe criticism of the police. Tonight Captain Hunt, Chief of the Detective Bureau, issued this order to all detectives:

"Shoot to kill if necessary, but bring these bank robbers in dead or alive."

The bandits went about their work with deliberation. One man covered the patrons with his revolver, another the employes, a third devoted his attention to the officers, and the fourth helped himself to all the money in sight.

A fifth bandit, who had charge of the automobile outside, crossed his legs and enjoyed a cigarette with apparent unconcern while the holdup was in progress.

A woman spectator thought moving picture actors were staging a film production. She seized the opportunity to talk to a real movie star. Not until he threatened her with a revolver did she realize that it was a genuine holdup. Then she fainted.

J. Garland Stahl, who was "Jake" Stahl on the baseball diamond, the former manager of the Boston Red Sox, now Vice President of the raided bank, was in charge of the institution at the time of the robbery. Mr. Stahl was at his desk behind an inclosure at the right of the Sixty-third Street entrance when the robbers entered. De Lassus, the paying teller, had just entered his cage with $15,000 in currency he had checked out from the vault. Haim, the receiving teller, was at his window taking in the early deposits. There was a line of six or seven persons before his window. Ten other employes of the bank, bookkeepers, stenographers, checkers, and clerks, including three girls—had just begun work. Suddenly four men wearing long, dark overcoats and masks entered the banking room. Simultaneously they drew revolvers and shouted: "Hands up and silence." Then with machine-like precision the robbery began. Each man had his part to play and played it.

Robber No. 1 devoted his attention to Vice President Stahl and Austin, a clerk. He ordered them to hold their hands up and marched them outside the inclosure occupied by the bank's officers.

Robber No. 2 advanced quickly toward the middle of the banking room and producing two large revolvers called on the employes to hold up their hands. They complied quickly. Robber No. 3, who seemed to be the leader, rushed behind the cages and jamming a revolver against the body of De Lassus, the paying teller, began to help himself to the contents of the money drawer.

Robber No. 4 crouched by the front door, training two revolvers on the patrons in the lobby, uttering cautions against any outcry.

Judge Sheridan E. Frye and his father were in the bank at the time at the receiving teller's window. They held their hands up with a half dozen others who had come to deposit funds. The bandits did not rob the patrons.

Had the bandits entered the bank five minutes earlier they would have had a chance to increase their loot by $38,000. Five minutes before the auto reached the bank Policemen Michael Kelly and Robert Nelson left the building with a satchel containing $38,000, which they took to a downtown bank.

Eluding pursuers, the bandits' auto vanished in Washington Park, where, according to police theory, the booty was divided among the five men. The bank was insured against loss.

GRABS $1,400 GEMS AS JEWELER FAINTS

Thief in Evening Dress and an Armed Companion Force Trolley Car to High Speed.

POLICE PURSUIT IN TAXI

Well-Dressed Man Drops Loot and Gets Away—Other, Captured, Is an Escaped Convict.

A man wearing evening clothes, with an overcoat thrown over his arm, and accompanied by another man in street attire, entered the jewelry store of Louis Price at 1,414 Broadway, Brooklyn, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and asked to see some diamond rings. Mrs. Sadie Price, wife of the proprietor, put on the showcase a tray containing rings worth $1,400. The man in evening dress darted with the jewels through a side door leading into the lobby of the Bushwick Theatre, his companion following.

Mrs. Price and her daughter screamed. Louis Price, who from a workroom in the rear saw what had happened, ran forward, but collapsed from heart trouble before he could reach the door from which the two had made their escape. Mrs. Price and the daughter, however, gave chase and continued their screams.

A crowd was soon following the two men, who ran down Broadway together toward Ralph Avenue, turned on Ralph Avenue and ran toward Jefferson Avenue, passing the Ralph Avenue Police Station. Policeman Andreas ran out of the station and joined the pursuing crowd. The thieves ran along Jefferson Avenue to Reed Avenue, where they jumped on a trolley car. The motorman put on the brakes, but the man in street clothes forced his way to the front of the car, put a revolver at the motorman's head, and ordered him to speed up, and he complied.

Policeman Andreas jumped into a taxicab and followed the car which was going fast and making no stops. When it reached Hancock Street another car ahead on the same track brought it to a halt and the thieves jumped off, running along Hancock Street to Stuyvesant Avenue.

Here the man in evening clothes ran into an apartment house. His companion put his back against a tree and flourished his revolver before him. He lost his nerve, however, when the policeman ran for him and did not fire. They grappled and were fighting fiercely when Policeman Bougler arrived and assisted in subduing the prisoner.

No jewels were found on him. The man in evening clothes had dropped the tray of rings on Ralph Avenue and all were recovered. Several policemen surrounded and searched the apartment house into which he had disappeared, but he was not found.

At the Seventh Branch Detective Bureau the prisoner said he was Edward Moran, 34 years old. His fingerprints were taken and it was found that he was Frederick Wilson, who, on Jan. 3 last, escaped from Trenton Prison, New Jersey, where he had been sent in 1913 for a term of between nine and twenty years for burglary.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of a check for $300 from Troy, N. Y., toward the Armenian Relief Fund. The sender does not wish to have his name published.

THE TIMES also acknowledges receipt of $5 from Mary L. Keyes toward the Belgian Clothing Relief Fund.

GOLD MEDAL FOR DR. ELIOT.

American Academy Honors Educator's Work for Literature.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard was presented with a gold medal yesterday for distinction in literature by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. The medal was designed by James Earle Fraser, and is the first given by the Academy since it was founded more than ten years ago. The award was made at a meeting of the Academy at the Chemists Club, 52 East Forty-first Street.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, made the presentation speech, in which he dwelt upon the many achievements of Dr. Eliot, and said that he had been particularly an influence in literature through educational work. Dr. Eliot said the medal meant more to him because it brought with it, he believed, the esteem and affection of the Academy, the members of which he had long known and cared for. Bliss Perry read a paper at the meeting "Concerning Satire."

With Dr. Butler and Dr. Eliot on the platform were Professor William M. Sloane, Chancellor and Treasurer of the Academy; Robert Underwood Johnson, Permanent Secretary; William C. Brownell, Edwin H. Blashfield, Brander Matthews, Daniel Chester French, and Thomas Hastings.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Did You Get Yours?

If you did not you'd better hurry up, for Macy's Pre-Inventory Sale of

Overcoats

will end tomorrow, Saturday, evening, at six o'clock.

The "live" man appreciates the advantage of appearing well dressed at the end of the season.

He also knows that a good overcoat to start in the next season is a mighty handy thing.

There are only a few hundred overcoats left of the large stock we had on hand. Among them you will find

Meltons, Kerseys, Crombies, Plaid-Backed Novelties, Cassimeres, Friezes, "Warmth-without-Weight" Fabrics.

The models are single and double breasted, form fitting and full box styles—practically everything the good dresser requires.

11.50 Formerly $14.75, $16.75 & $18.50.

14.50 Formerly $19.50 and $22.50.

17.50 Formerly $19.75, $24.75 & $29.50.

20.50 Formerly $24.75, $29.75 & $34.75.

Other Overcoats up to $44.50, reduced 1-4 to 1-3 less than original prices.

Youths' Suits that were formerly up to 14.75 now
Youths' Overcoats that were formerly up to 22.50 now
$9.75

Fifth Floor Broadway Front

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Use Entrance at 35th and Broadway

R. H. Macy & Co.

Today and Tomorrow

TODAY and tomorrow—Friday and Saturday—will be welcomed by thousands of GIMBEL patrons who attend these

Last Days of Review

Select NOW from the splendid stocks, (your purchases will be charged on your February bill rendered March 1st,) which form our

February Sale of Furniture

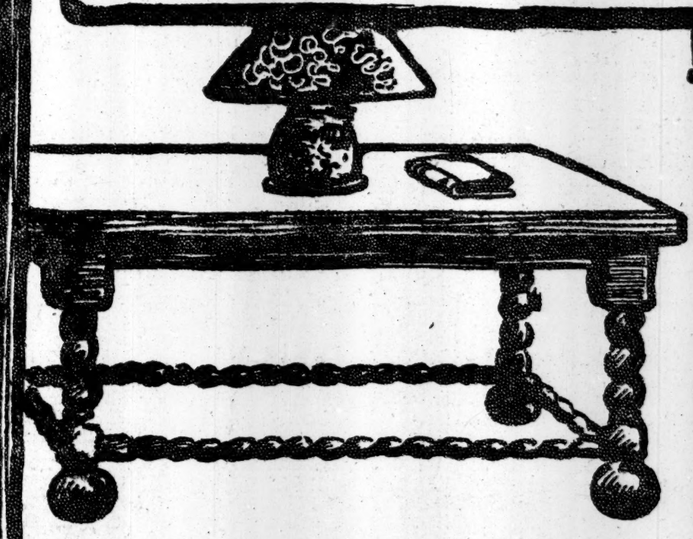
"With *Initiative*"

Over half a million dollars' worth of the finest Furniture in America, exemplifying not only the BEST that skill and money can produce in WORKMANSHIP, in DESIGN, and in FINISH, but featuring NEW and ORIGINAL tendencies in style and treatment. Here is a suggestion of the scope:—

$100,000 *Worth of Library Furniture*
$125,000 *Worth of Dining Room Furniture*
$150,000 *Worth of Bedroom Furniture*
$25,000 *Worth of Office Furniture*
$25,000 *Worth of GIMBEL Bedding*
$30,000 *Worth of Novelty Furniture*
$25,000 *Worth of Mission Furniture*

In short—a WEALTH of sound, solid, worthy, and PRACTICAL Furniture, offered at

Savings of $10 to $50 on Every $100 Spent



SPEED

This age of speed is not an accident, but rather the result of man's desire to conserve and thereby set a higher value on his time; and this Company's efficiency in building speedily and well is simply the response to the need for an organization able to deliver a building on the fastest possible schedule and thereby hasten and enhance its revenue returns.

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Building Construction

FEBRUARY RECORDS OUT TO-DAY

An extraordinary list in which fifteen Red Seal Artists are represented, including:—

CHANSON PROVENCAL by Alda
IM ABENDROTH by Culp
HANS UND LIESEL by Gluck and Reimers
BEN BOLT by Hempel
SONGS WITHOUT WORDS by Kreisler
ERNANI by Martinelli
A LITTLE BIT OF HEAVEN by McCormack
TOSCA (Scarpia Air) by Ruffo
DREAM FACES by Whitehill
A WARRIOR BOLD by Witherspoon
DOUGHIE THE BAKER by Lauder.
TWO HARP RECORDS by Lapitino
FOUR HAWAIIAN RECORDS
EIGHT DANCE RECORDS
TWENTY POPULAR SONGS

The Victrola

Is everywhere acknowledged the SUPREME MUSICAL INSTRUMENT. With genuine Victrolas at $15.00, $25.00, $40.00, $50.00 and up to the Magnificent Victrola XVI., at $200.00 and $350.00, there is a Victrola easily WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY HOME.
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Clipped Wings

by RUPERT HUGHES

A book that is alive. You can't tell in a few words its charm or its humor; but you can get just a taste of its philosophy from this quotation:

"I hope you'll be happy, you two. But happiness isn't the thing to work for. The thing to work for is work—to do all you can with what you have."

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All sizes for all cars.
A. J. Picard and Company
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WOMEN GOLFERS DISPLEASED WITH PLANS FOR TOURNEY

WOMEN WANT VOICE IN NATIONAL GOLF

Think U. S. G. A. Should Consult Them Before Arranging for Their Tournament.

DATE CHOSEN TOO EARLY

Women's Metropolitan Association Tournament to be Held at Baltusrol or Piping Rock.

The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association at its meeting yesterday at the Biltmore went on record as being desirous of having some voice in the selection of the course for the national women's championship. Mrs. J. A. Philbrick of Baltusrol said that, in her opinion, the delegates who attended the U. S. G. A. annual meeting at Chicago recently were not informed as to the wishes of the majority of women golfers on this subject, and, moreover, it happened that the delegates from Baltusrol and Greenwich were not present when the matter was brought up before the national association, and as a consequence the eloquence of the Belmont Springs delegate captured the event.

Mrs. E. F. Sanford made a motion that the U. S. G. A. be notified of the wishes of the women golfers in the metropolitan district in regard to the course for the national championship previous to the annual meeting of the national association each year.

Another motion was made that the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. be petitioned to change the date of this year's women's national championship from its present date, Sept. 11-14, to the first week in October. It was contended that early in September many women had not returned from their Summer trips and that the weather early in October was especially favorable. Both motions were carried.

Mrs. F. E. Donohoe of Montclair, the newly elected President, declared that the women were willing and anxious that the U. S. G. A. should continue to take charge of the women's national championship, but that the women themselves should take active interest in the selection of the course and the date. Some years ago the U. S. G. A. offered to turn over the control of this event to the women golfers of the country, but the offer was refused.

Piping Rock was the only formal applicant for the holding of the annual women's metropolitan championship, but the matter was referred to the Executive Committee, and it seems probable that Baltusrol, an informal bidder, will get the event. Mrs. Philip Boyer made the offer for Piping Rock, and told of the advantages of the course and the clubhouse, but the majority of the delegates seemed to think the Jersey links would be better, for in a vote to get the sense of the meeting on the question Baltusrol led with 28 votes, to 26 for Piping Rock. The selection of the date was also left to the Executive Committee.

The new President also spoke on the importance of team play in the association, and quoted from the by-laws to emphasize her point. Special reference was made to the tri-city matches between New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The event will be contested in Boston this year, and as the last time Boston held the tournament the metropolitan women forfeited the matches through lack of players, a determined effort was made yesterday to insure the presence of a complete and representative team.

The annual team play between the clubs in Westchester, New Jersey, and Long Island will be held next season on a still larger scale, and Mrs. Donohoe appointed Mrs. C. F. Uebelacher of Hackensack the Captain for New Jersey, Mrs. Philip Boyer of Piping Rock for Long Island, and Mrs. W. S. Bird of the Dunwoodie Club for Westchester. The two Staten Island clubs, Fox Hills and Richmond County, will play in the Long Island division.

Another innovation for the coming season will be the purchase of a championship cup, on which the name of the winner of the annual championship will be engraved. The cup will be left in the custody of the club which the winner represented in the tournament, but it will be the permanent possession of the W. M. G. A. A motion was passed that the association start a fund for the purchase of this cup, and the remainder be gathered by donations of a dollar from each member of the association.

There were about sixty members present, and each one displayed great interest in all the questions that came before the meeting.

The Secretary was empowered to cast a single ballot, which unanimously elected the following officers:

President—Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair.

Vice President—Mrs. H. C. Conner, Apawamis.

Secretary—Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. E. Davis, Nassau.

Executive Committee—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol; Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie, and Miss Harriet Alexander, Tuxedo.

INCREASE ROCKAWAY LINKS.

Denville Club Purchases Farm of Children's Aid Society.

The Rockaway River Country Club of Denville, Morris County, N. J., has just announced the purchase of the entire farm of the Children's Aid Society of New York, which bordered on the nine-hole golf course of the Rockaway River Club. The additional property will be used to construct nine more holes, in order to make the eighteen-hole circuit complete. The work will be started immediately, and George Low, the Baltusrol professional, has already inspected the land and has given suggestions for the construction of additional greens and hazards. When completed the course will be well over 6,000 yards long, rolling in character, with two sporty water hazards.

Golf will not be the only sport indulged in by the club members, as the club has at present a stable of cross-country hunters, and trap-shooting facilities will soon be installed. There are two lakes on the property which permit skating, curling, and hockey, and the hills on which the course is laid out contain natural toboggan slides and ski courses for these Winter sports. Plans are being made to have a large open-air swimming pool just off the dressing room at the club for the tired golfers on the warm Summer days.

The buildings acquired by the recent purchase will be remodeled to suit the demands of a modern country club. Locker rooms, showers, dining rooms, and a ballroom, 40 by 70, will be ready in time for the Spring invasion. The officers for the coming year are the Hon. J. H. Bacheller, President, Mahlen L. Hoagland, Vice President; Claude H. Miller, Secretary, and August Merz, Treasurer.

HOLDEN LOSES AT GOLF.

Dr. C. H. Gardner Defeats Belleair Medalist in Semi-Final.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 27.—The semi-finals of the January golf tournament were played this morning. Ira S. Holden, winner of the gold medal in the qualifying round, had been picked as an easy winner of the first prize, but lost to Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence. Holden was nervous and lost four holes to Gardner at the outset of the game.

Another surprise was Hamilton K. Kerr's defeat by W. A. Lawhead of Minneapolis. The summary:

First Sixteen.—W. A. Lawhead defeated H. K. Kerr, 4 and 2; C. H. Gardner defeated Ira S. Holden, 1 up.
Second Sixteen.—D. H. Winton defeated W. H. Hulburt, 5 and 4; J. C. Head defeated Bert B. Foster, 5 and 4.
Third Sixteen.—Stanley Merrill defeated C. V. Rich, 1 up, 19 holes; W. G. Cooke defeated D. M. Chute, 6 and 5.

Tin Whistles in Team Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 27.—The Tin Whistles held two golf competitions today. The Reds beat the Blues, 20 holes to 12 in the third of a series of team matches. The Reds have won two matches to the Blues' one. In a handicap against bogey, R. C. Shannon, 2d, of Brockport, handicap 9, won with 4 up on bogey. C. B. Hudson, North Fork, L. I., and C. L. Becker, Woodland, each with a handicap of 10, tied for second with 2 up.

NATIONAL RACQUETS DOUBLES UNDER WAY

Percy D. Haughton and John M. Cutler Defeat Cabot and Wendell.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Percy D. Haughton and John W. Cutler today defeated N. W. Cabot and Barrett Wendell, Jr., in the first round of the annual national amateur racquet championship doubles tournament. Both pairs are composed of local players. The winners wielded their racquets with strength and skill, which brought them the required four sets after only two losses. The scores: 15—7, 7—15, 15—7, 15—9, 6—15, 15—8.

Haughton, who was at one time the amateur racquets champion, played a whirlwind game for a man out of practice and in a poor light because of the heavy sky above. Haughton and Cutler won, however, more through their team play than because of individual brilliancy. Haughton made several splendid places just above the board, but midway through the match he was handicapped because of having stopped a hard shot from Cabot's bat on the point of the elbow of his playing arm. Cabot and Wendell were very erratic, making one more error than their combined earned points.

Each team missed 31 shots, Haughton and Cutler having 21 aces on their combined service and 13 placed shots besides. This was twelve more earned points than were registered by Cabot and Wendell.

The football combination never was headed in the match. They took the first game, 15—7, but had a hard time at the finish, and won mainly because of the inability of their opponents to get a start. Haughton and Cutler then began to play loosely and lost the second game by the same score by which they had won the first. Cabot and Wendell both doing some serving, the best of the entire match.

Haughton and Cutler then took the next two games, 15 to 7 and then 15 to 9. In the third game they scored no less than nine service aces and won in five hands. The fourth game was the longest of the match, Wendell and Cabot having their opponents 9 to 5 on the third hand but not getting another ace after that. They came back in the fifth game, however, winning 15 to 6, and this mainly because of remarkable service, but in the sixth game the eight misses by Wendell and Cabot proved their undoing, and the Haughton-Cutler combination won 15 to 8.

There will be four matches tomorrow, the drawings being as follows: H. C. Clark and H. Morgan, Boston, vs. G. H. Brooks and J. W. Wear, Philadelphia; Joshua Crane and F. Cutting, Boston, vs. Cyril Hatch and M. D. Whithan, New York; G. R. Fearing and Philip Stockton, Boston, vs. Lawrence Waterbury and J. C. Waterbury, New York; C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of Tuxedo, the champions, vs. P. D. Haughton and J. W. Cutler of Boston.

Colgate Five Loses at Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 27.—Colgate University basket ball five was defeated by the University of Pittsburgh here tonight by a score of 27 to 23, in a fast and clean game, in which the visitors showed some of the best passing seen here this season. They completely outplayed the home team in the first period, and at the end of the half had a lead of 13 to 8, due to the fine work of Kennedy and Van Alstyne. After the interval Pittsburgh braced considerably, and in five minutes had overtaken the Hamilton boys, Hastings and McNulty starring. They were never headed after that. Both Lubic for Pittsburgh and Kennedy for the visitors shot eleven foul goals out of eighteen tries.

Terse News of Sports

Tom Kerrigan, one of the best of the group of young home-bred golf professionals, has been engaged by the Siwanoy County Club of Mount Vernon for the coming season. Last year Kerrigan was situated at the Dedham Polo and Country Club at Dedham, Mass. He made quite a record two years ago in the South, and succeeded in topping the list of money winners in the open tournaments. Last Winter he was second in this respect to Tom McNamara. Kerrigan will take up his duties in the early Spring.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Huntington Bobsled Association that the annual races which have been held for many years and attracted thousands of spectators from Long Island and elsewhere had been declared off for this season. Main Street, the bobsled race course, is torn up for construction of a sewerage system and cannot be used.

The Winter games of the Seventy-first Regiment A. A. will be held next Thursday evening in the armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Chief among the many attractions will be the appearance of Howard P. Drew of Los Angeles in a special scratch 65-yard dash against Roy Morse, the national 220-yard champion, and Frank Stephenson of the Trinity Club. Charley Clarke, the former Xavier sprinter, may also be a starter against the winner of the Millrose special 70-yard event.

Max E. Greenberg was elected President of the College of the City of New York Athletic Association at a recent meeting to fill the vacancy caused by the graduation of Otto Tabor. Victor Smith and S. S. Bernstein were elected Vice President and Treasurer, respectively.

Several of the stars who were disappointed in their work in the Millrose games Thursday night will get another chance to battle with their victors at the Fordham University games on Feb. 11. George H. Goulding, the Canadian walker, will again meet Eddie Renz in a special match race, while Caldwell of the Boston A. A. is matched up with Horner, Baker, Higgins, and Halpin in the half-mile. Drew and J. Loomis have decided to prolong their stay in New York, which was to have ended with their appearance in the New York A. C. games. They will oppose each other in the century dash. What appeals most to the Maroon students is the special Fordham-Columbia relay race.

Tom Jones, manager of Jess Willard, has wired an acceptance from New Orleans to a proposal of the Business Men's League of Hot Springs for Willard to train there for his coming fight in New York. Jones says the camp will be established about Feb. 1.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League Club, has released to the Baltimore Club of the International League Pitchers Knowlson and Sherman and Infielder Kopf.

Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League announced yesterday that organization would be held in New York on Tuesday, Feb. 8. The annual schedule meeting of the league will be held here on the same date.

The basket ball team of Irving School defeated the Berkeley School five yesterday afternoon on the Berkeley court by a score of 15 to 7.

Carnochan, the star goal tender of the St. Nicholas hockey team, may be unable to play in the match against the Harvard Club of Boston at St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night, but even if he is absent the St. Nicks expect to score a victory in the contest, which is one of the most important of the series. A victory for the Harvard Club would drop St. Nicholas to second place in the league standing.

Because of his inability to obtain enough heavyweights Manager James Johnston has called off the boxing show at Madison Square Garden for tonight. The original bout was to have been between Willie Ritchie and Ted Lewis, but this was postponed on account of an injury to Ritchie.

Lew Bodie, who is bigger than Jess Willard, was to have made his New York debut at the Fairmount A. C. tomorrow night, but the bout has been cancelled at the suggestion of the boxing commission. Bodie will box with Jim Coffey tonight in Syracuse, and two bouts in succession are more than the commission believes he is capable of handling.

Soldier Bartfield and Jack Tolland will box a ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club tomorrow night. Bartfield was formerly champion of the army and Tolland was the champion of the navy some years ago.

In the second night's play in the three-cushion carrom billiard match between Frank Henry and Joseph Stone at the Broadway Billiard Academy, the former won by a score of 50 to 49. Stone, however, leads in the two nights' play by a score of 100 to 95. The final block of 50 points will be played tonight.

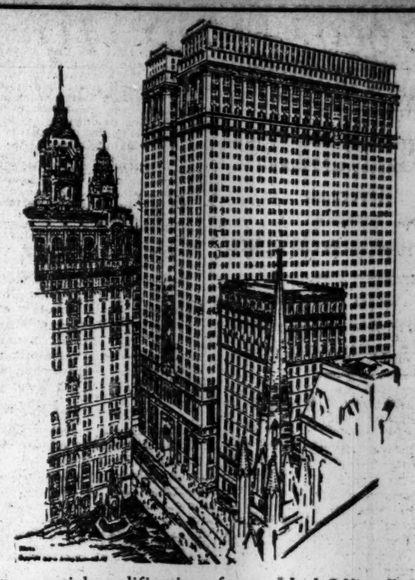
A number of old Williams 'Varsity basket ball players have organized under the name of the Williams Club Basbet Ball Team, and have scheduled a number of games, including Columbia 'Varsity, Columbia Law, and Williams College 'Varsity. The team includes these players: F. A. Vietor, '13; K. B. Wallace, '12; Richard Lewis, '13; W. V. Lewis, '10; A. Patterson, '15, and Gillette Lefferts, '14.

St. John's College basket ball team defeated the alumni team last night on the St. John's court by a score of 36 to 26. At the end of the first half the undergraduates were leading by 13 to 11.

Several of the prominent skaters of this city will compete in the Eastern skating championships, which will be held at Newburg on Feb. 12. Donald Baker will compete for the New York Athletic Club, while others from the same club will be Joe Miller, Walter Kuehne, and Billy Taylor. Joe Stoltz, from the Riverside Skating Club of this city, is entered, and two schoolboys, Arthur and Stanley Gershel, will also compete in the championships. Mr. and Mrs. Frank McMillan of Fort Lee will attempt to lower the world's record for tandem skating. The events will be held on a six-lap rink.

Firmin Cassignol scored another victory over Welker Cochran last night at Daly's Billiard Academy, defeating the youthful Chicago expert in a sensational game by a score of 300 to 232. Cochran was playing 250 points against 300 by the French expert and needed only 18 points to run out his string, when Cassignol needed 92. The latter, however, completed the run and scored a victory. Cassignol's high run was 207 and his average was 33 3-9. Cochran made a high run of 180 and averaged 29 7-9.

William Cleary of the Glencoe A. C. last night won the four-and-one-half-mile road race of the St. Vincent Ferrer A. C. in 23:30. S. Meyerson of the Union Settlement A. C. was second, ten seconds behind Cleary. Third place went to W. Johnson of the Mohawk A. C., who finished in 24:00. The order of finish of the others was S. O'Brien, St. Vincent Ferrer; T. Newman, St. Vincent Ferrer; S. Gingrass, St. Vincent Ferrer; D. Lawlor, St. Vincent Ferrer, and E. Schneider, St. Vincent Ferrer.



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Today Only at $3.95
Rich and beautiful design. Set complete as illustrated—includes 4-pint jug, 6 water tumblers and plated footed reflector.
Only 100 Sets at this price.

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Formerly Priced at $1.50, Today at 69c
They are hand-decorated. Each set consists of a Chocolate Pot with 6 Cups and Saucers, as illustrated.

$1.50 Hand Painted Cake Sets, Today at . . 69c
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$1.85 Wilton Velvet Carpets . . $1.25
$1.50 Velvet Carpets—at $1.10
$1.35 Velvet Carpets—at 98c
$1.00 Velvet Carpets—at 69c
$1.35 Axminster Carpets—at . . 98c
$1.25 Body Brussels Carpets—at 79c
$1.10 Tapestry Brussels Carpets 78c
79c Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 59c

Velvet Rugs
Seamless and seamed rugs, including high grade Wilton, Velvets and durable Wool Velvet.
$34.50 RUGS—size 9x12; at $26.50
28.50 RUGS—size 9x12; at 18.75
22.50 RUGS—size 9x12; at 14.75
26.50 Rugs—size 8.3x10.6; at 15.75

Axminster Rugs
Seamless and seamed rugs, in a choice selection of beautiful designs.
$32.50 RUGS—size 9x12; at $24.75
24.50 RUGS—size 9x12; at 16.75
22.50 RUGS—size 8.3x10.6; at . . . 14.75
19.50 RUGS—size 7.6x9; at 14.75

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Saks & Company
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Special for today

Soft and Derby Hats, $1.95
Regularly $3 and $4

STEP into our hat shop today and take any soft or derby hat from our *regular stock* (Stetson's excepted) for $1.95.

¶ We place the emphasis on *regular stock* because these hats are far superior to merchandise made and bought for special sales purposes.

¶ A hat for everybody—the hard to fit and the hard to please.

¶ Desirable shapes in black or brown derbies.

¶ Soft hats in black, brown, green, Oxford, slate. Also—imported velours in brown only. All sizes.

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Men's Street Gloves at 89c

¶ Each pair is perfect in every detail, and bears the well-known trade-mark of a prominent maker.

¶ Kid, suede, cape, chamois, grey Mochas and tan cape are included.

¶ Take *your* pair this morning, while the selection is at its best.

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Overcoats that fairly sparkle with style, in a wide assortment of single and double-breasted models—form-fitting coats, ulsters and great-coats.

Smart, snappy, distinctive suits in a wonderful assortment of handsome mixtures, stripes and plaids, single or double breasted and with patch pockets or plain.

Many are quarter silk lined, some are the famous LENIGAN HAND-TAILORED SUITS, the most artistically modeled clothing made.

$20 to $25 Overcoats & Suits
At $18.50

$30 & $35 Overcoats & Suits
At $23.50

$35 to $45 Overcoats & Suits
At $27.50

Cutaways, Too, Have Their Prices Cut
Silk-lined black or Oxford, braided coat and vest, formerly $30.00 and $35.00, now **$23.50.**
Silk-lined Cutaway Suits with braided coat and vest, formerly $42.00, $50.00 and $60.00, now **$37.50.**

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BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
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Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Announce That They Are Now at Their New Location
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

$50,000 FUND TO BE RAISED TO SAVE BALTIMORE FEDERAL CLUB

BALTIMORE FEDS TO FIGHT PEACE PACT

Will Raise $50,000 to Press Anti-Trust Suit Against Organized Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 27.—By a unanimous vote, the stockholders of the Baltimore Federal League Club this afternoon empowered the Board of Directors of the organization to raise $50,000 for the purpose of pressing the so-called anti-trust suit before Judge K. M. Landis in Chicago and to set in motion any other litigation looking toward the securing of the rights of the local owners. The same vote carried with it the power for the Directors to sell or otherwise dispose of the leasehold estate of the corporation in the ball park at York Road and Twenty-ninth Street.

In connection with the latter, President Rasin stated that an offerof $50,000 for a lease of ten years had been made, but that the club had not considered it.

Rasin further explained that the local organization held a lease of eight more years' duration and that it could purchase the grounds, owned by Edward Hanlon, for $65,000 at the conclusion of that time or at any period during the life of the lease.

It was explained by Mr. Rasin that under the Clayton act the club stood a strong chance of securing three times the amount of damages that had been sustained. The Directors expressed a belief that with a verdict favorable to their claims organized baseball might, rather than pay it, agree to a compromise which would include the sale of a major league franchise to Baltimore. Mr. Rasin added, however, that unless the courts decided favorably he did not think there was the proverbial chance in a million of landing a major league franchise.

President Rasin read a long report to the stockholders, which was adopted, and in which he stated that he believed the club could recover damages on the losses of its franchise and team value and the loss of prospective gain. He further expressed the opinion that the Baltimore Club was entitled to its share of whatever benefits accrued to the Federal League as a result of the peace pact, a copy of which no one in the Baltimore Club has ever seen.

P. T. Powers, who is associated with Harry F. Sinclair's baseball interests, said yesterday that the statement made by Ban Johnson that the Federal League had been lax in not withdrawing the suits it has in the courts against organized baseball was a little premature. Mr. Powers stated that one of the reasons why this feature of the peace agreement had not been finished was that there were so many other angles to straighten out that the legal complications would not be taken up for a while. Powers said that one reason for the delay in the legal adjustment was because of the illness of Mr. Sinclair.

MAY LIFT ATHLETES' BAN.

Yale Cases to be Settled Soon, It Is Rumored.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—Whether Harry Le Gore, Bob Rhett, Arthur Milburn, Billy Easton, and Spencer Pumpelly, the best players of the Yale baseball nine, will be allowed to compete in any form of college athletics again will be known within another week.

Reports were current here tonight that a meeting of the Eligibility Committees of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard would be held either tomorrow or Saturday, and the question settled. Professor Robert N. Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee, and Yale's representative at the former sessions of the committees from the three universities, could not be located tonight, but a Yale baseball official said that he understood that the rumor was true.

AMATEURS IN FAST BOUTS.

Kerekes Scores Two Victories in Crescent A. C. Event.

Fast amateur boxing exhibitions were held last night at the town house of the Crescent Athletic Club. The preliminaries in several classes were decided. The finals are to be contested tomorrow night.

S. Kerekes of the Claredon National Club competed in two bouts in the 120-pound class, both of which he won decisively. In his first encounter he was opposed by O. Newman of Bronx Church House, and Kerekes won in two rounds. He outclassed the Bronx Church House boxer from the start and ended the bout with a hard right to the body which sent his opponent to the floor. Later Kerekes outboxed Castel Grande, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., and this contest also ended in the second round. The summary:

110-Pound Class.—Irving Fingeroth, unattached, defeated Frank Miscely, East Side Parish House, three rounds, referee's decision; G. Dennitti, Ozanam Association, defeated J. Collins, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; A. Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., defeated W. Silvermore, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judge's decision; N. Forman, Educational Alliance, defeated F. Lop, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

120-Pound Class.—S. Kerekes, Claredon National Club, defeated O. Newman, Bronx Church House, two rounds, referee's decision; J. Kresner defeated C. Gilman by default; J. Lesi, Harlem Y. M. C. A., defeated M. Garber, Rifle House, three rounds, judges' decision; F. Campagna, unattached, defeated Z. Shields, Morningside A. C., three rounds, judges' decision; S. Bidner, Vanderbilt Sporting Club, defeated F. Rizzo, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; H. J. Robinson, Ozanam Association, defeated J. O'Connor, St. Catherine's A. C., one round, referees' decision; W. Morris, East Side House, defeated C. Somer, unattached, one round, referee's decision; S. Kerekes, Claredon National Club, defeated D. Castel Grande, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., two rounds, referee's decision; W. Morris defeated J. Robinson, one round, referee's decision.

130-Pound Class.—C. White, Flatbush Boys' Club, defeated B. Freeman, unattached, three rounds, referee's decision; J. Hanley, unattached, defeated J. Soden, St. Joseph's Club, three rounds, judges' decision; G. Schuman, unattached, defeated C. Fairbanks, Flatbush Boys' Club, two rounds, referee's decision; J. Satnico, Rutger's Gymnasium, defeated W. Seligman, unattached, one round, referee's decision; C. Covey, unattached, defeated M. Tracey, four rounds, judges' decision; J. Lewis, defeated A. Sanngren, one round, referee's decision; J. Sullivan defeated G. Mengerekes, three rounds, judges' decision; D. Hamilton defeated F. Ketchel.

150-Pound Class.—E. Sivori defeated A. Anderson, three rounds, referee's decision; A. Sutton defeated F. T. Norman, two rounds, referee's decision.

Nack and Phelan Draw.

Allie Nack, the former amateur 125-pound champion, and Carey Phelan, a Harlem lightweight, boxed ten fast and interesting rounds to a draw as the main feature last night at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue.

The final bout, in which the principals were Leo Johnson and Wee Wee Barton, both colored boxers, resulted in a victory for the former after ten rounds of slow and tedious boxing.

CAPABLANCA WINS AGAIN.

Defeats A. E. Hodges in Rice Memorial Chess Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

Player.	W.	L.	Player.	W.	L.
Capablanca	8	0	Fox	3½	3½
Kupchik	6	2	Schroeder	3½	4½
Bernstein	5½	2½	Hodges	2½	5½
Chajes	5	2	Tenenwurzel	2½	5½
Kostic	5	3	Perkins	2	6
Rosenthal	4½	3½	Black	2	6
Janowski	4	4	Banks	1	7

Defeating A. B. Hodges, a former United States champion, José R. Capablanca of Havana made it eight straight in the Rice Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament, the eighth round of which was contested at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon and evening.

As a result of his latest achievement, Capablanca still leads Kupchik, the New York State champion, by two clear points. Kupchik won his game from Newall Banks of Detroit, but could not gain on his rival.

Oscar Chajes played very fine chess against Fox of Washington, giving up a piece for two pawns, and he practically kept pace with Kupchik, although the game was adjourned after 50 moves. J. Bernstein had to be content with a draw against Janowski of Paris, and dropped half a point behind Kupchik. The game lasted 32 moves, Janowski having played a queen's pawn opening.

Black of Brooklyn drew with Kostic of Budapest in a French defense adopted by the latter in forty-nine moves. Another French defense between Tenenwurzel and Rosenthal was likewise drawn in twenty-seven moves. The game between Perkins and Schroeder, a queen's gambit declined with the former playing white, was won by Schroeder, who outwitted his adversary in the ending after thirty-seven moves.

In the ninth round, to be played at the Empire City Chess Club, 3,785 Broadway, this afternoon and evening, the pairings will be the following: Kupchik vs. Chajes, Bernstein vs. Banks, Hodges vs. Janowski, Rosenthal vs. Capablanca, Schroeder vs. Tenenwurzel, Kostic vs. Perkins, Fox vs. Black.

BROOKLYN BOYS SWIM.

Commercial Team Defeats Boys' High in P. S. A. L. Events.

Commercial High School's swimmers scored over Boys' High in a P. S. A. L. championship meet at the Fourth Avenue baths, Brooklyn, yesterday, by a score of 33 to 20 points. Two of the six first places went to representatives of the vanquished school, Schoenberg proving best in the 100-yard swim and Crivelenti wresting the honors from Schmidt of Commercial in the plunge for distance.

In the forty-yard swim two of Commercial's stars finished in a dead heat for first place, Gauld and Cook crossing the finish line on even terms in 0:22 2-5. Both men hit the water together and neither gained an inch in the short exhibition. The summary:

40-Yard Swim—Dead heat between Gauld and Cook, Commercial; Dodge, Boys' High, third. Time—0:22 2-5.

Dive for Form—Won by Kurtzner, Commercial, with 29 points; Ostergren, Boys' High, second, with 28 points; Schmidt, Commercial, third, with 26 points.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Schoenberg, Boys' High; Gauld, Commercial, second; Kroigman, Boys' High, third. Time—1:07 1-5.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Crivelenti, Boys' High, with 50 feet; Schmidt, Commercial, second, with 46 feet; Schoenberg, Boys' High, third, with 44 feet.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Schmidt, Commercial; Barr, Boys' High, second; Schoenberg, Boys' High, third. Time—2:59.

160-Yard Relay—Won by Commercial High, (Kurtzman, Cook, Glatzmayer, and Schmidt); Boys' High, second, (Weir, Dodge, Miners and Barr). Time—1:37.

CLINTON SWIMMERS LOSE.

Commerce High School Triumphs in Special Dual Meet.

The swimming team of De Witt Clinton High School met with an unexpected defeat by the Commerce High representatives in a special dual meet at the Sixtieth Street baths yesterday, the score being 29 points to 15.

Underwater swimming was introduced in scholastic swimming circles when Davis of Clinton propelled himself 120 feet before he arose to the surface of the pool. This mark was fifteen feet further than was recorded by Kitter of Commerce, while Baker, another Commerce man, who took third place, was credited with only 48 feet. The summary:

Dive for Form.—Won by Baker, Commerce, with 25 points; Silverstein, De Witt Clinton, second, with 24 points; Albanus, Commerce, third, with 23 points.

40-Yard Swim.—Won by Albanus, Commerce; Baer, Commerce, second; Silverstein, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:20 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Seaman, De Witt Clinton, with 48 feet 9 inches; McAleer, Commerce, second, with 48 feet 8 inches; Davis, De Witt Clinton, third, with 42 feet.

160-Yard Relay Race.—Won by Commerce, (Graubard, Kenney, Baer, and Albanus;) De Witt Clinton, second, (Zilowitz, Silverstein, Davis, and Katzman.) Time—1:31 4-5.

Underwater Swim.—Won by Davis, De Witt Clinton, with 120 feet; Kitter, Commerce, second, with 105 feet; Baker, Commerce, third, with 48 feet.

DOG SHOW ENTRIES CLOSE.

Various Breeds Will Be Strongly Represented at Garden.

Entries for the annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which will be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 22 to 25, closed yesterday. The number of entrants already received has exceeded those of the two last years, and the list of individual exhibitors is considerably longer.

While the entries will not be classified until a day or more, those received so far would indicate that the terrier breeds still predominate.

Loomis to Race Drew Again.

Upon the request of J. G. Loomis of the Chicago A. A., who is eager to get revenge for his defeat in the Millrose A. A. games on Wednesday, the New York Athletic Club yesterday added to the program for its annual indoor meet at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Feb. 8 a special match race between Loomis, Howard P. Drew, his conqueror; Roy Morse, the 220-yard national champion, and one other man. The choice of the fourth man rests between Frank Stephenson, the military sprint champion, and Arthur Engels, the Brooklyn Sunday school boy, who, although best known as a hurdler, is in the ten-second class as a sprinter. The Mercury Foot Club first tried to arrange a series of three match races between Drew and Loomis ranging up to 100 yards, but the Chicagoan declined the suggestion.

The Scotch of great age
DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL

HIGH BILLIARD RUN MADE BY APPLEBY

Though Beaten by Clarke, He Clusters a Count of 74 in Class B Tournament.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.	H. Av.
C. E. White	2	0	29	6
E. T. Appleby	1	0	51	5 15-57
F. S. Appleby	1	1	74	7 27-39
G. P. B. Clarke	1	1	63	7 13-41
F. C. Burnham	1	1	59	7 20-40
G. T. Moon, Jr.	1	2	41	5 30-49
F. Loewenthal	0	2	24	4 50-59

Francis S. Appleby and George P. B. Clarke played one of the best games of the national Class B amateur billiard championship at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy last night, the latter winning by a score of 300 to 278. While neither of the averages was high, the game brought forth two runs that were the best that have marked the present tournament. Appleby in the twenty-sixth inning gathered a cluster of 74, which stands as one of the best runs ever made in a Class B tournament. But Clarke was not far behind him in this respect. In fact, he established a new high run record for the tournament on his twenty-fourth turn at the table, when he counted 63 points, but this was surpassed two innings later by the Columbia University student. Clarke made an average of 7 13-41, while Appleby made 6 38-40.

The match brought together a veteran in tournament play, and one of the most recent to qualify as a Class B billiardist. Clarke has had a wide range of tournament experience, and a number of years ago gained the championship. Appleby, on the other hand, is almost green to Class B competition. There was a considerable degree of interest in this match, as on the outcome of the games with Clarke and White, it was generally conceded, depended the chance of the Appleby brothers becoming finalists in the event.

Appleby started last night as if he would be returned an easy winner. He opened up his second inning with a run of 40, and, as inning after inning went wide, widened the gap between himself and Clarke. At ten innings he had gathered together 100 points, as against 37 by Clarke. His play was spectacular at times, particularly when he attempted masse shots, of which he solved many difficult ones. In the next ten innings Clarke drew up, and then he provided the first really high run of the tournament, 63, which was gained by close nurse play. This placed him in front of his youthful antagonist, and he maintained the advantage for the remainder of the game.

Appleby's high run of 74 was the result of clever execution, sometimes under trying positions. He held the balls moderately close, but occasionally they would escape him, only to be brought back under control after a few shots. As Appleby's total steadily mounted it seemed that he would establish a new high record for Class B competition. However, with the balls apparently under perfect control, he missed on a short follow. The scores:

Clarke—0 4 5 1 0 2 0 17 2 6 5 0 4 6 1 25 2 12 1 0 14 8 16 63 3 13 11 4 3 6 2 22 8 3 7 0 12 0 2 0 10. Total—300. Average—7 13-41. High runs—63, 25, and 22.

F. S. Appleby—1 40 1 5 8 1 20 8 1 15 2 1 3 2 1 9 0 0 8 1 2 0 1 2 74 1 0 2 21 1 0 0 5 1 3 1 24 13 0. Total—278. Average—6 38-40. High runs—74, 40, and 24.

Today's Games.—Afternoon, White and Loewenthal; evening, E. T. Appleby and Burnham.

The afternoon game was a hard-fought contest between George T. Moon, Jr., and Fred Loewenthal. After being behind for the greater part of the game, Moon came to the front in the closing innings and defeated his rival by a score of 300 to 282 in the closest match that has been decided in the tournament. Loewenthal might have arrived at the same conclusion by an easier method. He was late in arriving, and it had been decided that if he did not appear by 3 o'clock the match would be referred to the Executive Committee, so that it might be forfeited to Moon. Loewenthal came to the academy just at 3 o'clock.

Though the billiards played by Loewenthal were far from being brilliant, still he was able to gradually increase his advantage, until in the twenty-seventh inning the score was 144 to 105 in his favor. Each of the contestants made spectacular shots, but neither could hold the ivories under control for the shortable game so necessary to big counts. Moon's run of 35 in the twenty-seventh inning was an exception, for this came as a result of a nurse game, combined with an ability to bring the ivories back to position when they became scattered. Until Moon made this cluster the score was 141 to 70 against him and his average was less than 3.

Moon realized that he was being played out of the contest, and finally caught his stroke. From the thirtieth inning to the forty-sixth he played the best billiards of the match, counting frequently in double figures, and with Moon's game improving Loewenthal's fell off. It was in the forty-sixth inning that Moon assumed the lead, the score at that time being 249 to 238 in his favor. From then to the fifty-eighth inning he was never out of the lead, but he was closely pressed by Loewenthal. His advantage sometimes was not more than 3 points.

A run of 5 gave Loewenthal a lead of 1 point in the fifty-eighth inning, but on his next turn at the table Moon ran out his string with a cluster of 19. The scores:

Moon—3 4 0 0 2 6 0 0 2 10 6 1 1 0 6 20 0 3 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 0 35 7 0 12 *11 10 2 0 5 0 0 1 20 0 19 11 8 8 13 23 1 0 2 2 1 2 1 2 7 12 2 0 10. Total—300. Average—5 5-59. High runs—35, 23, and 19.

Loewenthal—1 0 0 7 0 5 10 17 4 9 0 20 1 0 5 0 9 1 8 20 2 0 0 *4 3 21 3 4 7 7 4 0 7 8 11 0 3 10 3 1 8 1 4 9 0 7 0 1 10 2 1 2 0 7 11 5 5. Total—282. Average—4 50-59. High runs—21, 20, and 20.

*Lost one for a miss.

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HOPPE IS CHALLENGED.

Firmin Cassignol Would Play Him for 18.1 or 18.2 Championship.

Firmin Cassignol, the French billiardist who recently came to this country, has challenged Willie Hoppe for the 18.1 or 18.2 balkline billiard championship of the world. Hoppe is now the holder of all the balkline emblems, so that there is no trophy in competition. No new trophy is to be put in play this year, so that Hoppe is not forced to defend his title against the challenger, as would be the case if any of the emblems had not been won outright. Cassignol is well aware of this, and his challenge is based simply on the fact that Hoppe is the champion and presumably is willing to defend his title.

Hoppe is touring the West with Yamada, and the plans originally called for the two continuing to Japan and possibly to China. The challenge reads as follows:

"I herewith wish to challenge Willie Hoppe for the championship of the world at the 18.1 or 18.2 balkline style of billiards, the time and place of holding said match, as well as all other details, to be mutually agreed upon. Inclosed please find check for $100, which I post as forfeit."

Cassignol has made a remarkable record since coming to this country, high averages and high runs having been evidenced in many of his games. It is generally agreed that he is the only player in the world who has a chance to defeat the champion, and if the match between the two is arranged it will undoubtedly arouse more interest among followers of the game than any billiard competition in years.

DOG CASE IN DOUBT.

Miss Kennedy Has Received No Notice of Her Suspension by Pom Club

Miss Marian Kennedy of Hempstead, L. I., who withdrew three of her dogs from the American Pomeranian Club show, which was held last Tuesday at the McAlpin Hotel, because of alleged dissatisfaction over the awards, said yesterday that she had not received any notice of suspension from the club, and she thought the whole matter was gossip.

It was reported that as a result of Miss Kennedy's action the Bench Committee of the club was called into session during the show and it was decided to suspend Miss Kennedy for six months. Officers of the organization were very reticent about the matter yesterday and would neither deny nor affirm the report, but one member of the committee virtually acknowledged that some action had been taken, and that the matter would be referred to the American Kennel Club.

According to one member the club has been in a disorganized condition for a number of months, and this affair is being used by many who are dissatisfied with the present management as an argument for an entirely new régime.

The New Yorkers in the club feel that the American Pomeranian Club, of which Mrs. Frank Smythe of Philadelphia is President and Mrs. William Kaner Wiederseim of the same city is Secretary-Treasurer, has been dominated too much by Philadelphia interests, and there are many Pomeranian owners who regard Miss Kennedy's action as justified, and they are heartily in sympathy with her.

Miss Kennedy said yesterday that the report that she had removed all her dogs from the show was incorrect, that Young Triumph, the dog which was beaten by Dainty Black Marco and champion Forester's Mite of Delight, remained at the show until it closed. She said that three dogs were removed, two of which were only entered for specials, and the other was Young Blackthorn, who had taken part in all the competitions in which he was entered.

Cyclists Form New Association.

At a meeting attended by forty-two amateur bicycle riders in Mackay Hall, Newark, N. J., last night, it was decided to form an association and join the Federation of American Cyclists, which is waging war on the National Cycling Association. Edward Kane of the New York A. C., Temporary Chairman of the meeting, appointed a committee of five to draw up the constitution and by-laws of the association. The members of the committee are Francis J. Whitney, New York A. C.; Robert Henderson, Bay View Wheelmen; Walter White, unattached; Fred Taylor, unattached, and Elbert Krussal of Buffalo, N. Y.

Harold Dibblee and Alfred Goullet addressed the meeting, and the following agreement was signed by the forty-two riders present: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree to associate with the Cycle Racing Men's Union of America, and we pledge our hearty support to the said union. We also agree to abide by, live up to, and support the rules and regulations of the Federation of American Cyclists."

Brooklyn Poly Defeats Drexel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 27.—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute experienced little trouble in defeating Drexel Institute at basket ball on the latter's floor this afternoon by the score of 33 to 16. Through the accurate shooting of Miller, Cleaver, and Fishel Brooklyn gained an early lead and by the end of the first half it was apparent which team would win. The score at half time stood 22 to 5.

Giants to Play on Yale Field.

For the first time in the history of Yale baseball a major league club will play on the smooth green diamond at Yale Field and will battle with the Elis on April 11. For several years Yale has opened the preliminary season at the Polo Grounds, but this year the Giants accepted Yale's invitation to visit New Haven.

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STECHER THROWS MASKED MARVEL

Big Western Farmer Boy Makes Short Work of Mort Henderson on Mat.

Joe Stecher, a big, strong farmer boy from Dodge, Neb., stripped "The Masked Marvel" of all his mystery in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout at Madison Square Garden last night. "The Masked Marvel" signs his name Mort Henderson, and he has been exciting much interest in wrestling circles hereabouts for some time. Stecher possessed enough wrestling tricks to throw half a dozen such marvels.

The match was for the best two out of three falls. Stecher plastered the Marvel's shoulders to the canvass first in 9:50 and the second time he turned the trick in 5:51. The Nebraskan's famous scissors hold, in which he grips his opponent's body in his strong legs, was the cause of the Marvel's downfall. Twice Stecher got his hold on his hooded opponent and then pinned him down with a double wrist hold. Not once was the Marvel on the defensive. His stubborn defense, which has stood the test of so many bouts at the Manhattan Opera House show, was easily swept aside by the lanky youth from the West.

There was a good-sized crowd in the Garden and it included folks no one ever saw before at a wrestling match. It was an unusual sight to see clubmen in evening clothes and women in evening gowns and opera cloaks in the boxes around the Garden ring. The thick haze of cigar smoke somewhat dimmed the lustre of diamond necklaces and caused many a feminine cough. There was lots of enthusiasm and the women did their share. Folks who live on Fifth Avenue and the upper west side were there, foreign-looking people from the artist colony in Washington Square, and all the familiar faces you see along Broadway.

Not since Frank Gotch showed here has there been such a wrestler as Stecher on a New York mat. He is much on the Gotch style and uses his legs as much as he does his arms. The long, powerful Stecher legs were entwined about the Marvel all the time. Every one of his arm holds were enforced by a leg hold. He had the Marvel worried from the start, and worked so swiftly and incessantly that the Marvel didn't have time to take a long breath. Stecher always landed on top of his opponent. Only once was he on the mat himself, and then he wiggled out of the Marvel's clutches in half a minute. The scissors hold was something for which the Marvel had no defense. When the Stecher legs were wrapped about him he was held as if in a vise.

In the first bout Stecher tumbled the Marvel to the mat after two minutes of jockeying. There never was a time when Stecher did not have a hold on his man. The Marvel for a while was able to break Stecher's arm hold by bridging his body and suddenly rolling over, but Stecher worked on him so fast that finally the scissors hold got the Marvel within its grip and the Marvel's bridge defense was broken. A body scissors hold and a double wrist hold pinned the Marvel for the first fall in 9:50.

The second bout was much shorter. The Marvel could not combat with Stecher's fast wrestling and his strength was no match for the Nebraskan's skill. After 5:51 minutes of wrestling in the second bout the Marvel went down under the same hold.

In the preliminary matches Harold Christianson, a Dane, threw Olaf Nelson with a double arm-lock hold in 7 minutes 30 seconds. This match furnished a bout which teemed with action all the time.

John Perrilli threw Frank Leavitt, a wrestler from the United States Army, in 9 minutes with a scissors and arm hold.

Wilhelm Berner quit in his match with Youssiff Hussane when the Turk got a toe hold and threatened to break some bones.

In the first match, between Bull Montana and Young Hackenschmidt, Montana gouged his opponent's eyes, pulled his hair, and slugged so often that he was disqualified.

MISS BALLIN IN FINAL.

New York Girl to Play Miss Weber in Women's Tennis at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 27.—Semi-finals in women's and men's singles were played today in the mid-Winter tennis tournament. In the former Miss Ballin of New York and Miss Weber of Shelter Island won, the former by default, and these two will meet in the final.

Harold Throckmorton, the interscholastic champion, and J. D. E. Jones of Providence, who has two legs on the cup, will be opponents in the final of the men's singles. The Elizabeth youth beat R. C. Seaver of Boston today and Jones won from H. A. McKinney of Providence.

Earlier in the day Throckmorton and Miss Ballin won a stubborn three-set match in mixed doubles. The interscholastic star got a poor start against Seaver. He soon got into his stride, however, and made things hum. His service was killing and he picked up points frequently either by deft placing or passing his opponent with smashes. One of his placed shots took a freak bound. It dropped just over the net and the twist caused the ball to bound back over the net into Throckmorton's own court. The summary:

Women's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Ballin, New York beat Mrs. C. G. Loring, Boston, by default; Miss Alberta Weber, Shelter Island, beat Miss Carolyn Bogart, Elizabeth, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Singles.—Semi-final Round—J. D. E. Jones, Providence, beat H. A. McKinney, Providence, 6—2, 6—4; Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, beat R. C. Seaver, Boston, 8—6, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Haines, Ardsley, beat Miss Nicholson and R. B. Weeden, Providence, 7—5, 6—1; Miss Ballin, New York, and Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, beat Miss Hazel Treat, Providence, and R. C. Seaver, Boston, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6; Miss Alberta Weber, Shelter Island, and H. A. McKinney, Providence, beat Miss Carolyn Bogart, Elizabeth, and Norman Johnson, New York, 7—3, 6—1.

New Racing Circuit Formed.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 27.—A new racing circuit was formed here today composed of a number of cities that formerly held membership in the Erie racing circuit. It will be known as the West Virginia-Pennsylvania Fair and Racing Circuit and includes Bellevernon, Ohio; Washington, and Dawson, Penn.; Cumberland, Md.; Parkersburg, Fairmont, Clarksburg, and Wheeling, W. Va. Harry Perkins of Parkersburg was elected President.

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BIG CHINCHILLA CAT TAKES FIRST AWARD

Mrs. David Sturtevant's Donsilverra Best Male in Silver Society Show.

Nearly one hundred aristocratic cats and kittens, with long pedigrees, were benched yesterday at the third specialty show of the Silver Society at the Hotel McAlpin. The proceeds of the exhibition will be donated to the New York Women's League for Animals. The show will continue today.

Fifty classes were judged yesterday. The blue ribbon for the best male cat in the show was won by Donsilverra, a handsome big chinchilla, owned by Mrs. David Sturtevant. Miss Caryll Macy scored double honors when champion Madamoiselle Genee received the first prize for the best female cat exhibited and the reserve ribbon for the second best cat in the show.

Miss Macy also owns King Winter, who had held the championship for many years. He has not been entered in any of the classes and will only compete for specials. This has left the championship for this year an open matter, and there are a number of entries for the titular event, which will be judged today.

Three fine females of the chinchilla breed are benched from the Empire Cattery, at Ste. Agathe des Monte, Quebec. They are Lady Phyllis, Lady Patricia, and Lady Schultz. The Canadian trio were awarded a number of ribbons. Six of the cats exhibited by the Greenwich Kennels received blues.

The Misses Champion of Staten Island carried off the honors for the best novice cat, with Argent Glory. In the kitten classes, Gloria Victrix, owned and bred by Mrs. E. A. Griffiths and Mrs. Olive E. Gilbert, received first prize.

Winners of first prizes follow:

Chinchilla, male, novice.—Won by Mrs. Arthur H. Churchill's Bebby Shafto.

Chinchilla, male, open.—Won by Mrs. Olive E. Gilbert's Ganymede.

Chinchilla, female, kitten.—Won by Mrs. Olive E. Gilbert's Gloria Victrix.

Chinchilla, female, novice.—Won by Mrs. E. A. Griffiths and Mrs. Gilbert's Glory II., of Persia.

Chinchilla, female, open.—Won by Greenwich Kennels' Greenwich Ch. Cherokee.

Shaded Silver, male, kitten.—Won by Miss Caryll Macy's Comfy.

Shaded Silver, male, novice.—Won by Miss Mary Moore Orr's Silver Cat.

Shaded Silver, male, open.—Won by the Misses Champion's Argent Dazzle.

Shaded Silver, female, kitten.—Won by Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Gilbert's Wahoo Glitina.

Shaded Silver, female, novice.—Won by the Misses Champion's Argent Glory.

Shaded Silver, female, open.—Won by Mrs. Herbert Shipman's Fuzzie Wuzzie.

Silver Tabby, male, open.—Won by Mrs. E. H. Lindsay's Teddy Snookums of Arrandale.

Silver Tabby, female, novice.—Won by Mrs. Herbert Holton's Kee Chintz.

Smoked male, novice.—Won by Mrs. George Brayton's The Conqueror.

Smoked male, open.—Won by Greenwich Kennels' Greenwich Ch. Shogun.

Smoked female, novice.—Won by Mrs. Clara N. Bailey's Smoky Topaz.

Smoked female, open.—Won by Greenwich Kennels' Greenwich Do Do of Cottage.

Silver and White female.—Won by Greenwich Kennels' Greenwich Ernistine.

Chinchilla, neuter.—Won by Arthur Churchill's Thornyfoot of Essex.

Shaded Silver, neuter.—Won by Mrs. Mary C. Holden's Wahoo Punch, Jr.

Silver Tabby, neuter.—Won by Mrs. Mabel Herbert Urner's Pussy Purr Mew.

Smoked, neuter.—Won by Miss Teresa Damond's Mephistopheles.

White and Silver, neuter.—Won by Mrs. A. M. McAllister's Reliance Sailor Boy.

Short-Haired Cats, Silver Tabby, male, open.—Won by Greenwich Kennels' Greenwich Silver Buzz Buzz.

Smoked, males.—Won by Mrs. McAllister's Reliance Smokeroles.

COLUMBIA CLUB LOSES.

Princeton Squash Team Wins Class A Match by 4 to 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS—CLASS A.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Harvard Club	4	2	.667
Heights Casino	4	2	.667
Princeton-Squash	3	3	.500
Columbia Club	1	5	.167

The Princeton and Squash Clubs' combination team defeated the Columbia Club squash players yesterday afternoon on the Columbia Club courts by a score of 4 to 3. This was the concluding match in the regular schedule of the Metropolitan Class A tournament, but with Harvard and the Heights Casino tied for first place there will probably be a play-off at a later date. Not even a tentative date for the decisive match has yet been selected.

The match yesterday was hard fought, though for the most part the victories came in straight sets. F. S. Keeler of Columbia scored over O. de G. Vanderbilt of the Princeton-Squash team by default. It was this player who contested such a hard match with Sterling Martin of Heights Casino in Wednesday's event. The only match yesterday to go beyond two sets was that between Lyle Mahan of Columbia and K. G. Stern of Princeton. The summary:

A. W. Riley, Princeton-Squash, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, 15—0, 18—17; J. Taylor, Princeton-Squash, defeated R. E. Wigham, Columbia, 15—9, 15—8; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated W. H. Vanderpoel, Princeton-Squash, 15—12, 15—11; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, defeated O. de G. Vanderbilt, Princeton-Squash, by default; Lyle Mahan, Columbia, defeated K. G. Stern, Princeton-Squash, 17—15, 12—18, 15—8; Dr. H. L. Mixsell, Princeton-Squash, defeated A. M. Wolff, Columbia, 18—17, 15—7; H. Tobey, Princeton-Squash, defeated H. Kellock, Columbia, 15—11, 18—15.

"Who makes the fashions?"

The prevalent sack coat is a smart garment and is acceptable to middle aged men because it makes for youthful appearance, and few of us object to seeming younger than we are.

Once we made up quantities of walking coat suits in fabrics for business wear, but now the "frock-cutaway" is worn only for formal day dress.

We wonder if among our customers there are not a number who are tiring of sack coats and would enjoy a change to the short walking coats with side pockets for business wear—a becoming garment for tall middle aged men.

Our stock for next Spring is now preparing and before investing a lot of money in something that might not "go" we'd like to hear from men who think enough about dress to express an opinion.

Please drop us a word indicating what you'd like us to provide for your use next Spring, different from the usual.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1916.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

President WILSON spoke last night in the calm tone befitting a discourse to business men upon national business of the highest importance. He makes his appeal, his plea, to the end that the people of the nation shall respond to his demand, give their united support to the needed measures he proposes to Congress for their defense. It is a demand he has a right to make. It is the duty of the President to call the people to their duty. He is the man upon the watchtower who sees afar danger of the threat of danger, who daily and all the time considers the state of the nation, who is best placed to feel and see weakness and defect. He would betray his trust did he not sound the warning and point out the way to strength and soundness.

To his immediate audience and to the country Mr. WILSON does point out the way, the straight, sure road that leads us out of our fool's paradise to the firm ground of armed readiness where we shall know no fear and be equipped to defend our own. The country knows the substance of the measures of preparedness now awaiting the action of Congress. We shall train soldiers, we shall instruct officers and make them capable of directing great military operations. We shall make sure of our supply of the munitions of war. We are to see to it that our army shall always be organized in such a way as to make it serve, when necessary, as the vital nucleus for an expanded and effective force. There is the foundation idea of the Administration plan. We are not, as the enemies of preparedness falsely cry out, transforming the peaceful Republic into a military nation, we are not providing a great standing army.

The justifying reasons are beyond assault, they lie outside the field of honest controversy. There is the humane motive. We are resolved that if assault shall come, an utterly crude, untrained citizen soldiery shall not be called to the field merely to become "stuff for camp fever and the bullets of the enemy." That crime of unpreparedness has been more than once chargeable against us. The people of the United States will not refuse to be the defenders of their own security, of the national dignity and honor. Peace we love, the paths of peace we intend to follow.

But there is something that the American people love better than they love peace. They love the principles upon which their political life is founded. They are ready at any time to fight for the vindication of their character and of their honor. They will at no time seek a contest, but they will at no time cravenly avoid it. Because if there is one thing that the country ought to fight for and that every nation ought to fight for, it is the integrity of its own convictions. We cannot surrender our convictions. I would rather surrender territory than surrender those ideals which are the staff of life for the soul itself.

Pleas for delay and postponement are counsels of folly and blindness. We do not know what another day may bring forth. This sensible, moderate, reasonable beginning of our preparations must be entered upon at once. The President points out the essential thing, that we should have now a great body of men who volunteer to be made ready to serve; they will receive each year during three years a minimum amount of training, in association with units of the regular army already trained to arms and camp life, and for three years thereafter they will be under pledge to serve as soldiers if called to arms. That, with a small addition to the regular army, and the planned marshaling of the industrial forces of the nation as a necessary part of the program, is the measure of the President's preparation for national defense.

Only once did Mr. WILSON depart from the tone usual in assemblies where business matters are a subject of speech. That was when his just wrath flamed out in the admonition:

> It is a solemn time when men must examine not only their purposes but their hearts, when men must purge themselves of individual ambition, when men must see to it that they are ready for the utmost self-sacrifice in the interest of the common welfare. Let no man dare be a marplot. Let no man bring partisan passion into these great things. Let men honestly debate the facts, and courageously act upon them.

There may be honor and all freedom of discourse to those who differ from the President about the adequacy of his plans of preparedness, but for the men who oppose all policies and measures for increasing the national defenses there can be neither honor nor tolerance. They are not loyal Americans, and their privilege to speak to Americans upon this vital matter may be conceded only on the ground of their personal insignificance.

The President in a tour of the Middle Western States is about to urge there the need of greater preparation for defense. We bespeak for him a loyal response from the people of those great States, who have never shown themselves to be lacking in their patriotic devotion to the national welfare, to American ideals, to American honor.

THE HYPHEN CANDIDATE.

Yes, yes, by all means, run somebody as the candidate of the American Germans and their non-German sympathizers. Call him the Candidate of the Aggrieved. The grievance of the American Germans is notorious. They will never, never forgive the American people and their President for failing to ratify, confirm, and approve everything Germany has done in the war. We do not know who the candidate will be. CHAMP CLARK'S name is impudently used, but he would indignantly spurn the dishonor. But leaving the first place blank, this should be the arrangement:

> For Vice President, Dr. HEXAMER of Germany. Platform—Gott strafe England; freedom of the underseas for the U-boats, and no meddling; no export of munitions unless Germany can get hers; three hours daily of German Kultur in the common schools; one term for our hyphen President, and then turn the United States into a German colony.

Mr. BRYAN, of course, would be Chairman of the Hyphenate National Committee. There is unlimited money available for this campaign. "It was asserted yesterday," says The Sun, "that more than $2,000,000 a week "is being collected in this country "through singing societies, turnvereins, and other organizations." That is in addition to the hundred millions already on deposit in the great German bank organized here on the basis of the resources withdrawn from the American banks which participated in the Anglo-French loan. The names of HEXAMER, WEISMANN, KOELBLE are prominent in the literature of the propaganda. We hope the organizers of the hyphen boom won't overlook JEREMIAH O'LEARY. But their great reliance is W. J. BRYAN.

AMERICAN CAPITAL AND FOREIGN TRADE.

The President of the Steel Corporation, Mr. JAMES A. FARRELL, is an appropriate Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council and has an exceptional title to be heard about the stimulation of our exports. Before the subject gained its present prominence, and under conditions less favorable than the present, Mr. FARRELL had been a pioneer upon a great scale in this vigorous and new departure in American trade experience and knows just what its needs are. It is his opinion that if the United States wishes to supply the needs of the less developed nations of the world it must finance them. In his words, "foreign investment is a com"mercial preparedness measure, a "source of protection for the whole "industrial fabric of our country, "should the world recede to political"commercial policies of trade restric"tion." The importance of that declaration lies in the fact that spokesmen for both sides of the present war have declared their intention to substitute trade combinations along political lines for commercial freedom.

The traditions of the United States preclude its belonging to foreign political combinations, and there is a possibility that our growing foreign trade, and our growing need for it, will be prejudiced by considerations apart from trade. Our needs to find an outlet for our manufactures are greater and clearer than the dangers which Mr. FARRELL sees, among other observers. Such combinations are difficult to form and more difficult to maintain. The very fact that they are based upon interference with profits, and substitution of political for economic considerations, shows that they are unstable. We can oppose them only along commercial lines, by offering inducements to trade where others interpose obstructions. The way to do that is to lend customers the money to buy with. That sort of finance is as much in the interest of our workmen as of our financiers and capitalist producers.

There are many plants now working on the munitions trade which would be idle but for the Anglo-French half-billion loan, and for other similar operations to a considerable total. Even our foodstuffs exports would have been smaller if we had not advanced the funds by taking promises to pay in one form or another, one being in repurchases of American securities sold abroad to supply means to buy with. Among the likeliest sources of obstruction to our trade after the war is scarcity of funds among the world's lending nations. The added billions of war debt must cause oppressive taxation and raise the cost of living. There must be economies to make ends meet, and there will not be the usual savings to supply capital to be lent. That is our opportunity. In Mr. FARRELL'S words, our exports of manufactures "must be largely dependent on the "readiness of our people to invest in "foreign securities." If we can lend a million to the builders of a railway, or an irrigation enterprise, or port works, or power plants, and so on through an endless list, we can supply also the materials for the work. Hitherto railways financed in London have been constructed by British engineers under specifications favoring British products. If similar enterprises can be financed in New York, "American" can be substituted for "British" in such arrangements. There is nothing unfriendly in such competition, and the odds favor the British. They are intrenched behind four billion dollars of British investments in Latin-American countries. That is our obstacle. We can either put American money into new enterprises or we can make British investments American by purchase.

A DISCREDITABLE PROCEEDING.

When the President came to New York his plans for the time he had to spare here were all complete. They did not include a hearing for a company of women determined to force from him another expression of his views regarding Federal interference with a matter that rests entirely with the States. He had two important addresses to deliver, and he had to prepare them. He certainly needed what rest he could get during the day. Yet 200 delegates from the Women's Congressional Union, with whom he had made no appointment, to whom he had distinctly refused to speak, assembled in his hotel early in the morning and pestered him and his secretary with notes until he felt compelled to see them and say once more that he is unalterably opposed to an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting the franchise to women.

It was a proceeding extremely discreditable to every woman concerned in it. The cause of woman suffrage can scarcely be helped by such behavior. We cannot imagine any deputation of men in like circumstances persisting in an effort to harass the Chief Magistrate of the nation, for to harass him was the only object of these unruly women, since his view on the matter of Federal interference with the right to vote had already been clearly stated. If President WILSON still believes, after this extremely unpleasant experience, that women are qualified to act as electors, his approval of woman suffrage on principle must have very strong foundations. These women, or those among them who were most conspicuous in the raid upon the President, are of high social standing and supposedly representative of the intellectual side of the suffrage movement. But Mr. "Curly" CASSIDY of Far Rockaway, stealing a Republican mass meeting and converting it into one for the approval of Cassidy politics, could not create a public spectacle more disgusting to sober-minded citizens.

ANTI-AMERICAN SENATORS.

The Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality is evidently a branch of the infinite ramifications of the Pro-German propaganda. A monstrous batch of petitions, fruit of the efforts of this concern with the misleading name, was dumped into the Senate Chamber yesterday. The petitioners, reckoned romantically or otherwise at a million, ask for an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war to belligerents.

Everybody knows the easy good nature with which petitions in favor or against anything under heaven are signed without reading. It is to be hoped, for the credit of American intelligence and patriotism, that many signers of these most unneutral petitions didn't read the stuff they subscribed to. It is possible and probable that many of them were ignorant of the unneutrality as to some foreign nations and the danger and fatal weakness of their own country to which they committed themselves.

An embargo on the exportation of munitions by private persons to the belligerents would at this time be absolutely and designedly unneutral. It would help, and it is designed to help, Germany and her allies, who can't buy munitions here because their enemies control the seas, and to injure Great Britain and her allies, who can. To stop now a practice authorized by international law and followed in the United States for more than 120 years is simply to side with and support the Teutonic allies.

If the United States proclaims this embargo it will be estopped in the future from removing it. Should it be at war, it would be cut off from foreign supplies of munitions. Only by laying in vast stores of them—stores that might be quite inadequate and in case of a sudden war might not be obtainable—could it provide for its needs. The amount of explosives consumed daily in modern warfare is almost incredible.

To kick American neutrality galley-west, to deliver the United States, bound hand and foot, helpless, to its enemies: these are the inevitable sequences of the proposed embargo.

Doubtless to some of the malignant fosterers of this League for the Violation of Neutrality and the Defeat of the United States the latter object is almost as dear as the former. Of these signers some may be excused for inadvertence and ignorance. What plea in abatement of their dishonor has the coterie of Senators that sought to gild it in the Senate yesterday with false morality and humanity and Christianity and concern for the solidarity of the American people? Those Senators, ignorant as some of them are, are not ignorant enough not to know the inescapable meaning of the embargo. Even MARTINE must know that. When Senator KENYON says that "the signers of these petitions are not pro-British, not pro-German," he knows, he must know, that the effect of what they ask is pro-German and anti-American.

It is a grievous thing to say, but it is true, that there are American Senators eager to sacrifice to "the German vote" the honor and the safety of their country.

DRESSING DOWN THE FATHERS.

A righteous dressing down was that which Professor EDWARD CHANNING gave the other day to the names and fames of the Fathers of the Republic for the benefit of the young men in Harvard University who are studying history under his guidance. It is to be hoped that the spirits of the—as he seems to think—unworthy dead have been properly abashed by his withering scorn. It is also to be hoped that the spirits of the young men who listened to him were not twisted into a still more cynical materialism than is sometimes supposed—although doubtless improperly supposed—to inspire the views of Harvard undergraduates. Professor CHANNING laid about him valiantly with his left-hand compliments, which included a remarkable assortment of accusations, from bad temper and stupidity on the part of WASHINGTON to dishonesty on that of PATRICK HENRY.

There is nothing new in this sort of historical muckraking, which always seems to be a bit cowardly, since its victims can no longer defend themselves against untrue aspersions. It is getting to be rather the fashion in certain ultra-modern historical circles to sneer, because of their faults, at the men who adventured grandly and staked their lives upon a perilous hazard of political faith. Very likely we have, in the past, sentimentally exalted them upon pedestals too high and white for mortal men to occupy. And the modern tendency to throw mud at them is, perhaps, a to-be-expected reaction from our former hero worship. It also seems to take some of its impetus from a most regrettable made-in-Germany tendency of historical students in this country to insist upon material explanations of human movements and actions to the exclusion of spiritual forces.

No harm can ever be done by honest acknowledgment of the faults of even our most revered heroes. But very great harm can be done, and always is done, by stressing their faults, as Professor CHANNING seems to have done, at the expense of their courage, their splendid faith, their political wisdom, their devotion to their vision.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Second Thoughts About Pollution.

Second thoughts are best, and we look confidently to the second thoughts of the public-spirited managers of the New York Training School for Boys regarding their proposed pollution of the drinking water of others. In defense of their first thoughts they quote the first thoughts of the Governor, and explain why they dug wells for their own use while hastening their plans for the pollution of the water drunk in Westchester as well as in this city. They dug their wells because of the cost and trouble of repairing the pipes to the Catskill aqueduct, which run conveniently to their institution but at considerable depth. If that is logical, it is even more logical to object to the cost and risk of breakage and repairs in the pipe line to carry their sewage seven miles and partly across the watershed to the Hudson. Also they had fears of the private pollution of Lake Mohansic, because neither State nor city owned the ends of the lake. If it is reasonable to fear private pollution, what shall be said of public pollution by a population both concentrated and, in the case of some of the institutions on the watershed, diseased?

The Westchester Supervisors take substantially the same stand as the managers of the institutions in question, and are opposing the removal of the institutions from the Croton watershed. But Westchester in 1920 by law is allowed 18,000,000 gallons daily of the water the Supervisors are seeking to pollute. Incidental to the pollution question is the blight upon the neighborhood of the establishment of such institutions. Wherever they are placed the neighbors want them to be removed. Whoever drinks Croton water is neighbor to these institutions, and there are some millions who cannot afford to drink spring water to escape sewage. The State of New York is larger than the Croton drainage district, and the Governor's second thoughts are that the State owes a comity to the city and a public duty to the millions of the city larger than to the thousands of the institutions.

The Hotel Must Be Worthy of the Site.

It is good news that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company intends to build a large hotel opposite its station, on Seventh Avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets. The development of the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania Station will not be much longer deferred. As the Seventh Avenue Subway approaches completion, interest in property all along its line will increase, and near the station we may confidently expect an imposing architectural development which will tend to make Seventh Avenue one of the fine thoroughfares in New York.

But, if the company proposes to expend no more than $1,000,000 on the building of a twelve-story hotel, occupying an entire block front, it will make a sad mistake. A railroad hotel need not be a competitor with the hostelries of Fifth Avenue in its interior appointments and cuisine, but any building erected on that site will set the architectural key for the whole neighborhood, and the new hotel should be of imposing architectural proportions, in harmony with the station which it will face.

Its appearance would then tend to increase the values of all the surrounding property, and it would inspire others to build in the same way. We infer that the company's plans as to the hotel are still in an unformed state. A little reflection will surely satisfy the projectors of the new hotel that a wise expenditure of money on this first improvement in a hitherto neglected part of the town will surely be more profitable in the end than an insistence upon economy. It would be better to postpone the building of the hotel than to build a comparatively cheap one and thus delay, if not effectually prevent, the development of the neighborhood in a really splendid manner.

County Spelling Contests in This State.

Spelling is too humble a hanger-on of the "curriculum"—majestic word!—to get much notice in our so accomplished modern schools. Plain spelling, at least. Fancy spelling, spelling-as-you-please, is common enough. The old-fashioned spelling school, or spelling "bee," is recalled regretfully by some praisers of past time. How "sides" and leaders were chosen; how in the trenches of orthography the mighty polysyllables or deceptive "twisters" did deadly work; how at last there was but a survivor or two, if survival was possible; how older, and even old, folks joined often in these simple excitements of competition; how you had, perhaps, the felicity of taking your inexpressive She home after the game of memory—thus the ancients prattle.

Such games, more elaborately competitive, are preparing in this State. The third annual intercounty spelling match between students from Madison and Onondaga schools will be held in May. The prize is a silver cup, now held by Onondaga. So says a Canastota dispatch to The Syracuse Post-Standard. Ten high school and ten grade pupils will be chosen for each county, after district and county contests, and each will spell 100 written words and ten orally. The list of words and the record of hits and misses will be interesting.

A boy of nineteen, described as "Ohio's champion speller," missed thirteen out of 100 words. His glory is not clear until the list is known. He conquered "desuetude," "sacerdotal," "triglyph," "Opelousas," but are these so dangerous opponents of a champion?

Helping the Danbury Hatters.

It is to be hoped that the response to the appeal of the Federation of Labor and of the Hatters' Union in behalf of the Danbury hatters will be liberal, and the more so because it is so tardy. There never should have been any doubt where the punishment for that boycott was to fall. The Danbury hatters were not the original boycotters, and had no original malice against either the employers or the employés whom they sought to drive out of business. It was a national boycott, the Danbury phase being a small part of it. To allow the punishment to fall upon the Danbury agents would have been to let the truly responsible principals escape. That is obnoxious to the natural sympathy felt for men whose homes and savings have been placed under legal lien, and would have encouraged other boycotts.

The perception that boycotts are unlawful, and must be paid for, will be pressed upon the attention of all who contribute, and they in turn may make their superior officials feel that they have a responsibility to the unionists whom they led into the trouble, as well as to their victims. The generosity of the subscriptions will be a measure of the depth of this feeling, and will serve to discourage future boycotts, as well as to pay for the damages of the one adjudged unlawful by a jury.

The Hetch Hetchy Enterprise.

From The San Francisco Chronicle of Jan. 24.

There is a curious mix-up in the East about our Hetch Hetchy enterprise, in which THE NEW YORK TIMES and Senator Phelan are the prominent figures. * * *

The bonds for carrying out this project were voted quite a number of years ago. The Chronicle supported the project, and was and is in favor of bringing the Hetch Hetchy water to this city as soon as possible. It denies all moral right of the United States Government to interfere in the matter, or any legal right except that of usurpation based on superior force, but it has condoned the acts of our city authorities in enduring what they cannot prevent pending the time when justice shall prevail.

But our city authorities, under the pretense of securing a water supply, are spending money voted for water for the development of a power plant. They were also last year strenuously urging the people to purchase the Spring Valley property at a price believed to be at least $10,000,000 more than a fair valuation. And as a reason for that purchase and at that price City and County Attorney Percy V. Long in a public address in this city used the following language:

> We are not ripe for the development of Hetch Hetchy. Let this generation buy the Spring Valley and the next generation will take care of the Hetch Hetchy project.

Attorney Long used that language or its equivalent in all his arguments for the purchase, and neither the Mayor nor any other city official ever disavowed him.

Neither did former Mayor Phelan, who was in the city during that bond campaign, and at least by his silence, if in no other way, approved the abandonment for this generation of the Hetch Hetchy source as a water supply and using the money voted for water to build a power plant.

From that time to this The Chronicle has been constantly striving—thus far without success—to extort from the administration a financial statement showing how the city could, under its debt limitation, raise the money to buy Spring Valley and develop Hetch Hetchy, and if it did not propose to develop a water supply by what authority it was using money voted for water to build a power plant, and also an estimate of the probable net revenue from the power plant if built.

Health Insurance for Workmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The introduction of a health insurance bill into the Senate Chamber by Senator Ogden L. Mills marks the initiation of a legislative campaign of exceptional importance. This bill, which offers all insured workmen medical attention and a cash benefit for a maximum of twenty-six weeks in a year, means that many workmen, who today do not have access to a doctor unless they accept charity, will receive medical care. What assistance the provision of the cash benefit during illness will be only the wage worker and the charity worker can know.

The result of such legislation would be systematic provision for sickness, a marked effort to reduce its cost, thereby creating a movement for health conservation, and an improvement in the health and efficiency of the workers of this State.

EDWARD T. DEVINE,
Chairman Committee on Social Insurance, American Association for Labor Legislation.
New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Pennell's Etchings in Keppel Galleries—John Sloan's Work.

At the Keppel Galleries Mr. Pennell is showing more than a hundred etchings of New York and other places, results of indefatigable industry linked to an adventurous spirit. He has this year made a discovery—Broadway. In his preface to his catalogues he tells us that the view of the city from the bay is spoiled, is all a level line without buildings climbing and soaring above their neighbors. There is no longer a composition awaiting him as he comes up the bay.

But there is Broadway. About this street, so modest in its retiring beauty, he may almost be said to "swagger" somewhat. "Now I know all of Old Europe," he says, "the parts that are left and the parts that are gone, and there is nothing, there was nothing, to compare in grandeur and majesty with this vista down Broadway. Were it somewhere in Europe every one would be staring at it—ogling it, patronizing it, saying the correct things in the guidebook about it, things that ought to be said. Here the guidebook says nothing, and, save for John Van Dyck and a few authors who have imitated him, no authors have dared to say anything." In this state of affairs it becomes an artist to do his bit, and Mr. Pennell has done his with fire and fervor and an extremely expert etcher's needle. "Having seen the city—the unbelievable city, the city beautiful, the mighty city—to show what we have seen on copper, stone, paper, or canvas, that is indeed something to try to achieve."

John Sloan's Work on View.

At Mrs. Whitney's studio on Eighth Street an exhibition of John Sloan's work may be seen until Feb. 6, inclusive, and the connoisseur of modern art will find it well worth seeing. The black and white work which has a room to itself expresses with special distinctness his quality of rich definition.

In these we have a flow of energy instinctive and free, a joyous pouncing on the most pictorial, if also very often the ugliest aspects of cosmopolitan life, to render them with explicit truth and wrap them in a sheltering veil of lovely line. Such for example is the "Mother and Child on the Roof," the woman portly in the face of supposed deprivation and relaxed to the degree achieved in the most public places of our easy-going town; the child thin to the "famine" point, but ready with spirited little hands to weave enjoyment from shreds of nothing. The psychology is nowhere obtruded, but you can escape it as little as you can escape the redolence of east side kitchens.

The paintings are less even. The earlier speak with a sombre accent on the whole. The richness of their color is merged in depth of tone. The later examples have a looser stitch, a higher key and easier generalization. It is, perhaps, more the modern idiom, but an old friend of this admirable art must decline to find it superior to the old considered sentences. There is something very bright and fresh, to be sure, something of light and air and space and a sharp tang of humor in the pictures of country children out of doors. The artist declines to idealize his rustics to precisely the degree that he declines to idealize the urban scene. But such a picture as "Six o'Clock, Winter," strikes a note so powerful and resonant that it lingers in the mind as the finest outcome of the artist's temperament. The dark diagonal of the elevated road crosses the composition, a sky with the dusky flush of a cold sunset still on it, hangs over the earth. The street below the elevated structure is crowded with people who have not been so merged in the throng as to cease to be individuals. The imaginative truth of the picture is equal to its reality. And it is one of several conceived and executed on the same high plane.

Huntington Collection Sale.

Yesterday at the Keeler Art Galleries the first part of the sale of the collection of Daniel Huntington took place. Mr. Huntington was for many years President of the National Academy of Design and his pictures reflect the taste of his period for Kensett, Durand, Cole, and others. Many of his own paintings were also in the group. He was a trustee of the Kensett estate and bought a number of examples of that artist's work at the executor's sale. The prices he paid are noted in the catalogue. For a painting for which he paid $100 at the Kensett sale $12 was given yesterday, another for which he paid $280 went at $16, and a really charming little painting of "The Century Plant," for which he paid $45, brought only $6. The rest of the collection will be sold tomorrow and contains among other things a preliminary study for the "Two Men" by Huntington now in the Metropolitan Museum. The men portrayed are Samuel W. Rouse and Robert W. Rutherford.

Nicolet's Social Portraits.

Gabriel Nicolet, much heralded as a painter of social portraits, is showing his work at the Braun Galleries. Two of the exhibits are loaned, the portrait of Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock and that of the Misses Stiefel. A number of the canvases are dedicated to ideal heads, for which, no doubt, reality posed. The color is bright, the handling glib, the effect vivacious and gay. Apparently nothing more substantial has been attempted than is achieved. The pretty ladies may be outshone on Saturday night, when, according to a picturesque little card of announcement, some of the patrons of the gallery will attend a "Spanish Soirée Dansante" in attire at least suggestive of Spanish costume.

PROSPERITY'S HARBINGER.

He's coming from far, and he's coming from near;
The click of his coin in all quarters you hear.
As the bluebird in Spring, so his advent brings cheer—
The Man with the Traveling Bag.

His raiment is glad and his smile never fades,
As airly, gilbly, with knowledge, he trades.
Through stocks, and discountings, and figures he wades—
The Man with the Traveling Bag.

He knows what he wants and insists on it, too,
This battler for Good Times, courageous and true—
Who's survived Old Adversity's era so blue—
The Man with the Traveling Bag.

He's posted to tell you why business is bright,
How fortunes are made in a day or a night,
Why money no longer is scarce, shy, real tight—
The Man with the Traveling Bag.

He knows this great land, with its grain and its ores,
The mills in its valleys, the ships at its shores;
Its lumber, its cattle, its wealth, and its stores—
The Man with the Traveling Bag.

He comes to the city to buy or to sell,
And gets in a bit of diversion as well.
There are flocks of him now, of Big Business to tell—
The Man with the Traveling Bag.

ELLA A. FANNING.

DECISIVE ITALO-AUSTRIAN CLASH IN ALBANIA.

Battle for the Supremacy of the Adriatic Must Soon Take Place on Land—Austria-Hungary's Changed Objective.

By ALEXANDER OLDRINI.

The question of the supremacy of the Adriatic is rapidly becoming one of the most important elements in the augmenting issues of the European conflagration. It involves the interests of four belligerent people—Italians, Germans, Slavs, and Hungarians. It is obviously of capital importance to Italy, as, aside from her commercial interests, there is to be considered her military security from invasion.

The coast of the Italian peninsula from Venice to Brindisi, a stretch of about 400 miles, is practically unprotected, save for her naval establishments at Venice and Otranto, from the menace of the formidable naval establishments of Austria-Hungary at Pola, Fiume, and Cattaro—not to speak of the subsidiary, even if eventual, dangers from Bulgaria aiming at Albania and Greece.

Although the historical and military scheme of the Dual Monarchy before the war was ostensibly aimed toward Saloniki through the Vardar Valley—the "drang nach Osten," owing to the Balkan wars and the rise of new States, such as Serbia, Rumania, and notably Bulgaria, as well as the views of Germany herself on Southern Europe—Austria-Hungary has bent all her energies in this war to secure undisputed military supremacy in the Adriatic.

With regard to the advantage that the immediate Balkan hinterland and its population might derive from an occupation by Austria-Hungary, it is a matter of historical record that civilization and prosperity, whether Roman or Venetian, have invariably come to them from the Italian side, slavery and barbarism from all other points, north or east. Today, everywhere along the Adriatic eastern coasts, the cultured, educated, and propertied classes are essentially Italian, even in the sparsely inhabited coasts and islands of Dalmatia, where the Slovene element holds the majority.

There were, before the war, 900,000 Italians under the Dual Monarchy's sway, of whom 338,000 were in the Trentino and the balance, 562,000, divided in Carso and along the Adriatic. Three-fifths of the total population of Trieste (220,000) and 50 per cent. of the other three important cities of Gorizia, Gradisca, and Fiume are all Italians. This was the situation before the war, notwithstanding the drastic pressure, both civil and military, brought to bear on the majority by the Dual Monarchy since her defeat in 1866, by means of high-handed and harrying methods, from school matters to municipal affairs, from political persecution to the importation of Slovenes with a view to Italian denationalization.

But for this persecution an entente cordiale between Italy and the Slavs, Croats, Serbs, Slovenes, and the Albanian Kutz-Valachs would have been possible at all times—in fact, was desired by all parties on account of the community of interests and the mutual benefits to be derived from such an alliance; whether by the revival of the numerous Dalmatian seaports, once prosperous, like the Republic of Ragusa during the Roman or Venetian hegemony in the Adriatic, or the natural trend of the western Balkan hinterland toward it.

An Italo-Slav entente would be possible today under Italy's superior national necessity of renewing the hegemony in the Adriatic in order to neutralize Austria-Hungary's naval bases of Pola, Fiume, and Cattaro. One of the unwritten pledges agreed upon by the Quadruple Alliance and which actually served as the Government's mandate from the Italian people is that there shall be no place for "irredentism" of any kind, whether French, Polish, Rumanian, Italian, or Slav on the new map to be constructed after the war.

But between Italy and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy today the problem is still essentially a military one, only to be solved by the sword. We hear no more of Vienna's scheme of a triune monarchy—Austro-Hungarian-Slav. The usurpation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908 wounded it, while the present invasion and terrorism in Serbia and Montenegro has altogether killed it.

What the march of Austria-Hungary to the Adriatic Sea means to Italy was summed up by the head of her Government, Signor Salandra, at Florence a few days ago, when he said: "The Adriatic is the highest concern of the country in this war." There, since the opening of hostilities, although no decisive naval battle has taken place, it is known that Italy has developed the greatest activity, with the result of bottling up the capital units of the enemy's fleet within the strongholds of Pola and Fiume and in the interior Gulf of Cattaro, twelve miles wide from Punta d'Ostra, as the crow flies.

A survey of the last seven months of war between Italy and Austria also shows that beside the conquest of 1,400 square miles in the Trentino under the command of General Count Cadorna, even during the Winter season and under almost tragical conditions, operations have been intense and successful in the Adriatic by the Italian fleet under Admiral the Duke of the Abruzzi, while along the Isonzo there has been the occupation of Monfalcone and Grado, which has placed Trieste within Italian reach; a systematic destruction of all Austrian lighthouses, radio stations, and submarine bases along the Dalmatian coast, and the occupation of the Isle of Pelagosa, almost midway between Brindisi and Venice, thus facilitating the naval operations of the Allies in these waters.

As a corollary of Italian naval activities, the seizure of Avlona stands in capital light, due to the fact that it is almost opposite Taranto, the main Italian southern naval base at the point where the Adriatic is only about fifty miles wide before its outlet into the Mediterranean.

Owing to this situation, it was certainly expected at Rome that Austria-Hungary would eventually try other ways to reconquer her strategically lost naval preponderance in the Adriatic; whence her successful campaigns in Serbia and Montenegro, undertaken with the assistance of her allies, today also interested in the Adriatic question, as against Italy's supremacy, but at different angles, viz.: according to their separate national interests, and certainly discounting the consequences of the present march of the Austrian Army from Scutari to Durazzo and of the Bulgarian army from Monastir in the direction of Avlona.

So that, as a strong Italian army of defense has been concentrated in Albania within the last two months, under command of General Ameglio, the successful leader in the Libya operations, and the subsequent commander at Rhodes, it is obvious that the first great clash between Italy and Austria-Hungary for the supremacy of the Adriatic may now be looked for at any moment.

ALEXANDER OLDRINI.

ENGINEERING ON MARS.

If Professor Lowell's Canals Were Dug In Six Weeks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On reading the article in your issue of yesterday on the "canals" of Mars my thoughts reverted to Professor Percival Lowell's Bulletin No. 45, issued a few years ago from his observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. In this bulletin, Professor Lowell gave information respecting the discovery of two new "canals." He stated: "On Sept. 30, 1909, when the region of Syrtis major came around again into view, after its periodic hiding of six weeks, due to the unequal rotation periods of the earth and Mars, two striking canals were at once evident to the east of Syrtis, in places where no canals had ever previously been seen." Further on he stated that measurements show each "canal" to be 1,000 miles long and some twenty miles wide, and that their size precludes their being of cataclysmic origin. At least it would appear that no such chasms could suddenly be opened on the earth, where the internal forces are greater than can be the case on Mars. Since there is no evidence of the shattering effect that would be produced by a cataclysm, it is argued that the great change in the planet's features is purely local and of artificial origin.

Professor Lowell used this new Martian phenomenon to fortify his belief in the "canal system" of that planet. While all parts of the bulletin are not equally comprehensible to the non-astronomical reader, the statements as to the period of six weeks in which must have been constructed two canals 1,000 miles long by 20 miles wide are sufficiently clear.

Mr. Antoniadi of the British Astronomical Association is of opinion (as stated in your article of Jan. 23) that the "canals" are optical illusions. That they are not artificial works might perhaps have been deduced by Professor Lowell himself were he an engineer. But the reader of his bulletin is asked to believe that these huge excavations could be made in the short space of forty-two days, assuming that the Martians do not rest on the seventh day.

Though no statement is ventured as to the depth of the "canals," it is safe to assume that no important irrigating canal (setting aside the possibility that the Martian "canals" might be for transportation purposes) would be planned for a depth of less than three feet. Adopting this minimum figure, the volume of material to be excavated for each "canal" would be 1,672,704,000,000 cubic feet, or, if in soft soil, say 88,000,000,000 tons, or 62,000,000,000 cubic yards.

The primary laws of mechanics are probably much the same on Mars as on the earth. The writer confesses ignorance respecting the engineering abilities of the inhabitants of Mars, but he cannot conceive of the excavation and removal of this vast quantity of material in the time named. Our largest steam shovels have an average capacity in favorable soil of say 1,800 cubic yards per day, or 75,000 cubic yards in six weeks. At that rate 1,560,000 steam shovels would be required to do the work in forty-two days if the canals were only three feet deep, or it would take 1,000 shovels 179 years. But steam shovels cannot work economically in so shallow an excavation because too much time is lost in shifting them, and, therefore, more shovels or more time would actually be necessary. Possibly the Martians have a greater number of steam shovels per capita than we inhabitants of earth. Instead of steam shovels, millions of plows, scrapers, mechanical graders, &c., duly manned might be employed; or, perhaps, Professor Lowell would prefer calculations based on the use of shovel and wheelbarrow. A man can shovel twenty or thirty cubic yards of soft soil per day and a barrow holds about two cubic feet. The reader may make his own calculations on these bases.

ROBERT PEELE.
New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

PENSIONS FOR MINISTERS.

What the Churches Have Done and Plan to Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been attracted recently to an item in your paper of the 22d instant, "From the Pulpit to the Stage," in which the following appears:

> The average minister must wage a constant battle with poverty, nor can he look forward to a pension to take the place of his meagre income when old age and infirmity come upon him. Until something is done to take the minister out of a position of humiliating dependence on charity, desertions from the Church to more lucrative professions may be expected to continue.

The Presbyterian Church has taken the lead in providing pensions for its ministers. Some nine years ago a plan was introduced to our General Assembly, and Justice W. P. Potter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was made the Chairman of a committee to consider the plan and report. After careful discussion and revision, extending over several years, a plan for what is known as the Sustentation Fund was adopted by the General Assembly, and a special agency created to push it. The originator of the plan was the Rev. J. R. Sutherland, D. D., LL. D., then a

MISS WARBURG WED TO W. N. ROTHSCHILD

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Warburg a Bride Under Canopy of Apple Blossoms.

MAY FLORAL DECORATIONS

Misses Seligman and Blum the Bridesmaids, and Roger W. Straus Best Man at Home Ceremony.

The wedding of Miss Carola T. Warburg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, and Walter Nathan Rothschild, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon F. Rothschild of Brooklyn, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 1,109 Fifth Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. Magnes, an intimate friend of the two families, who confirmed both Miss Warburg and Mr. Rothschild.

Spring flowers prevailed in the scheme of decoration throughout the house, suggestive of May in January. Large clusters of forsythia and daffodils were banked against the massive fireplace in the lower entrance hall on the ground floor.

The wedding took place in the library, facing Fifth Avenue, on the first floor. Gilt chairs for 250 guests were placed in the library and adjoining long room, with an aisle marked with white basket posts, filled with Ophelia roses and tied with white satin ribbon. The bridal party walked down this aisle to the canopy of apple blossoms erected at the south end of the room.

The canopy was formed by a large-sized apple tree, heavy and fragrant with blossoms, which had taken the florist several months to force into bloom. Festooned among the blossoms were wide ribbons of blue, to represent the blue skies of Spring. Banked on the sides were white lilac and marguerites.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a Court train depending from the shoulders. Her veil of point lace, worn by her mother and her grandmother, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, at their nuptials, fell from the coiffure, forming part of the train, being caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms.

Miss Margaret Seligman, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Alice Blum, a cousin of the bridegroom, were the attendants. They wore frocks of a delicate shade of apricot satin veiled with blue chiffon, topped with hats of brown chiffon and touches of blue, and carried bouquets of pink roses. Little Miss Dorothy Schiff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff, acted as flower girl. She wore a frock of white and pink, carrying a basket filled with rosebuds. Young Edward Warburg was the page, carrying the bride's train. He appeared in a blue velvet suit, with a collar of real lace. Roger W. Straus was best man, and the ushers were A. Wallace Chauncey, Vincent Armstrong, Howard F. Rothschild, Randolph Catlin, Clifford Dunning, G. Straus, James P. Warburg, and Frederick M. Warburg.

A large reception followed the ceremony. A buffet collation was served in the dining hall, the wedding cake being fashioned in the form of a temple of love, with cupids enshrined.

Mrs. Warburg, the bride's mother, was in blue velvet and silver, and Mrs. Rothschild, mother of the bridegroom, wore a costume of ivory white velvet.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild left on their honeymoon, which they will spend in California.

Their engagement was announced last November. The bride studied at the Brearley School, and finished her education abroad. Her father is a member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and is active in many philanthropic and charitable organizations. Mr. Rothschild is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '13. His father is a member of the firm of Abraham & Straus of Brooklyn, and well known for his charitable work.

$15,574 Verdict Against Shuberts.

Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday directed a jury to bring in a verdict against the Shubert Theatrical Company for $15,574.34 in the suit brought by the Tootles Theatre in St. Joseph, Mo. The suit was for rent. The defendants contended that the theatre was in an uninhabitable condition. The plaintiff replied that the defendants did not discover this until the attraction they were showing did not prove a financial success.

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PAYS TITANIC AWARDS.

Oceanic Steam Navigation Company Deposits $544,000.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, the owner of the White Star Line, paid yesterday into the New York Trust Company $544,000, the sum necessary to complete the settlement of the claims growing out of the Titanic disaster. A further sum of about $119,000 has already been deposited with Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Clerk of the United States District Court, as representing the salvage money from the disaster and the passage and freight money on the fatal trip of the great steamship.

This, it is believed, marks the practical end of the suits against the White Star Company. George Whitefield Betts, Jr., of Hunt, Hill & Betts, said last night that he believed that practically all the claimants would accept this settement, and that if they did so, the limitation of liability proceeding in the Federal District Court would be dropped. He had cabled over to England yesterday, instructing his solicitors there to withdraw the suits begun by some of his clients against the White Star Line in the British courts, and C. C. Burlingham, counsel for the White Star Line, had cabled consenting to such action.

The full claims against the White Star Line filed with the District Court amounted to $16,804,112. These were scaled down by agreement between the company and the counsel involved to $2,500,000, and these have now been compromised for about $004,000. The utmost allowed for a death claim is $50,000, although in one case at least, Mrs. H. B. Harris asked $1,000,000 for the death of her husband, the theatrical producer. The smaller claims were not reduced in anything like the same proportion, and the company has granted $1,000 for a number of death claims for immigrants which had been filed at $1,500.

PATRIOTIC BALL FOR CHARITY

Sowers Aid the Darrach Home at the Ritz-Carlton.

The Sowers' Patriotic Ball, held last night at the Ritz-Carlton in aid of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, proved most successful. It was held in the large ballroom, which was decorated with American flags, and red, white, and blue scarfs decorated with stars were on sale for those who failed to come wearing knots or other small decorations in red, white, and blue. At 1 o'clock a seated supper was served in the large restaurant on the main floor, it being reserved for the Sowers after midnight.

Mrs. Henry Slayback, the President of the Sowers, whose members were formerly classmates at school, received, assisted by the other officers and members of the Sowers, including Mrs. Frank Black, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. E. de Forest Simmons, Mrs. Frederic West MacDonald, Mrs. Edwin W. Lancaster, Mrs. Lewis Sayre Kerr, Mrs. Charles H. Guye, the Misses E. S. and Grace Lufburrowa, Juliet Smith, Floy Van Horn Davis, and Eleanor Spencer.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Close, Mr. and Mrs. M. MacMillin, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Smithers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Murray, Dr. Ernest Fahnestock and Mrs. Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cockcroft, and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Geddes.

3,000 GERMANS DANCE.

President Alns and Mrs. Conley Lead Grand March at Charity Ball.

The twenty-sixth annual German charity ball was held last night at the Hotel Astor. There were about 3,000 present, the ballrooms on the main floor and the Orangerie being reserved for the guests. The large electric sign "Charity" was the only decoration. An invitation to the ball was extended to President and Mrs. Wilson.

The proceeds will go to the various charities in the city, including twelve hospitals and charitable organizations. Between $11,000 and $12,000 was realized from the ball, and during the last twenty-five years the net proceeds have amounted to $260,000.

The ball was opened at 11 o'clock with a grand march, led by the President of the Charity Ball Committee, Charles Alna, with Mrs. Louis D. Conley as his partner. Mrs. Conley, who is a daughter of George Ehret, wore a gown of turquoise blue trimmed with silver lace and carried an arm bouquet of tea roses.

The boxholders were Mrs. William H. Fischer, Mrs. Henry Heide, Jacob Zimmerman, Dr. F. W. Stechmann, Carl Schatzer, Frederick Renken, Charles Rohe, William B. Anderson, Peter Doelger, Jacob Ruppert, R. J. Schaefer, William H. Kissel, George Ehret, Edward A. Burghard, William Hoffman, Colonel Louis D. Conley, Frederick Houssman, Julius Stursberg, Theodore Sutro, John C. Rentz, Jacob Siegel, Francis Draz, Jacob Hasslacher, W. C. Muschenheim, F. A. Muschenheim, Adolf Kuttroff, Mrs. H. W. Boettcher, J. C. G. Hupfel, Julius Meyer, August Luchow, and G. L. Savage.

WILL H. IRWIN TO MARRY.

Author and Mrs. Inez H. Gillmore, Also a Writer, Get a License.

Will H. Irwin and Mrs. Inez Haynes Gillmore, both well-known writers, appeared at the City Clerk's office in the Municipal Building yesterday and obtained from Clerk Scully a license to marry. Mr. Irwin gave his residence as 321 East Seventeenth Street, his age as 42, and his birthplace as Oneida, N. Y. He said he was divorced by his wife in San Francisco in 1907.

Mrs. Gillmore has also been divorced. She said she was the daughter of Gideon Haynes and Emma Jane Hopkins and lived at 103 Waverley Place. She is 42 years old and was born at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. She obtained a divorce in San Francisco in 1915. They are to be married on Feb. 1 at 47 Washington Square.

Mr. Irwin returned from the western front in the war zone several months ago, where he had been acting as a war correspondent.

MRS. M. F. GRIGGS HOSTESS.

Gives a Theatre Party for Miss Genevieve Clendenin, Debutante.

Mrs. Maitland Fuller Griggs of Ardsley-on-Hudson was the hostess last evening at a theatre party for Miss Genevieve Clendenin, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clendenin of Ardsley and New York. Th guests numbered forty, and after the play Mrs. Griggs took them to the Club de Vingt for supper and dancing.

The girl members of the party were all débutantes, and included the Misses Anstiss de Veau, Mary Irving Francke, Hope Williams, Isabel Yeomans, Marion Townsend, Muriel Wiggin, Julia Zabriskie, Frederica Bull, Ethel Simmons, Margaret Dickson, Edith Williams, Helen Danforth Geer, Margaret Winchester, Grace Franklin, Mercer French, also Edwin Gould, Jr., George de Veau, Dunbar Adams, Tarleton Winchester, Howard Bourne, Lindell Bates, George Van Sicklen, Warner Montague, Frederic Le Cocq, Scott McCormick, and Rodney W. Williams.

Miss Elsa Alexander of 250 Riverside Drive entertained with a luncheon yesterday at her home for Miss Helen Dunham Haynes, one of the season's buds.

Robinson-Jordan Wedding Feb. 19.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elsan D. Jordan of Boston, and Monroe Douglas Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of this city, is to be celebrated in Trinity Church, Boston, on Feb. 19. Miss Jordan is well known in society here. Mr. Robinson is a nephew of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Their engagement was announced the last of December.

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PIG EXHIBITED IN GOLD DRAWING ROOM

Tiny Suckling Among Chickens and Kittens at Food Bazaar at Mrs. Payne Whitney's.

COOK BOOK QUICKLY SOLD

Some of the Old-Fashioned Recipes in Mrs. Whitney's Work Compiled to Aid a Hospital Charity.

The food bazaar held yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Payne Whitney's house, 972 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the Social Service Department of the New York Hospital, was largely attended. When the doors were opened at 2 o'clock there was a group of early-comers waiting to buy a copy of Mrs. Whitney's cook book, which she compiled for the occasion. The first edition of the book, 500 copies, was sold long before the closing hour, 6 o'clock, at 50 cents each.

Society found the bazaar replete with surprises proving that a food show on a small scale can be made as attractive as an afternoon function of dramatic and musicl numbers. There was plenty of music, the barnyard sort, which seemed to please everybody.

In one corner of the gold and red drawing room, with its rare Italian statuary and tapestries, there were kennels containing pedigreed puppies and kittens and crates of Japenese chickens and Leghorns, and in a crate all by himself was a tiny suckling pig, that grunted contentedly during the whole afternoon. The pig was owned by "Jock" Whitney, having been sent in from the Whitney country place at Manhasset, L. I. The little pig was the object of much merriment during the session, and was called "the pig in the parlor."

All sorts of appetizing viands were offered for sale, and the fruit table attracted much attention, being arranged in the cubist effect by Arthur L. Davies, the artist. Tea was served.

Mrs. Whitney's book of old-fashioned recipes contains much valuable information for housewives, mostly all English recipes. Here are some of them:

BALMORAL DESSERT BISCUITS (H. M. THE QUEEN'S BAKER, BALMORAL CASTLE, 1856.) These are not thicker than passover cakes, and quite short. One-half pound of flour, one ounce of butter, four yolks of eggs, only two whites. Mix the above into a stiff paste; roll out very thin and cut into round shapes, top of tea cup, with a wavy edge pastry cutter. Bake in slow oven. The biscuits should be quite thin, blistered all over, but not browned and not pricked. Bake nearly the same color as the biscuits, not darker. These are only good when quite fresh from the oven.

LADY HEYWOOD'S MILK LEMONADE.—To the juice of nine lemons add one pound of fine loaf sugar; pour on this one quart of boiling hot milk and let it stand all night. Into a separate vessel peel three lemons as thin as possible, pour to it one pint of warm water, (90° heat;) this also must stand all night, covered, of course. Next morning put both together and strain through a very fine jelly bag till perfectly clear and bright; add sherry to your taste.

GRANDMOTHER'S WHITE SOUP.—Two quarts stock of veal, lamb, or chicken; an onion boiled with it; 1 quart milk and cream, mixed; a suspicion of mace, yolks of 2 eggs, a little cornstarch or flour to thicken soup; boil a little macaroni till tender; put it in the tureen just before serving.

CHICKEN BASKET.—Make a ring of mashed potatoes, fill the centre with creamed chicken; sprinkle browned bread crumbs on top.

CODFISH FOAM.—Make a white sauce of 1 tablespoonful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of butter, 1 cup of hot milk; stir until smooth and then add 2 tablespoonfuls of finely picked codfish, freshen, and the beaten whites of 2 eggs.

JOHNNY CAKE.—One cup of cornmeal, ½ cup flour, 1 teaspoon soda, salt, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 tablespoon sugar, sour milk to mix.

Mrs. Whitney was assisted yesterday by her sister, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. William Woodward, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., and Miss Lizzie Bliss. Miss Joan Whitney, her daughter, held a raffle for the younger people, the prize being a doll.

MISS GILDER'S WILL FILED.

Whole Estate, Mostly in Trust, Left to Her Niece.

The will of Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, the writer, was filed for probate yesterday. No petition accompanied the instrument and, therefore, no statement concerning the value of the estate.

Miss Gilder bequeathed all her stocks and bonds to her niece, Catherine Jeannette Cholmeley-Jones Pearson, to enjoy the income for life. At her death the principal is to go to her children. The residue is also left to this niece.

The executors are Joseph P. Gilder, a brother; Rodman de Ray Gilder, a nephew, and Richard G. Cholmeley-Jones.

MRS. BENEDICT LEFT $239,507.

Husband and Daughter Get the Bulk of the Estate.

The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Fort Plains Cemetery Association each receive $5,000 from the estate of Mrs. Maria Nellis Benedict, according to the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden, filed in the office of the State Controller. The net estate is given at $239,507.

Henry Harper Benedict, the widower, receives $75,842; Helen Elizabeth Forrest, a daughter, $70,664, and Maria Alexander Forrest, a granddaughter, $20,000. John B. and Henry H. Forrest, grandchildren, each receives $10,000, while their father, Archibald Alexander Forrest, receives a like sum.

Among the group of stocks and bonds, which aggregated an appraised valuation of $118,564, were 600 shares of the Remington Typewriter stock, appraised at $34,200, and twenty gold notes of the Union Typewriter Company, valued at $18,800. Another asset was an equity of $102,500 in the Hotel Felix-Portland in West Forty-seventh Street, the property having an appraised valuation of $177,500.

Magistrate Butts's Estate $6,927.

Magistrate Arthur C. Butts left a net estate of $6,927 when he died on Oct. 12, 1913, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Berwin. The property is in trust for the life benefit of his daughter, Miss Susan H. Butts, and at her death the principal is to be distributed equally between her sister, Mrs. Theodore Human, Jr., and her brother, Dr. Arthur C. Butts, Jr. Among the assets was an equity of $6,000 in 1,004 Trinity Avenue, $779 on deposit in a bank, salary due from the city amounting to $1,166, and $2,510, the proceeds of the sale of a life insurance policy. The latter item was not taxed.

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'SHEEP IN MEADOWS,' $1,100.

Dutch Painting Brings Top Price at Estates Sale—Total $28,415.

Paintings belonging to "several estates and private owners," J. W. Andrews, Brayton Ives, and Richard Canfield being among them, were sold at the Plaza under the auspices of the American Art Galleries last night, bringing for the eighty-seven paintings $28,415. There were many American artists among the painters represented, and the picture of one of them brought the second highest price of the evening.

James M. Hart's "A Summer Memory of Berkshire," shown at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, a large picture, landscape with hills, valleys, farms, villagers, and a stream in the centre, went to the Lotos Club for $925. A very pleasing picture, Frans Pieter Ter Meulen's "Sheep in the Meadows," went to Henry Schulthels for $1,100, the highest price of the evening. Other pictures bringing some of the better prices were:

Le Printempa (panel)—D. A. C. Arts; B. Alexander	$260
Indian Encampment at Twilight—Blakelock; Seaman, agent	280
Nook in the Adirondacks—Blakelock; Seaman, agent	810
Venice (water color)—Thomas Moran; Miss E. N. Wampold	200
Chasseur-a-Pied—Berne-Bellecour; Bernet, agent	280
Head of a Girl—Henner; Bernet, agent	330
Street Scene—Richard Parkes Bonington; Bernet, agent	230
Hester Prynne: The Scarlet Letter—George H. Boughton; S. G. Rosenbaum	540
On the Beach at Katwyk—Weissenbruch; C. W. Kraushaar	520
Buissons Fleuris, près Chatillon, Vosges—Seaman, agent	420
Edge of the River—Leon Richet; Seaman, agent	260
A Light Breeze at Berken—Theophile de Bock; Seaman, agent	510
Hudson River in the Adirondacks—A Good Shot, (Water Color)—Winslow Homer; Knoedler & Co	500
Marketing—Marie Francois Firmin-Girard; G. K. Morrow	350
The Little Gooseherds—A. D. Montemezzo; Seaman, agent	440
Landscape—Richard Wilson; Scott & Fowles	610
A Mountain Brook—Wyant; W. J. Filbert	500
Wood Interior—Homer D. Martin; Holland Galleries	380
Diana and Minerva—Frederick Ballard Williams; Holland Galleries	205
Lake Windermere—George H. Boughton; Bernet, agent	320
A Cup of Wine—Jan Miense Molenaer; Dr. Frederick G. Oppenheimer	320
With the Flock—Frans de Buel; G. K. Morrow	260
Les Deux Mulets—Jean Henry Jurres, (Panel;) G. K. Morrow	506
Along the River—John Bunyan Bristol; G. K. Morrow	450
Girl with Pigeon—Greuze; A. T. Herd	285
Portrait of a Gentleman—Paris Bordone; S. G. Rosenbaum	300
Road Through the Woods—Koekkoek with Van Severdonck; Seaman, agent	350
Clearing Off—Emil Carlson; Holland Galleries	310
Seaside Scene, Cape Cod—W. J. Glackens; Durand-Ruel	300
Shepherd and Flock—Louis Paul Dessar; W. W. Miller	600
Portrait of Himself—Hogarth; Seaicor & Co	275
The Gloaming—A. Augustus Healy; Brooklyn	270
Arrangement in Yellow—Charles W. Hawthorne; William Macbeth	475
Sir Edward Deering—Sir Joshua Reynolds; S. S. Duvall	625
Moonlight at Venice—George H. Bogert; Julien Detmer	500
The Village Church—Henry Golden Dearth; Julien Detmer	400
A Scene in Westmoreland—John James Chalon; Julien Detmer	360
The Return of Evening—Hugo Fredrik Salmuni; S. G. Rosenbaum	370
Man in Boat—William L. Picknell; Bernet, agent	200

The sale will be concluded this evening at the Plaza, when the larger and more important pictures will be sold.

HUNTER GRADUATES 108.

Absence of Founder of College Casts Shadow Over Exercises.

The mid-year commencement exercises of Hunter College were held at the college, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, yesterday morning, with 108 young women receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, including eleven honor students.

This was the first commencement since the death of Dr. Thomas Hunter, the well-known educator, who became President at the founding of the Normal College in 1870, resigning in 1906 to become President Emeritus. His death took place last October. The name Hunter College was given in 1914.

Dr. Hunter was 75 years old when he resigned his active duties in the college, but his venerable figure was to be seen at the commencements, he always made a cheerful, humorous speech, and his appearance was greeted with enthusiastic applause. His absence yesterday gave a minor tone to the exercises.

President Dr. George Samler Davis of the college conferred the degrees on the graduates, who were presented by Professor George M. Whicher. They were as follows:

A
Abraham, R.
Achilles, G. I.
Armstrong, M. G.

B
Ball, D. B.
Barrabarros, C. S.
Bender, C. W.
Benesch, M.
Berg, H. L.
Beringer, E. L.
Berman, B.
Blum, C.
Borenmann, E. V.
Boutwell, M. S.
Brodofsky, R.
Brown, E. L.
Brown, L. S.
Buch, V. W.

C
Cahill, M. F.
Chalmers, A. E.
Clapp, M. S.
Connolly, R. A.
Coyne, H. V.
Cucola, C. C.
Curry, M. D.

D
Davis, H.
Day, E. D.
Dee, M. R.
Dickinson, F. G.
Distler, S. D.
Dobbin, M. E.

E
Ehrlich, L.
Erler, E.

F
Fabbrini, T. E.
Farrell, R. M.
Feldman, E.
Fishkin, I.
Fleischhauer, L.
Fletcher, J. M.
Fox, A. M. A.

G
Gansert, C. M.
Gawron, H.
Glick, S.
Goldman, B.
Golocoff, L.

H
Hammer, F. R.
Hanbury, A. I.
Harvey, M. E.
Hayman, S.
Hesselschwerdt, A.
Hickman, H. J.
Hill, M. C. D.
Huobi, B.

J
Joffe, E. H.
Joffe, I. A.

K
Kahan, A. H.
Kaplan, H. D.
Karl, E. E. M.
Kaufmann, E. S.
Keller, J. M.
Krafsenstein, C. B.
Krueger, H. M. C.
Kunte, H. L.

L
Lazarus, I.
Leibowitch, F. N.
Leon, E.
Levene, F. L.
Levine, E. M.
Levinkind, P.

M
McAuliffe, M. A.
McDonald, G. A.
McMurray, M. G.
McNally, A. M.
Malmar, F. I.
Mann, E. L.
Mugler, E. K.

N
Nadworney, I.
Niederman, H.

O
O'Connell, K. M.

P
Parmet, M.
Petersen, A. C.
Plumb, M. G.

R
Rappoport, E.
Rivelson, L. T.
Rosen, A. B.
Rosen, N.
Rosenbaum, E.
Rostetter, P.
Rothberg, S. K.

S
Sabater, M. M.
Scott, J. E.
Selector, C.
Selman, F.
Settle, F.
Shenfield, E. R.
Shoenfeld, S.
Simon, I.
Skelton, E. J.
Southwick, B. L.
Stein, S. L.
Sternberg, P.

T
Topper, A. D.

V
Vint, E. L.

W
Wahl, H. M. H.
Ward, O. G.
Weisberg, C. F.
Wells, E. M.
Wilson, G. G.
Wilson, G. D.

The honor students were:

Kunte, H. L.	Malmar, F. I.
Karl, E. E. M.	Berg, H. J.
Barbarrosa, C. S.	Topper, A. D.
Clapp, M. S.	Levinkind, P.
Lazarus, I.	Buch, V. W.
Fox, A. M. A.	

The reading of the Scriptures at the exercises, which was always done by Dr. Hunter, was by the Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy, who delivered the benediction. The salutatory was by Elizabeth E. Mary Karl and the valedictory by Helen Leonora Kunté. Edward J. McGuire, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, addressed the graduates. There was music by the Hunter College Orchestra, the graduation song, the "Good Ship Alma Mater," by Helen Gray Cone, and "America" was sung.

SAMUEL GREEN DEAD.

Owner of Monolith Building Succumbs in Idaho Mining Town.

Samuel Green, active for many years in the real estate field here, died on Wednesday at Murray, Idaho, where he had gone to inspect the Golden Chest Tungsten mine. He was in his fifty-ninth year and died from heart disease.

Mr. Green was a native New Yorker, and made his home in the Monolith Building, at 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, which he built in 1907 and owned. This was the first large city building to be built entirely of concrete.

Mr. Green became prominent two years ago on account of the fight he made against the city, which wished to condemn his property at 45 Centre Street to make room for the proposed new Court House. He was active in Hebrew charities for many years, and was President and a Director of the Monolith Realty Company, in addition to owning large real estate holdings.

His funeral will take place at the home of his son, Vivian Green, at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street.

"Happy Cal" Wagner.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 27.—"Happy Cal" Wagner, once famous as a minstrel man, died here today at the age of 76. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Chicago Lodge of Elks. In the days when minstrelsy was a popular form of entertainment Mr. Wagner was one of the best known of black-face artists. At one time he headed a company of his own which bore the name of "Happy Cal" Wagner's Minstrels, and during his long career he was a member of the Billy Emerson, Primrose and West, W. S. Cleveland, and the Barlow, Wilson, Primrose and West companies. Mr. Wagner was born in Syracuse.

Colonel C. C. Pratt.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Colonel C. C. Pratt, a resident of New Milford, Penn., and Binghamton, and one of the Republican leaders of Northern Pennsylvania, died at his home here of the grip this morning. He had served on military staffs as Colonel of Governors Stone, Pennypacker, and Tener of Pennsylvania. In 1908 he was elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania district. He is survived by three daughters.

Thomas G. Stearns Dies at 99.

Thomas Greene Stearns, a retired dry-goods importer, who was associated with the late A. T. Stewart in the early days when his establishment consisted of a four-story shop on Broadway, between Murray Street and Park Place, died yesterday in Bridgeport, Conn., in his 100th year. In 1911, when he celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at which his two sons and daughter were guests, he said that he hoped to live to be 100 years. Had he lived three months longer he could have realized his ambition.

Obituary Notes.

Colonel JOSEPH H. COGSWELL, aged 87, one of the founders of the Titusville Herald, the first daily newspaper in the oil country, is dead at his home in Titusville, Penn.

EDWARD C. ANDERSON, a retired insurance broker of New York City, died Tuesday at a hotel in Atlantic City. He was in his sixty-eighth year, and is survived by his wife and daughter.

ROBERT LENT, for forty-seven years a brick manufacturer, died yesterday at his home in Glasco, Ulster County, N. Y., in his eighty-eighth year.

JOHN LAMON, who served five terms as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and was a former Chief of Police and Detectives of Philadelphia, died on Wednesday at his home there, in his eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE BERTHA STEWART, widow of John McGregor Stewart, died on Tuesday at her home, 106 Morningside Drive, in her sixty-fifth year. One son survives her.

GLENTWORTH E. CROSSMAN, representative of the Arbuckle Company for Wisconsin, died on Wednesday at his home in Milwaukee, in his seventy-first year. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Perry of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mrs. HESTER SUTHERLAND, widow of George R. Sutherland, formerly a private banker here, died on Wednesday at her home in Campbell, N. Y. Until her husband died in 1912, the family lived at 150 West 105th Street. Mr. Sutherland was formerly an Assemblyman.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FLEET, a retired merchant and long a resident of Port Washington, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday at the age of 78 years.

Mrs. HANNAH UNDERHILL HICKS, widow of Stephen R. Hicks, formerly a farmer of Westbury, L. I., died on Wednesday in her ninety-first year, and her funeral will be held today at the Old Friends' Meeting House in Westbury, of which she was a birthright member. She is survived by four daughters.

PHILIP MONAGHAN, 77 years old, a retired grocer of Brooklyn, and one of the oldest members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, died on Wednesday at his home, 510 East Twenty-third Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. MARY A. GROTECLOSS, widow of Edward Groteclose, a pioneer photographer of this city, and a member of one of the oldest Long Island families, died at her home, 38 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 81 years. She left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. RACHEL HARRIS, an active member of the Hebrew Federation of Charities, and wife of Abraham Harris, a retired real estate dealer, died on Wednesday at her home, 625 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 58 years old.

LEO A. ROBERTS, for twenty-three years private Secretary to Colonel T. S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, died in the Kings County Hospital on Tuesday from pneumonia. Mr. Roberts lived at 104 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, and was active in Republican politics in his district.

SAMUEL SHERMAN ALLEN, in the painting and decorating business with his father, is dead at his home, 194 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was 41 years old and left a widow.

ARTHUR R. SMITH, 30 years old, an insurance broker, died at St. Mary's Hospital on Wednesday from injuries he suffered in an automobile accident two months ago. Mr. Smith is survived by his wife and daughter.

MICHAEL J. KERWIN, a hat maker and member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Holy Name Society, is dead at the home of his sister, 1,075 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

Mrs. FREDERICK NAUMANN, widow of a Manhattan druggist, died on Wednesday at her home, 723 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. She is survived by a daughter and two sons.

FRANK M. RYAN, a customs broker of Manhattan and a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, is dead at his home, 287 Malbone Street, Flatbush, from pneumonia. He is survived by a son, George H. Ryan, and a daughter, Mrs. C. F. Segelken.

Mrs. JANE D. JOHNSON, formerly a resident of Morristown, N. J., died yesterday from pneumonia at the General Hospital in Lowell, Mass., in his seventy-fourth year.

RICHARD FRANCIS KELLY, a member of the firm of Steinhardt & Kelly, fruit merchants of this city, died on Wednesday at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his forty-ninth year.

ELI TAYLOR, building contractor, died on Wednesday at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., in his eighty-eighth year.

CHARLES T. WEIS, Jr., active in Republican politics, died on Wednesday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weis, in Springfield, N. J., in his forty-fourth year.

ALBERT DAY HARRISON, a contractor, died on Wednesday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his forty-fourth year.

RALPH LANCASTER, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Lancaster, died on Wednesday at the home of his parents in East Orange, N. J., in his thirtieth year.

EDWARD DIX ROSE, a retired banker, died on Wednesday at his home, 21 East Eighty-second Street, in his eighty-second year, from the grip. He was born here and was a son of the late A. Louis De Rose, a widely known painter.

FRANCIS MABARDI, a banker, died on Tuesday at his home, 300 West 110th Street, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Cairo, Egypt, and was a member of an Egyptian banking family.

Mrs. ELLEN MYERS O'HARA, widow of Charles O'Hara, a railroad contractor, died on Tuesday at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, in her sixty-eighth year.

WYNNFIELD DOUGLAS, a comedian and dancer and formerly with his wife a member of the Douglas and Ford team, died on Tuesday at Saranac Lake, N. Y., in his forty-third year. He was born in San Francisco and had been in vaudeville for twenty-five years.

SETH L. LARABEE, manager of the law department in the White Plains office of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company, died yesterday in the White Plains Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. He was 43 years old and a graduate of Syracuse University.

JOSEPH B. SEE, former Treasurer of Westchester County and known as the "Father of Good Roads" in the county, died yesterday at Springdale, Conn., aged 79 years. Mr. See was formerly a flour and grain dealer in Manhattan, where he made a fortune. He was a member of the New York Produce Exchange for thirty-five years.

DR. C. DE G. ASHLEY DEAD.

Dean of the New York University Law School for 20 Years.

Dr. Clarence De Grand Ashley, Dean of the New York University Law School, died suddenly at his home, 41 West Eighty-seventh Street, on Wednesday in his sixty-fifth year. His death was caused by hemorrhages after an attack of the grip, from which he had been suffering for two weeks.

Dr. Ashley was Dean of the New York University Law School since 1896, when the Metropolis Law School, of which he was the principal founder, was united with the Law Department of New York University. He had also been actively engaged in the practice of law in this city for thirty-five years.

Dr. Ashley was a strong advocate for the continuation of night law schools, which were at one time opposed by the American Law School Association.

Dr. Ashley was born in Boston, Mass., in 1851, and obtained his preparatory education for Yale University at the Phillips Andover Academy. In 1873 he was graduated from Yale, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He helped to organize and was Professor of Law at the Metropolis Law School from 1891 to 1895. He had also been a non-resident lecturer of law at Bryn Mawr College since 1899.

In his legal practice he had represented some distinguished clients and estates. Among his writings were "Cases on Contracts" and "The Law of Contracts."

Funeral services will be held today at 2 o'clock at the St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

MILLS—RAYNOLDS.—At New Haven, Conn., on Jan. 27, by the Rev. Mr. John E. Steen, Miss Elizabeth Raynolds, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Raynolds, and Herbert Laurence Mills, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mills of New York.

MOORE—VAN WYCK.—On Jan. 26, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, Anne Early Van Wyck and Major Francis Moore, D. S. O., Royal Fusiliers. Baltimore papers please copy.

PATERNOTTE — SNOW. — Mrs. Snow of Queenlane Manor announces the marriage of her daughter, Anna Leonte Snow, and granddaughter of the late David Brooks of Philadelphia, on Jan. 26, to Fernand Theodule Paternotte, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Paternotte of Brussels, Belgium.

WEST—HORNE.—Charles G. West, Jr., to Miss Madelaine F. Horne, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Horne of Pittsburgh, Penn., Jan. 26, 1916, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by the Rev. C. Winthrop Peabody, D. D.

Died

ASHLEY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 26, 1916, at his late residence, 41 West 87th St., Clarence D. Ashley, husband of Isabella Heywood, in his 65th year. Services from St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, 28 West 84th St., on Friday, Jan. 28, 1916, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

ASHLEY.—The class of 1915 of the New York University Law School, at a special meeting held Jan. 27, 1916, passed the following resolution:

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst our beloved Dean, Clarence D. Ashley; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the class of 1915 expresses its heartfelt and sincere grief, and does hereby extend to the bereaved widow and members of his family its sympathy and condolences in this trying hour.

BENSON.—On Jan. 23, 1916, Robert Benson, son of the late Richard Hoffman and Sarah Vanderpoel Benson. Funeral service at his late residence, 30 East 53d St., on Friday, Jan. 28

ROSE STAHL TRIES 'MOONLIGHT MARY'

A Lackadaisical Piece by George V. Hobart Given at the Fulton.

SHE PLAYS A PLAYWRIGHT

Appearing Pleasantly in a Bold and Imitative Pretender to the Right to Succeed "The Chorus Lady."

MOONLIGHT MARY. A Comedy in Three Acts. By George V. Hobart. At the Fulton.

Pete Burke.....Harry Lilliford
Katie.....Elizabeth Arlaans
Helen Vincent.....Rose Stahl
Lafe Stubbins.....Francine Larrimore
Laura Vincent.....Wallace Owens
Betty Roberts.....Rose Stahl
John Stodcard.....Kathleen Hitchens
Bessie Nelson.....David Harblin
Nettie Mason.....Agnes Marc
Guy Wilson.....Isabel Goodwin
Jessie Temple.....Billy Meehan
Oliver Tree.....Mrs. Kate Jepson
Richard Madison.....Echlin Gayer
Madeline Forrester.....J. D. Walsh
Helen Britton.....Francesca Rotoli
Ivy Stilson.....Miriam Doyle
Burton Grayling.....Mabel Carruthers
.....Robert Taber

Ever since her famous rôle of Patricia O'Brien began to lose some of its pristine freshness, Rose Stahl has been on a not particularly still hunt for a new part with which she might win new friends and keep her unnumbered old ones. She played "The Chorus Lady" as a one-act sketch and as a four-act comedy in big cities and in one-night stands, in London, New York, and points West. She played it, one way or another, from 1904 to 1911, since which time sundry playwrights, singly or by united effort, have tried to provide its successor—a comedy for Rose Stahl.

The latest pretender to this succession was presented to this city for the first time last evening at the Fulton Theatre. It is called "Moonlight Mary," and is a piece in three acts from the unflagging pen of George V. Hobart. Most of those who attended the first New York performance must have gone away from the Fulton feeling sadly that the quest must still go on. Mr. Hobart has not written the golden play.

What he has written is a lackadaisical comedy of life on the Rialto, a story that acquires its first spark of dramatic interest in the last moments of the second act, threatens then to become very, very serious, and ends cheerfully by grace of a mildly surprising turn of events which makes the third act the most entertaining of the three. There are some rather amusing lines sprinkled through the play, but your chuckles are few and far between, and, though it is always a pleasure to watch Miss Stahl at work, there is precious little work for her to do. Altogether, going to see "Moonlight Mary" is no very enlivening adventure.

The rather inviting title is taken from the name of the lady criminal in a short story series written on the typewriter of the indefatigable Laura Vincent at her home in Millenburgh, N. Y. Poor Laura is in the throes of producing a play of hers in New York when she is laboriously misled by Mr. Hobart into thinking that her little sister, who, without her knowing it, has been selected to play the leading rôle—after a year in an unnamed dramatic school—is the mistress of Berton Grayling, the man backing the play. Inspired, then, by the methods of her heroine, Moonlight Mary, she takes the fire escape route to the apartment of the unsuspecting Mr. Grayling and there learns, after the proper interval of suspense, that he and little sister have been nicely married for at least a fortnight.

The same pattern from which "The Chorus Lady" was made with such success is here followed quite closely. There is the same abundance of slang, most of it, however, assigned to the other players, and throughout the evening Miss Stahl looks a trifle bereft, as if she did not care for this arrangement particularly.

There is the same glimpse of the theatrical world, with such a procession of types as marched past us in "The Show Shop," that other play by James Forbes, at which New York laughed till its sides ached and Boston gazed in polite but puzzled surprise. There is even the same little sister, the little sister Miss Stahl has caressed and mothered, (with a catch in her voice), and occasionally suspected for so many, many seasons, no matter what the play.

Just how she does it, and how very well she does it, you can guess if you have ever seen her play. She has style and charm. Few players can express half so much with such complete economy of means, with such splendid absence of all perceptible effort. But the rôle of Laura Vincent is poor in its opportunities for any actress. Mr. Hobart's lady novelist is not a very interesting person, and at times you are inclined to suspect she is a little weak-minded.

Most of the rest do their part adequately. Francine Larrimore, an eleventh-hour addition to the cast, is cunning in her fashion—which is also Madge Kennedy's, by the way. Small but helpful contributions are made by Billy Meehan, J. D. Walsh, Miriam Doyle, Mrs. Kate Jepson, and Agnes Marc, who plays the scornful but tender-hearted stenographer in the theatrical agency.

Robert Taber is Mr. Grayling, who is suspected of villainy, and the surprise reserved for the third act in his apartment is robbed of some of its force the moment he makes his appearance, he looks so incorrigibly honorable. Still the surprise would scarcely have been overwhelming anyway, so it does not matter much. Nothing about "Moonlight Mary" matters very much.

SPALDING IN JOINT RECITAL.

Violinist and Julia Claussen, Contralto, Heard in Aeolian Hall.

Albert Spalding, violinist, who has been heard here several times this season, and Julia Claussen, contralto, of the Chicago Opera Company, gave a joint recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Mme. Claussen sang a group of songs in German, another in English, and the elaborate aria, "O, prêtresse de Baal," from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete." Mr. Spalding played Porpora's Sonata in G, and two groups of smaller numbers.

Mme. Claussen has not been heard here for two seasons, but yesterday she renewed the impression she had made previously of being a well-schooled singer with a voice of rich quality. She is at her best when the dramatic and impressive qualities in her voice are allowed their full expression by the music in hand, but she did justice to the florid music of Meyerbeer's aria. Mr. Spalding's playing was characterized again by the qualities which have won admiration for it.

André Benoist assisted at the piano for Mr. Spalding and Marcel Charlier for Mme. Claussen.

GIVE A CLASSIC BALLET.

Diaghileff Dancers Appear in "Le Pavilion d'Armide."

The Diaghileff Ballet Russe presented last night at the Century for the first time here "Le Pavillon d'Armide," a ballet devised by Fokine, with music by Nicholas Tcherepnine. The principal dancers were Mmes. Maclezova, Wasilewska, Pflanz, Bewicka, and Klementovitch, and Messrs. Bolm, Cechetti, Zwerew, and Kremnew. The ballet was in the nature of a series of divertissements in the classic style, the costuming being particularly effective.

The other numbers of the program were "Petrouchka" and "Les Sylphides," with their usual casts.

BACH AND BEETHOVEN GIVEN

The Philharmonic Begins Its Festival Aided by the Oratorio.

The Philharmonic Society, in conjunction with the Oratorio Society, began last evening a brief series of Bach-Beethoven Festival Concerts in Carnegie Hall. The first of these was devoted to Bach's "Magnificat" and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The "Magnificat," which had been sung by the Oratorio Society earlier in the season at one of its own concerts, was conducted by Mr. Koemmenich. It was an unusually fine Bach performance, considerably better than the previous one, showing a greater familiarity with the music on the part of the chorus, a greater freedom and flexibility in its delivery. There was also a very considerable improvement in the playing of the orchestral part, and the frequently exquisite color effects were given their true values. Mr. Koemmenich secured a harmonious blending of these two elements, in the performance of which the effect was admirable. There was an elastic vigor and an abounding vitality in it that are indispensable for the true interpretation of this music.

The solo quartet acquitted itself creditably in the "Magnificat." It was composed of Caroline Hudson-Alexander, soprano; Nevada Van der Veer, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor, and Arthur Middleton, bass. These also seemed more familiar with the music than is sometimes the case with solo singers approaching compositions of Bach, not frequently called for in their repertories.

Mr. Stransky conducted the performance of Beethoven's symphony, in which the same vocal forces co-operated with the orchestra. There were technical excellences in the orchestral playing in the way of precision and accuracy and in the calculation of dynamic nuances; but the performance of the three instrumental movements, at least, seemed singularly lacking in life and energy, in the loftier eloquence that ought to shine through the music. Mr. Stransky's tempos were singularly inelastic for the most part, and the first movement suffered especially from this unyielding routine. There was something missing in the pungent rhythm of the scherzo, in the soaring poetic fervor of the adagio.

Mr. Stransky properly secured an important effect in having the last movement follow directly upon the close of the adagio without allowing the significance of the crashing, dissonant chord that introduces this movement to be weakened by a pause. But where was the shattering power of that dissonant chord and its several repetitions in the unfolding of Beethoven's profoundly dramatic intention in the introduction of that movement? And where was the imprisoned eloquence of the recitative for the double bases, vain struggling for expression? This should be truly declamatory, not in the nature of ornamental passage work.

The rest of this movement carries with it the assurance of its impressive effect, providing the vocal and instrumental forces are approximately able to cope with their difficulties. They were able to do so. The chorus and solo singers acquitted themselves creditably, and in certain passages with brilliant success of some of the most intolerable difficulties that are presented to choruses and solo singers.

There was an audience of good size, which applauded heartily—more heartily for Beethoven than for Bach.

OPERETTA FOR WAR FUNDS.

"Weeping Pierrot and Laughing Pierrot" at the Princess.

The fourth of the series of performances of operas comique for the benefit of war charities was given yesterday afternoon in the Princess Theatre. The program was made up of a group of eighteen bergerettes and of an operetta entitled "Weeping Pierrot and Laughing Pierrot," with music by Jean Hubert, the libretto translated by Amy Lowell from the French of Edward Rostand.

Greta Torpedie and George Mitchell sang the Bergerettes, a type of song to which Miss Torpadie's lyric voice is particularly well suited. These two appeared again in the operetta in which Einar Linden also took part. In the rôle of Columbine torn between the loves of Pierrot, who ever wept, and Pierrot, always in laughter, Miss Torpadie was a charming figure. Mr. Linden, who staged the piece, and Mr. Mitchell both appeared to advantage as the Pierrots. Arnaldo Conti conducted.

TO SAVE HATTERS' HOMES.

Unions Throughout the Country Contribute to Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 27.—The situation in this city tonight with regard to the approaching foreclosure of the homes of 150 hatters against which judgment was obtained in the Loewe case is less tense on account of information received that unions all over the country had responded generously to the appeal issued to them to contribute their earnings of an hour's labor today.

The unions of Bridgeport voted today to contribute 50 cents for each member, while the trolley union of New Haven voted to give $250. In this city the local authorities, merchants and others gave substantial amounts to the fund.

The news that early returns indicated a generous response from the unions all over the country gave much relief to the men whose homes are liable to be sold. No attempt has yet been made to sell these homes, but steps to foreclose on them are daily expected. The amount of contributions is expected by union officials to total $400,000. Returns from all the unions of the country will not be in for several weeks.

It was stated today by the officials of the Hatters' Union that the first unions outside the State to report were those of Cincinnati and vicinity, which contributed $10,000. It was reported that Chicago unions gave $50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Over $25,000 will be raised by San Francisco trade unionists to assist the Danbury Hatters, it was announced tonight by John O'Connell, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council. More than 50,000 trade unionists today gave the equivalent of one hour's pay to the fund to save the homes of the hatters attached in the famous Loewe boycott case.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Workmen of this city contributed nearly $100,000 to assist in paying the fine imposed by the United States Supreme Court on the Hatters' Union, according to estimates made tonight by leading labor leaders. Leonard Kraft, of the building trades, said members of his union alone gave more than $50,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The next lecture in the series being given under the auspices of the Washington Square Players will take place Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6, at the Bandbox. Grace Griswold will outline a plan for a school of the theatre embracing all of its creative arts, but more especially at the beginning that of acting.

The players who will appear in the Stage Society's production of Austin Adams's "God and Company" at the Gaiety Monday afternoon will be Alma Chester, Emily Callaway, Marion Barney, W. Graham Browne, Gilbert Clayton, Edwin Holt, and Harry C. Browne.

The Castles will appear again at the Hippodrome Sunday night. Mrs. Castle will come from Pittsburgh, where she is appearing in "Watch Your Step."

"Swank," a cockney comedy, will be a feature of the entertainment to be given for the British-American War Relief Fund at the Century Theatre Tuesday afternoon. Claude Beerbohm and Eva Le Gallienne will be seen in it.

T. Lawrason Riggs and Cole Porter, students in Professor Baker's course on the drama at Harvard, have written a patriotic comic opera, entitled "See America First," which has been accepted for production in New York.

A second series of Tuesday matinees of "The Boomerang" has been announced for February at the Belasco.

Sam Bernard will give the monologue with which he first won fame twenty-five years ago at the Palace a week from Monday.

Mabel Normand and Roscoe Arbuckle will be at the Knickerbocker tonight to allow the audience to compare their real selves with their likenesses in "Fatty and Mabel Adrift."

PLAN A CAMPAIGN FOR POST-WAR TRADE

America Must Increase Its Foreign Investments, Farrell Tells New Orleans Convention.

NEW PROBLEMS WITH PEACE

Alba B. Johnson Predicts Unsettled Conditions and Urges Commercial Preparedness—Tariff a Factor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 27.—Representing wealth which runs into the billions, more than 500 generals of American industry opened the third National Foreign Trade Convention today at the Grunewald Hotel.

The convention proposes a campaign for the United States to hold what it has attained in foreign commerce as a result of the European war. The keynote of the speeches today was that the only way to keep American plants running full time is an immediate and unceasing practical campaign to develop foreign trade.

James H. Farrell, President of the National Foreign Trade Council and President of the United States Steel Corporation, called the convention to order. This was followed by the election of Alba A. Johnson of Philadelphia as Chairman of the convention. Mr. Johnson is President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Many other noted men in the industrial and financial world are in attendance, among them being Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, and Captain Robert Dollar of San Francisco.

Much attention was paid to the tariff system today, and many speakers indorsed views advanced by Henry C. Emery, ex-Chairman of the Federal Tariff Board, who opposed "anti-dumping" legislation and advocated enactment of a "bargaining tariff," to be devised by a Federal commission.

Must Invest Abroad.

James A. Farrell said, in opening the meeting, that foreign investment of American capital was a prime necessity to meet the keener competition expected in world trade after the war. Until the United States begins to finance the need of those growing countries to which it desires to increase its exports, Mr. Farrell declared, the title of "world banker" will not pass to the Western Hemisphere.

"We can no longer talk of foreign trade merely as an adjunct of domestic prosperity," Mr. Farrell declared. "The fact has to be recognized that there can be no stable prosperity at home unless we are able to make liberal sales of American manufactures abroad. The fact that in normal times about 60 per cent. of our exports consists of foodstuffs and raw materials gives a standard of measurement for the enormous possibilities of our mechanical production. It would pay us better to convert our raw materials into finished products here than to sell them for conversion abroad.

"But our advance in that direction will be relatively slow, with a constantly broadening foreign outlet for articles of American manufacture. It is as much in the interest of the workman as his employer that provision be made for a steady sale abroad of the products of the mechanical industry of the United States; in fact, the foreign business in many corporations, since the war began, has been their greatest asset, and the only justification for the operation of their plants on full time.

"This profitable employment will end when the war ceases. The need of a foreign outlet will remain, but ability to market the product will not, as in the case of war contracts, rest merely on ability to make delivery.

"Dealing with the possibilities of development of export trade in manufactures, it is well to remember that we meet with competitors in this field to whom its possession is a matter of national existence. By Great Britain, no less than by the other industrial belligerents, the ordinary investment of capital abroad will be largely suspended during the war and must suffer a diminution in volume after it. But the argument that an impoverished Europe will require all that it can save or borrow for domestic rehabilitation overlooks the fact that Europe's foreign investments safeguard the prosperity of her industries. A loan which brings from abroad a liberal interest return while insuring employment for a large proportion of the industrial population is a doubly valuable asset. In this connection the fact may be noted that British manufactures are still being exported at the rate of $150,000,000 a month.

"But, be the competition for foreign markets after the war more or less intense than heretofore, this fact stands out clearly: Leaving out of sight the gigantic task of repairing the material waste of war in Europe, the needs of undeveloped countries are growing with steadily increasing rapidity. They are able to absorb, in one form or another, all the complex appliances of our modern civilization. The demand will not be lacking if we stand prepared to meet our prospective customers half way."

Post-War Conditions.

Alba B. Johnson warned the delegates of probable business and industrial depression following the European war. Among measures for commercial preparedness he advocated action toward placing the railroads on a permanently sound and prosperous basis; protection for certain domestic industries by revision of the tariff through aid of a permanent non-partisan commission, and enlargement of the American merchant marine.

"It will be necessary," he said, "for us to learn teamwork, by which is meant correlation of the efforts of manufacturer, merchant, banker, and investor. Hitherto our bankers have been reluctant to enter the field of foreign finance; commission houses have too frequently been freelances, pushing trade along the lines of least resistance, or not in such a way as to create permanent and reliable trade. Our manufacturers have had to fight single-handed for their foreign trade, and it is wonderful how well they have succeeded in view of the conditions of competition which they have had to meet.

"The creation of the Federal Trade Commission must prove to be of great benefit to our manufacturers and exporters. They are studying with minds free from prejudice the complicated problems which affect our export trade, and I am sure they will remove any doubts as to the rights of Americans to arrange for combinations for foreign trade such as are lawful for their competitors of other nations."

There were numerous other speakers.

Fines Germans for Drilling Here.

City Judge Beall of Yonkers fined two German reservists $2 each yesterday afternoon for practicing with rifles in a vacant lot in that place. The accused men said they were Jacob Whisler of Mount Vernon and Xavier Jacober of Yonkers. They were shooting at a target on the outskirts of the town. Their actions attracted a crowd, and the police were summoned. The men explained to Judge Beall that they were German reservists and were practicing so that they would be fit for service as soon as they could get a chance to fight for the Kaiser.

"Boris Godunow" Sung Again.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night there was a repetition of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunow," with the usual cast, including Mmes. Ober, Delaunois, Sparkes, Duchene, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Didur, Althouse, Rothier, de Segurola, Bada, Reschiglian, Audisio, Bloch, Rossi, and Schlegel. Mr. Polacco conducted.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. at 2:20. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Thur. at 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy. "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. W. 42d St. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Last 3 Performances! JUST 3 MORE CHANCES OF COMPLETE HAPPINESS
Do Not Let Pleasure's Magical Opportunity Pass You By! Come To-night, To-morrow Afternoon or To-morrow Night, and Lose Yourself in the Myriad Delights of
KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION
AROUND THE MAP
To-morrow Night — Gala Farewell Performance!

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—SPECIAL NEXT MON. NIGHT—Seats Now
CHARLES FROHMAN, KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
ELSIE FERGUSON
WITH A CAREFULLY SELECTED CAST IN HALL CAINE'S LATEST PLAY, MARGARET SCHILLER

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
3rd EDITION—EVERYTHING NEW.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8 sharp. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. at 2. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy. "Cock o' the Walk"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE in the Brilliant Comedy Brilliantly Acted. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

HARRIS WEST 42d ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic Farce, SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

FULTON West 46th Street. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Tues. & Thurs. ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. To-m'w, Tues. & Thurs. The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Matinees To-mor'w & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. To-mor'w & Wed. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees To-mor'w & Wed. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-mor'w & Wed. 2:20. ABE MAWRUSS Potash & Perlmutter IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. To-mor'w & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees To-mor'w & Wed. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

81st THEATRE. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler.
1st Exclusive Uptown Showing Griffith-Ince-Sennett TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre.
WILLARD MACK in "THE CONQUEROR." | KEYSTONE COMEDY. "A MOVIE STAR."
Splendid Vaudeville
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
MAT. TODAY, 10c & 15c
EVENINGS, 15c, 25c, 50c

TO-NIGHT
Old Guard Ball
HOTEL BILTMORE
TICKETS $5, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND TWO LADIES; AT BILTMORE HOTEL AND 229 W. 51ST ST.

BY POPULAR DEMAND
POSITIVELY LAST 5 PERFORMANCES
Friday Night, Sat. & Sun. Mats. & Evgs. January 28th, 29th and 30th.
"THE PRICE OF LOVE"
דער פריים פון ליעבע
PEOPLES THEATRE, 201 Bowery. Phone 478 Orchard.

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15. BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT The Princess Pat With ELEANOR PAINTER

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c. "The Eternal Magdalene" with Julia Arthur. Next Week.....ROLLING STONES"

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W 44th St. Phone Bryant 9459. Mats. Thur. & Sat., 2:20. Evgs. 8:20. "LE POUSSIN" with ANDREE MERY followed by 1 Act Sketch "Suzy." THIS AFTERNOON, 3:15. Literary Matinee. BRIEUX MASTERPIECE, "BLANCHETTE." Sunday Concerts Postponed Until Further Notice.

GAIETY THEATRE.....Special
MONDAY MATINEE JAN. 31 Seats Now
THE STAGE SOCIETY will produce 1 PERFORMANCE ONLY A Modern American Play in 3 Acts By AUSTIN ADAMS
'GOD AND COMPANY'
Produced and played by W. Graham Browne

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE. | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing. | Tea Saturday, 4 to 6. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free to table d'hote Dinner, $1.50, à la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Din., Sup. Tel. 5935—Bryant.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
OPENS TOMORROW 2 P. M.
Jan. 29th to Feb. 5, 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.

Burton Holmes
SUNDAY EVE., 8:30—CARNEGIE HALL.
MON. MAT. at 3—CANDLER THEATRE.
THIS Grand Canyon POP. PRICES 50-75c, $1.00, $1.50

STRAND ROOF GARDEN BROADWAY at 47th St.
Lunch 11:30 to 2. Moderate Prices. Dancing. Afternoon Tea, 4:30 to 6. Supper, 8 to 12.
TONIGHT
SPECIAL CARNIVAL NIGHT
SOUVENIRS—FUN—MASKS—FRIVOLITY
In Preparation Feb. 10th—GOLD CONTEST.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8:15. Double Bill, First Time Goyescas. Fitzlu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca; followed by Pagliacci. Calatti; Caruso, Amato, Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Traviata. Hempel; Botta, De Luca, Bada, Tegani. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3), Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Sembach, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodansky.
Sun. Eve., Richard Wagner Concert. Kurt, Whitehill. Orchestra. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos (debut); Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8:15, Cavalleria Rusticana. Zaraka, Braslau; Botta, De Luca; foll'd by Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. at 2:30, Rheingold. Matzenauer, Rappold, Ober; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Ruysdael, Althouse. Cond., Bodansky.
Thurs. at 8:15, La Boheme. Alda, Calatti; Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Leonhardt. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond. Bodansky.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Tues., Feb. 1, at 8, Manon. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Century Theatre
62nd St. & Cent. Park West. Phone 8800 Columbus
DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE
LAST WEEK. TONIGHT. Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Mat., 2:30. Petrouchka, Le Pavillon d'Armide, L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune, Prince Igor.
SAT. MAT.: Le Pavillon d'Armide, Petrouchka, Carnaval.
SAT. EVE. L'Oiseau de Feu, Les Sylphides, L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune, Prince Igor
Prices: $1.50, $2.00, $3, $5.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
BACH-BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL CONCERTS
This Afternoon at 2:30, Carnegie Hall.
BACH, Suite in D major; Concerto in D minor for Piano and Orchestra; Passacaglia for Orchestra; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 8; Overture "Leonore No. 3."
Soloist, ERNEST HUTCHESON, Pianist.
Next Sunday Aft. at 3, Carnegie Hall. The N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra
The Oratorio Society of New York
Caroline Hudson-Alexander, Soprano; Reed Miller, Tenor; Nevada Van der Veer, Contralto; Arthur Middleton, Bass.
9th SYMPHONY BEETHOVEN BACH-"MAGNIFICAT"
Under direction of JOSEF STRANSKY.
Conducted by LOUIS KOEMMENICH.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

SIXTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Hotel Biltmore, This Morning at 11,
GERALDINE Farrar
(First appearance in New York this season.)
Assisted by ADA SASSOLI, REINALD WERRENRATH.
Res. Seats $3. Boxes $30. Management on sale at Biltmore Box Office. R. E. Johnston

Miss Mannheimer
Reader—The Modern Drama—Clubs and Drawing Rooms.
Fri., Jan. 28, 11 A. M.—The Waldorf. "Chance."
Feb. 5—Portchester, Civic Section, Woman's Club.
Feb. 9—L. I. Society, Daughters of the Revolution.
Feb. 11, 15, 18, 21—Four Drama Readings, Bklyn.
Feb. 14—Newark, N. J. Feb. 16—Bensonhurst, L. I.
Feb. 22—Baltimore, Md. Feb. 24—Cincinnati.
Address The Selkirk, 308 W. 82d. St. Schuyler 8130.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30
JOSEF Hofmann Only Recital in New York or Vicinity.
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE. M. L. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Evening at 8:15, The Remarkable Violinist Eddy Brown
"The first real sensation of the season." Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

RUMFORD HALL, This Afternoon at 3, PIANO RECITAL MAUDE TUCKER DOOLITTLE
Seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Mgt. C. P. Poore, 70-5th Av

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
This Afternoon at 3, Aeolian Hall, and Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
SOLOIST, LOUISE HOMER
KOLAR'S 1st Symphony (new, first time), conducted by the composer.
BACH, WOLF, TSCHAIKOWSKY, WAGNER.
Seats at Box Office and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

2nd Concert Tomorrow (Sat.) Evg. at 8:15
RUSSIAN Symphony Society
MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor
Soloists: Debut of KUZNETSOVA of Russia's Greatest Soprano, now with Chicago Opera Co., and Melville-Liszniewska Pianiste
Carnegie Hall. Tickets now at Box Office.

HIPPODROME SUNDAY 8:20 WITH SOUSA
LAST TIME IN N. Y. ROMANI THE WORLD'S HIGHEST TENOR. MAGGIE TEYTE
Debut of PAQUITA MADRIGUERA
AND
Owing to thousands turned away last Sunday—return appearance and
LAST TIME Mr. & Mrs. VERNON CASTLE

Aeolian Hall, Tomor'w Aft., Jan. 29, at 3
Piano Recital DOROTHY Berliner (Steinway Piano.) Mgt. M. H. HANSON.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8:15.
Song Recital by VIVIAN Gosnell (Knabe Piano.) Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 31, at 3:30
SONG RECITAL ADELAIDE FISCHER
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

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Telephone 1366 Circle. Evgs. at 8.30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
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B. F. KEITH PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25 to $1
McIntyre & Heath, Henri de Vries, Mack & Walker & Co., "The New Producer," Morrissey & Hackett, others.
COLONIAL MAT DAILY. MERCEDES MORTON & MOORE | BELLE BLANCHE

Strand B'way & 47 St. Doors Open 11:30. Dustin Farnum, "Call of the Cumberlands," at 10 to 50c. Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt Wk, Theodore Roberts, "Pudd'nhead Wilson" Crippled Children's Benefit Tomorrow, 10 A. M.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & Columbus Circle. Wonderful War Film—1 to 11 P. M., 15c to 50c. EUROPE'S REIGN OF TERROR

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:15. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS 50c-$1
"Clod," "Roadhouse," "The Tenor," "Red Cloak."

Garrick 35th St., nr. B'way. Mat. Today 15 to 50c. Smoking Permitted. Phone 6597 Greeley. BURLESQUE The Record Breakers, with Jack Reid.

IRVING PL. THEATRE TO-NIGHT. at 8:15
Sat. Mat. & Eve., "Hoheit Tanzt Walzer."

Hippodrome
Mgmt. Charles Dillingham.
Matinee Daily Best Seats $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People.
SOUSA & HIS BAND | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to Mch. 13
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAY NIGHT SOUSA
8:20, WITH
Owing to thousands turned away last Sunday—return appearance and positively last time together Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle
FAREWELL ROMANI MAGGIE TEYTE THE IRISH SOPRANO. .....World's Highest Tenor. Debut of PAQUITA MADRIGUERA.

44TH ST. THEATRE TODAY BEGINS At 1:30
ANNUAL BENEFIT. ACTORS' FUND
AN UNUSUAL BILL OF NOVELTIES.
Prices 75c, $1.00, $2.00, $2.50. Boxes $15-$20.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, February 1st, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 20 West 11th St. Tickets at 2 East 44th St., 237 West 76th St., 16 West 11th St., THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. & 43d St.

PECTOR'S
America's Leading Restaurant
"Very Good, Eddie," is what they all say of our Special Dinner at $1.50 per cover, served in the ballroom from 6 to 9 P. M. There is a certain tang of individuality to it that can't be explained—prepared for a *discriminating class of epicureans who know.* The Smarter Set of *Who's Who* dine at Rector's.
A la Carte Service in the Main Dining Room
Entertainment and Dancing
Entertainment and Dancing After 9:30 P. M. in the Main Dining Room
TWO ORCHESTRAS TWO ENTERTAINMENTS
TWO DANCING FLOORS
BROADWAY—48th ST.—7th AVENUE

CASTLES in the Air—ICE PALACE
TELEPHONE 5935 BRYANT
ATOP 44th ST. THEATRE W. of B'WAY.
$1.50 DINNER
FROM 6 TO 9 AND SERVICE A LA CARTE.
PERFORMANCE GIVEN DURING DINNER TIME BY
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BROADWAY AND 32D STREET NEW YORK CITY
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Make Reservations Now for Motor Boat Show
TRY OUR NEW POPULAR-PRICED RESTAURANT
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Imperial Home Dinner served daily from 6 to 9 P. M., $1 Per Cover
600 rooms, single or en suite, $1.50 per day and up; with bath, $2.00 per day up.
Special Attention Given to Banquets, Card Parties, Dances, etc.
THE DANSANT, DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, 4 TO 9 P. M.

DANCING AND REFINED CABARET EVERY EVENING
Janssen wants to see you
AT THE FAMOUS
HOFBRAU HAUS
30th Street and Broadway and 30th
NEW YORK'S FINEST TABLE D'HOTE $1.00

Breakfast 35c-50c
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Tea with Waffles.....30c
Club Dinner.....75c & $1
Open Holidays. Closed Sundays.
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The Oldest Tea Room in New York. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. Smoking in the Conservatory.
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CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street
Known the World Over. French Cuisine. Dancing & Cabaret from Luncheon Till Close.
BUSTANOBY'S 60th ST. RESTAURANTS 39th ST.
Dinner, $1.50 A la Carte "FOLLOW THE CROWD."

Carlton Terrace Broadway at 100th St.

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in

HOTALING CASHED $1,000 STATE CHECK

Grand Jury to Take Up New Line in Thompson Committee Expense Bills.

NEW YEAR'S EVE COST $71

Sergeant at Arms, with His Counsel, Sees District Attorney, but Refuses to Waive Immunity.

The Grand Jury, which is investigating the Biltmore Hotel bills of the Thompson Committee, will take up today a new transaction involving Charles R. Hotaling, the Sergeant at Arms who, it is alleged, ordered the pro-rating of the committee's hotel bill. The District Attorney's office has found that in March, 1915, the State sent Hotaling a check for $1,000 to meet some of the expenses of the Thompson Committee. On receipt of this check, Hotaling went to the cashier of the hotel and had it exchanged for two checks of $500 each, drawn on the Biltmore's bank.

District Attorney Swann said the hotel management had promised to obtain for him the cancelled checks from their bank. These checks will be submitted to the Grand Jury for observation, and the District Attorney will urge an especially thorough investigation into this transaction of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

When the Grand Jury assembled yesterday District Attorney Swann telephoned to Hotaling and offered him an opportunity to appear before that body and tell all he knew about the Biltmore bill, providing that he waived immunity. Late in the afternoon, after the Grand Jury had adjourned, Hotaling appeared in the District Attorney's office with his counsel, Job E. Hedges. Mr. Swann invited Hotaling to waive immunity and go before the Grand Jury, but the Sergeant at Arms declined the invitation.

The Grand Jury heard yesterday details concerning a New Year's Eve dinner of certain members of the Thompson committee, which cost $71. This amount was charged up to the State as part of the expenses of the committee until last Sunday, the Grand Jury was told. On that day Senator Thompson ordered his secretary to sweep the charge off the Biltmore books with a personal check covering the entire cost of the dinner.

Eugene Miller, auditor of the Biltmore, was a witness yesterday. He described the items with which the individual members of the committee were actually chargeable, and told how and under whose direction he pro-rated the bill.

State Controller Travis sent a message to District Attorney Swann yesterday asking permission to examine all of the Biltmore vouchers in order that he might be in a position to pass intelligently on the expense bill filed in Albany. Deputy State Controller Warren I. Lee will examine them.

MAY CHANGE P. S. BOARD LAW.

Thompson Says Board of Estimate Should Build New Subways.

Senator George F. Thompson and his committee reopened the investigation of the Public Service Commission yesterday at 165 Broadway, but an immediate adjournment was taken until today to allow the Senator to address the Brooklyn Civic Club.

"We are here to work, and we're going to get down to brass tacks after our week of unpleasant diversion," said the Senator. He added that he had reason to suppose that the interests opposing him were other than those he had first suspected.

It was learned yesterday that the Senate will take no action regarding the refusal of Arthur J. Baldwin, the lawyer, to answer certain questions put to him by the Thompson Committee, as the committee is a joint affair, and the Assembly would have to participate. The Assembly's attitude has been unfavorable to the Thompson Committee. Mr. Baldwin, it was said, will have to be dealt with through the courts.

Senator Thompson said he would ask the State Controller to have an expert accountant go over all bills the committee incurred before he (Thompson) gave them his approval as Chairman.

Senator Thompson told 100 members of the Brooklyn Civic Club at 127 Remsen Street at their luncheon yesterday that the Board of Estimate and not the Public Service Commission should build the city's new subways, and "declined the nomination" for Governor when Joseph E. Clark, in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, named him as a prospective Gubernatorial candidate.

In discussing the work of his committee he said the Public Service Commission should not have the duty both of building new transportation facilities and at the same time supervision of the lines already in existence. The two functions were entirely dissociated, he said.

"It would be as absurd to expect the Justices of the Supreme Court to go out and construct a Court House," he said. "The subways belong to the city, but you allow the companies to build them. The Board of Estimate should build them.

"I believe that the lawyers of the Public Service Commission have absolutely mistaken the reason for which they are provided by the people. The Public Service Commission was created not to make law, but to enforce the law cheaply and expeditiously for the benefit of the public. Its lawyers haven't done that.

"When complaints come up they don't take the people's side; but you may depend on it that the lawyers for the other side, the corporation's lawyers, take the side of the corporations. In these cases the Commissioners themselves can hardly be blamed, when only one side of the case is presented, for finding in favor of the corporations. If you are going to have $65,000 worth of these lawyers a year it seems to me that they should do something for the people of New York."

Senator Thompson said the Public Service Commission in this district cost the people more than $3,000,000 a year, and that its engineering department cost about $2,500,000. This city's total engineering work costs annually, he said, three times as much as that of the Panama Canal.

A great deal of statistical work and expensive report making was required of this department and of the railway corporations, he said, and much of this work was duplication, while nearly all of it resulted only in the compilation of statistics and reports that were classified and then packed neatly away on shelves, never to be used. He thought that a method could be found to eliminate the duplication.

President Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was one of those present, and he appeared to approve this idea.

Referring to the heads that have fallen thus far, the Senator said:

"We didn't come down here to 'get' anybody, and we're not here for that purpose now. But if anything has been or will be revealed that hurts anybody's reputation, we can't help it. We're going right on with the investigation, and we hope that we will find everything straight and square and honest; but if we don't, we're going to tell you what we do find."

The Senator opened his speech facetiously by thanking the members of the club for "permitting me to lunch here today, so that the expense won't have to be charged to the State."

GUILTY OF 'TIPPING' A BUYER

Sponge Man Convicted of Trying to Bribe a Macy Employe.

The "anti-tipping" law, meant to protect employers by making it a misdemeanor for an employe to accept a bribe, was applied in Special Sessions yesterday in the case of Albert Davis of D. Davis & Sons, dealers in sponges, arrested on complaint of R. H. Macy & Co. on a charge of giving money to one of Macy's buyers. Davis, who had filed a demurrer, attacking the law as unconstitutional, pleaded guilty yesterday, and was released under a suspended sentence by Justices Russell, McInerney, and Freschi.

R. H. Macy & Co. alleged that Sheridan Gorton, Jr., a buyer in its employ, received in April, 1914, a package of sponges through the mail with a $20 gold piece. He told his employers, and made an appointment with Davis, and a hidden stenographer took down the conversation. According to the stenographer's record, Davis promised to give the buyer $80 for each bale of sponges which R. H. Macy & Co. ordered from him, and gave Gorton $10 at the time.

According to R. H. Macy & Co., their buyers contract for goods worth millions each year, and the practice of giving money to their buyers to favor certain concerns would result in large financial loss to them, if the buyers yielded to the temptation to take money.

INQUEST ON E-2 VICTIMS.

Coroner's Jury Blames Authorities for Civilians' Deaths.

An inquest was held in Brooklyn last night by Coroner Ernest C. Wagner on the bodies of the three civilian victims of the explosion which occurred on Jan. 15 in the navy yard on the United States submarine E-2. Their names were Joseph Logan, John P. Schultz, and James H. Peck. The verdict of the jury was: "The deaths were due to the explosion of gases on E-2, the causes of these not being determined by the jury, but it is our unanimous decision that the authorities in charge were responsible, and should not have permitted employes and others to enter the U. S. S. E-2 without proper tests and precautions.

Among the witnesses who testified before the Coroner were Lieutenant Charles M. Cooke, commander of the E-2; Lieutenant Walter Haas, and Lieutenant R. T. Crast, who were not on board at the time of the explosion and could offer no explanation as to its cause. The officers informed Coroner Wagner that an inquiry was going on in the navy yard to determine whether the explosion had been caused through the Edison batteries on the U. S. S. E-2, and so far no conclusion had been reached.

MRS. WARREN GOT BARGAINS

Bought Paris Gowns at War Prices —Undervaluation Only Charge.

Assistant United States District Attorney Frank E. Carstarphen was in Washington yesterday discussing with the Attorney General's office the matter of Mrs. Whitney Warren's gowns. When Mrs. Warren returned from France last November she declared her wearing apparel worth $900 and her trunks were sent to the Appraisers' Stores. Since then the matter has been investigated by the Federal Grand Jury.

It was said yesterday by District Attorney Marshall that as Mrs. Warren had declared all her wearing apparel she had not concealed any dutiable goods and undervaluation was the only accusation to be brought against her.

Mrs. Warren has represented that $900 was the fair aggregate value of her clothing and has told of special circumstances in her case. In the first place three of the gowns were given to her by Paris dressmakers in exchange for three others she had bought before, but had found unsatisfactory. As she had paid duty on the original gowns she did not think she should pay again. Mrs. Warren also said the war had so affected the Paris dressmakers that they were ready to give bargains.

FARO KING PLEADS GUILTY.

Four Accomplices of Thompson, Head of $100,000 Swindle, Follow His Lead.

The final collapse of a notorious gang of faro swindlers who cleaned up more than $100,000 occurred before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday when Frank T. Thompson, the "king" of the fraud syndicate, pleaded guilty to two indictments charging grand larceny in the first degree. Four of his accomplices in crime also pleaded guilty. They were Joseph C. Feldman of 254 West Fifty-fourth Street; James Morgan, alias "Beefy" Morris, of 201 West Sixty-ninth Street; Louis Weiss of 506 Sixth Avenue, and George C. Pohlman of St. Louis. All of the swindlers were remanded to the Tombs until Feb. 7 for sentence.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Puts Indigestion Out of Business

Thousands of stomach-sufferers have found that by sipping a glass of Man-a-cea Water with their meals they can do away with drugs and artificial aids to digestion and still eat freely of hearty, palatable foods. Man-a-cea is a delicious, natural mineral-spring water, used as a table water for thirty years in the treatment of stomach and intestinal disorders. It is sold by druggists and high-class grocers generally. Your money will be refunded if you do not benefit by its use, so why not 'phone your dealer for a case today? Man-a-cea is also most helpful in rheumatism and kidney disorders. Money back if it fails to relieve.

INSTRUCTION.

Pace Accountancy
Courses—Free Opening
Lectures—Jan. 28, Feb. 1, 7:30
Mid-winter classes now forming
Apply to A. E. Rejall, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

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Second St., City.
BROTHER A. JEROME, Director.
2-Year Commercial Course begins Feb. 1.
Open to Grammar School Graduates. Tuition, $5.00 monthly, in advance.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments.
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College and Regents' Exam's. Moderate fees. Makes a study of the individual student

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DEMOCRATS EXPRESS FAITH IN WILSON

State Committee Passes Resolution of Indorsement, Heading Off the 'Federal Crowd.'

NEED MAN FOR BIG FOUR

O'Gorman, Glynn, and Osborn Practically Selected—State Convention at Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Democratic State Committee at its meeting here today, carrying out the program decided on at a conference of Democratic leaders at which the dominant figures were Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, and Chairman William Church Osborn, adopted a resolution indorsing the Administration of President Wilson.

The committee also adopted a resolution proving for an unofficial pre-primary State Convention to be held at Syracuse on March 1, to recommend to the enrolled voters at the primaries four candidates for delegates-at-large and four candidates for alternates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention to be held at St. Louis on June 14. The delegates, three from each of the 150 Assembly districts in the State, are to be selected by the Assembly District Committees.

When the Democratic leaders dispersed after the close of the meeting provision had been made for filling all except one place on the "Big Four" delegation from this State. United States Senator James A. O'Gorman will head the delegation. Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn will be one of the delegates-at-large, and Chairman Osborn will have the third place, if he wants it, and it is generally supposed that he does.

Norman E. Mack, the Democratic National Committeeman, and who like Leader Charles F. Murphy, has taken himself out of the race for one of the four places, was told that he might select the man to represent Western New York on the Big Four. It was said that in all probability some leading German-American of Buffalo would be selected. The names of Mayor Louis P. Fuhrman of Buffalo, and Philip J. Schaefer, President of a brewing company, were mentioned in this connection at first, but later on it was said that neither was regarded as available for the place.

Indorsement of the Administration.

Here is the resolution indorsing the Wilson Administration:

"Resolved, that we, the duly elected representatives of the Democracy of the State of New York in meeting assembled, indorse the Democratic Administration of the affairs of the Federal Government, an administration confronted with unusual difficulties and unprecedented conditions. We declare our faith in Woodrow Wilson, under whose able guidance our country renewed financial and industrial prosperity, and remains at peace with all the world. We pledge to him our loyal support in solving the many complex problems imposed upon him by the high office to which he has been called, and we submit that the record of his administration deserves the hearty approbation and continued confidence of the nation in this period of international unrest."

It was not until after 1 o'clock this morning that the secret conference of Democratic leaders sitting in Chairman Osborn's room decided to put a Wilson resolution through at the meeting today instead of at the unofficial convention. If precedent had been followed the latter course would have been followed and the resolution would have been offered to an assembly far more representative of the rank and file of the Democratic Party in the State than is the State Committee which represents the machine rather than the electorate.

The knowledge that a handful of Federal officeholders, members of the committee, had planned to spring a Wilson resolution which Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue in one of the New York City districts, had brought with him to the capital, undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the precipitate action. Mr. Murphy and the other Democratic leaders were in thorough accord on the advisability of having some tried and true organization man forestall any action on the part of the Federal crowd, and Norman E. Mack and ex-State Senator George A. Blauvelt were instructed to get a Wilson resolution ready at once.

Mr. Eisner is an early riser, but when he got up this morning he found that typewritten copies of the Mack-Blauvelt resolution already had been placed in the hands of the newspaper correspondents at the Capitol with the name of ex-Deputy State Controller Michael J. Walsh attached to it. Mr. Walsh is the Democratic leader of Westchester, and one of Tammany's trusted lieutenants. Mr. Eisner was duly thanked for his thoughtfulness in providing for the indorsement of President Wilson's Administration, but was told that his resolution would not be needed. When he referred to his speech he was informed that the program did not provide for any speech making, and that it would not look well, anyhow, to have the only eulogy of the Federal Administration delivered by a Federal office holder.

The meeting of the State Committee lasted less than half an hour. There was no deviation from the set program arranged by the leaders. The only speech was delivered by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, and this was on a suffrage topic. After this speech had been heard Mr. Walsh offered his resolution. "Any remarks?" asked Chairman Osborn.

No member arose to demand the floor, and then the yeas were asked for and the resolution was declared carried, amid applause which was lively, but neither uproarious nor prolonged.

Discuss Campaign Plans.

The gathering of Democratic leaders from all parts of the State afforded an opportunity for conferences, at which the future program was discussed in an informal way. This involves the sending of a hand-picked and unpledged delegation to St. Louis, on which, it was predicted, there would be few Federal officeholders if the leaders could prevent it.

The unofficial State Convention, some of the leaders admitted, however, would be an uncertain element. Under ordinary circumstances, of course, the selection of the delegates by the Assembly District Committees throughout the State would insure a tractable body of men, but it was admitted that the missionary work done by the President's friends among up-State Democrats might result in some surprises.

Amendments to the rules of the Democratic State Committee to meet the decree which has gone out from the National Committee for the selection of its members at the Spring primaries in Presidential years were adopted. Senator Robert F. Wagner and J. M. Callahan, minority leader of the Assembly, today introduced bills providing for the necessary changes in the election law. In the Assembly the bill was advanced to the order of third reading without objection, but in the upper house an objection from Senator Argetsinger of Monroe sent the Wagner bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Chairman Osborn, William H. Kelly of Syracuse, Seymour Van Santvoord, Norman E. Mack, Charles E. Treman, and Secretary George E. Van Namee of the Democratic State Committee were appointed a committee to arrange for the unofficial convention. Their labors will include the selection of a temporary Chairman. It was said that either Alton B. Parker or ex-Governor Glynn would be selected.

RATTLER BITES KEEPER.

Quick Action Saves Man in Bronx Zoological Garden.

John Toomey, who has been the keeper of the reptile house in the Bronx Zoological Gardens since it was opened in 1889, went into a cage yesterday morning where five rattlesnakes, recently brought from the Mexican border in Texas, were confined. He was at work raking the gravel in their pit when a ten-pound snake, which had been coiled nearby, suddenly sprang at him. Toomey dodged, but the fangs of the reptile entered the back of his right hand.

Toomey rushed from the cage shouting for Head Keeper Charlie Snyder. Snyder learned what had happened and in an instant had seized Toomey's hand and began to suck on the wound. He drew from it all the blood he could and then hurried Toomey to the office of Curator Raymond Ditmars.

Mr. Ditmars summoned Dr. Gilbert Van Der Smissen and Dr. W. Reed Blair, the physicians attached to the park, and they administered an antivenom serum at once. They worked over Toomey from 9:30 in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then called an ambulance and had him taken to the German Hospital.

The physicians said they thought Snyder's prompt action and the effect of the serum would result in Toomey's speedy recovery.

Authors Aid Mary Fisher Home.

An authors' matinée for the benefit of the Mary Fisher home, of which Miss Mary A. Fisher is the Honorary President, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. There was a varied program of music and original readings. Among the authors who assisted with the program were Corrine Roosevelt Robinson, Josephine Dascom Bacon, Julie Lippman, Angela Morgan, Kathleen Norris, Margaret Widdemer, and Esther Singleton. Lillian Jeffreys Petri, Paul Petri, and Max Gegna, gave the musical numbers. Marion Harland was the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

HILLIS SUIT NOT DROPPED.

Announcement of Agreement Premature, Says Nephew's Counsel.

William A. Moore, a lawyer, of 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, asserted yesterday that the announcement that the libel suit brought by Percy D. Hillis of Rocky Mount, B. C., against his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, had been discontinued, was incorrect.

Mr. Moore is counsel for the nephew. On Wednesday night Charles T. Lark, one of Dr. Hillis's attorneys, gave out a statement to the effect that through T. K. Webster of Chicago, acting as an arbiter, the litigants had reached an agreement. Mr. Webster, it was said, after hearing both sides, had found that Dr. Hillis was not correct in his statement that he had paid the debts of his nephew growing out of logging operations.

"The statement given out by Mr. Lark," said Mr. Moore, "refers only to one phase of the arbitration before Mr. Webster, namely, whether Dr. Hillis had paid any of the debts of his nephew. There are other important points yet to be decided, with regard to which the arbiter has left the matter open for the submission of further evidence, which Percy D. Hillis agreed to offer tomorrow."

DEATH FALSELY REPORTED.

Young Man Says Notice Would Have Killed Mother.

A notice on a postal card sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES asking it to "list the death of George Bayne Wallace, 346 West Fifty-eighth Street," was proved false last night. Mr. Wallace, who is 25 years old, said the item, if printed, probably would have caused the death of his mother, widow of the late John T. Wallace of Philadelphia.

The postal card, which was mailed in New York City on Jan. 26, was signed "Mrs. Klelmt, 346 West Fifty-eighth Street," and was in a woman's handwriting. Mrs. Sohpie Kliempt and her husband, Adelbert, conduct the rooming house at the Fifty-eighth Street address. Mrs. Kliempt said last night she did not know who could have been guilty of the fraud, and that the postal certainly was not sent by her.

Mr. Wallace said he was equally puzzled by the announcement. He said he came to New York City last November, and that he is employed with a business firm in Fifth Avenue. He is rooming at the Fifty-eighth Street house with a friend, Robert Trumpore, who has known him for six years.

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For those who prefer Rye Whiskey
E. La Montagne's Sons
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Our woolens don't linger long here. We do big business on a small margin of profit. That moves the merchandise quickly. Ours is the one-priced store with a one-priced policy.
CHOICE OF THE HOUSE. Suit or Overcoat $30 to $40 Values To Your Order $20 No Extras
Here you buy in safety. Do your own choosing from 5,000 new patterns. Call the salesman and the price is $20—not a cent more.
SAMPLES? Sure! Lots of them—FREE
SUIT ONLY ONE PRICE $20 O'COAT
SANFORD & CO., Tailors
40-41 Park Row, New York City, Opposite City Hall Park

The Mutual Life
Insurance Company of New York
34 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

In the year ending December 31, 1915, the "Oldest Company in America"

Paid Policyholders a total of $67,978,329.32

This sum exceeded the total amount received directly from policyholders by $8,723,036.35. During the year there was an increase in the amount of new insurance paid for, in total insurance in force, in assets, in reserves, in total income, an increase of over One Million and a Half in total interest and rents, and an increase of nearly Two Million Dollars in the Company's contingency reserve, or free surplus. On the other hand, notwithstanding a full year of war, there was a material decrease in the mortality ratio (actual to expected) as compared with that of 1914.

Insurance in Force,	$1,636,538,117.00
Admitted Assets,	616,528,254.00
Net Policy Reserves,	503,227,820.00
Total Income,	88,251,707.66
Total Disbursements,	81,375,494.91

The amount of new insurance paid for during the year, including dividend additions, was $148,176,711. If we include revivals and increase of policies in force, the total insurance paid for was $160,882,145.

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1915

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$ 21,579,165.32	Policy Reserves	$503,227,820.00
Mortgage Loans	110,940,930.90	Supplementary Contract Reserve	4,000,441.00
Loans on Policies	91,948,198.57	Other Policy Liabilities	7,600,289.45
Bonds and Stocks	367,445,360.74	Premiums, Interest and Rents paid in advance	1,290,765.93
Interest and Rents due and accrued	8,168,051.23	Miscellaneous Liabilities	579,037.88
Premiums in course of collection	4,527,957.86	Taxes, License Fees, etc., payable in 1916	690,609.17
Cash ($11,148,143.36 at interest)	11,507,163.76	Dividends payable in 1916	17,839,992.58
Deposited to pay claims	411,425.62	Reserve for future Deferred Dividends	66,673,718.83
		Contingency Reserve	14,625,579.16
Total Admitted Assets	$616,528,254.00	Total Liabilities	$616,528,254.00

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T. C. Bell, 32 Liberty St.
Le Roy Bowers, 161 W. 125th St.
G. A. Brinkerhoff, 149 Broadway.
W. T. Diefendorf, 164 Montague St., Bklyn.
R. H. Hardy, 1170 Broadway.
Ives & Myrick, 38 Nassau St.
I. Wolffsohn, 401 Broadway.

Hear the New Victor Records for February—OUT TODAY.

Any Victor dealer will gladly give you a descriptive list of these new Victor Records and play any music you wish to hear.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Victrola XVIII, $350
Victrola XVIII, electric, $400
Circassian or American Walnut

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 22,610.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Abraham Goldstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 29th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 8th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 27, 1916.

NO. 22,454.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. CLAVEL COMPANY, Bankrupt.

J. Clavel Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 15th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 8th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 27, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22564.—In Bankruptcy.—INVINCIBLE PAD CO., (a domestic corporation.) Bankrupt.

The above named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 10, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 8, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—No. 22580.

Notice is given that ISAAC NACHT, doing business as I. NACHT & CO., Alleged Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 27th, 1916, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 7th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such confirmation of composition should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, January 27th, 1916.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,739.—In Bankruptcy.—AMERICAN FIVE AND TEN CENT STORES., INC., Bankrupt.

American Five and Ten Cent Stores, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 13, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 8, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,755.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN S. GORDON, Bankrupt.

John S. Gordon was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 18, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 8, 1916, at 11:20 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22797.—In Bankruptcy.—BELLE DAUBE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Belle Daube are hereby given notice that on January 26th, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 7th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, January 27th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22780.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX MARCUS, individually and as a member of the firm of MARCUS & BRODY, Bankrupt.

The above named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 21, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 8, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy. 22691.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM T. THOMSON, alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 7, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 20,806.

Notice is given that CHARLES SCHMIDT, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,383.

Notice is given that SAMUEL HELFGOTT, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,904.

Notice is given that GEORGE C. HILLS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 20,444.

Notice is given that ELLEN RABINOWITZ, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,510.

Notice is given that JULIUS SHERMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

RAILWAY MANAGERS OF NATION TO UNITE

Organization Planned to Negotiate with the Brotherhoods on Eight-Hour Day.

ELISHA LEE MAY BE HEAD

This Would Be the First Time the Carriers Had Joined Forces in This Capacity.

In view of the gravity attached to the nation-wide movement for a basic workday of eight hours by 400,000 railway employes, a plan is under consideration to organize a General Conference Committee of Railway Managers in the United States to enter into negotiations with representatives of the Four Brotherhoods on the proposed demands.

If the proposal, which is said to have the indorsement of labor officials, is carried out, it will be the first time in the history of the country that the carriers have been brought together in this capacity.

The plan emanated from the realization that no adequate machinery existed for meeting the extraordinary situation confronting the nation. Never before has there been a labor movement of such magnitude among railway employes as that under way, and never before, therefore, have the employers been confronted with a similar problem.

There is, at present, a Conference of Railway Managers in each of the three districts into which the country is divided, but the functions of each are restricted to the territory in which its roads operate. It has no right to extend its authority beyond its own boundaries. There is also an organization known as the American Railway Association which has members from all parts of the United States, but it has none of the powers proposed to be conferred on the General Conference. Moreover, it is explained, its large membership is too unwieldy to enable it to render effective service, even if national jurisdiction in a case such as is presented were bestowed upon it.

The proposed General Conference Committee of Railway Managers is expected to afford the operators and the brotherhoods a medium through which the eight-hour issue can be discussed as it affects the entire country without splitting the negotiations into districts. Some such plan was considered necessary, first, because of the wide character of the demands, and, second, because of the need for quick action.

Officials Expect a Strike.

The railway officials have been convinced ever since the convention in Chicago, when the campaign for a shorter basic day was formulated, that the four brotherhoods would unite in a strike if they could not win in any other way. The situation was aggravated by statements from high union sources that there would be no arbitration and that nothing except complete surrender by the railroads would satisfy them.

There being no way in which both sides could meet before such a catastrophe resulted, the General Conference Committee of Railway Managers was hit upon, primarily, it was said, at the suggestion of union officials, who asserted they wanted to talk to the railroads as a whole instead of by districts.

Although the plans for the General Conference Committee are far from being fully developed, the general aim is to draw its members from among the conferences of railway managers in the Eastern, the Southern, and the Western districts, possibly with Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania Railroad as the Chairman.

Mr. Lee, who is the Chairman of the Conference of Railway Managers of the Eastern District, has had wide experience in the kind of work to be undertaken. In previous disputes between the railroads of the East and their employes his services have been considered invaluable in reaching a settlement, and he is said to be one of the best posted men on rates and wage schedules in the United States.

Each railroad in the country is represented by its Manager in the District Conference, in which its lines are laid, his duty being to assist in the adjustment of problems of operation, disputes over pay and agreements affecting employes, and kindred matters. The National Conference, as far as outlined, is expected to have similar duties, except that instead of dealing with territories it will take in the nation.

Railroads Ready to Arbitrate.

It was explained yesterday in this connection that the railroads have always been willing to arbitrate differences with their men, and that their willingness to meet the suggestion to arrange a general conference was evidence of their good faith. But as for avoiding a strike, it was explained, this was entirely in the hands of the unions. Sections of the report of the Board of Arbitration, of which Charles R. Van Hise was Chairman, in the dispute with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1912, were cited as proof of this. The sections in question read in part, as follows:

> In the opinion of the board, the balance of power in the control of wages, which was first with the railroads, has now passed to organized railway labor. The railroad operators, under the control of national and State commissions, and under the control of public opinion, are weaker than strongly organized unions. The latter are, of course, also affected by public opinion, but not so directly.
>
> If in the United States there were a general strike for the Eastern territory . . . every effort would undoubtedly be made to terminate a strike promptly and to operate the railroads, even though it became necessary for the President of the United States and the Governors of the States to act in connection with the executive officers of the law and their reserve powers, which at times of national emergencies are large.

The railroads are not only subject to commissions in rates, but are subject to them in regard to maintaining adequate service. The employes of the railroads are not subject to control through commissions, although, in common with all organizations, they are influenced by public opinion.

The report concludes with the suggestion, which yesterday found indorsement in many quarters, that national and State wage commissions or labor commissions be appointed, to exercise the same functions regarding labor engaged at work in public utilities as are now exercised in regard to capital by the Interstate Commerce Commission and other bodies.

"I am not surprised that the railroads should show a willingness to meet the wishes of the unions for a conference of railroad managers representing the entire United States," a man said yesterday. "A national strike would impose a terrible hardship on the country. But you can see for yourself that the unions are preparing when I tell you that the organization of firemen alone has a protective fund available for strikes of $500,000, and that the fund of the trainmen is even larger."

VOTE IN DOUBT FOR MONTH.

Head of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen Awaits Result.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 27.—There will be no definite decision by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of the question of proposed arbitration, to settle the differences with Western railroads over the eight-hour day for at least a month, President W. S. Carter of the brotherhood said tonight. Mr. Carter returned to Peoria today to await the result of a referendum vote on the matter submitted to the men.

"It will be at least a month, and probably six weeks, before the result of this vote is known," said Mr. Carter tonight. "We have decided to do nothing further until the men have expressed themselves. If they want to arbitrate, their vote will show it. Then we will make our decision. There is really nothing in the way of news connected with the matter at this time. All the publicity that is being stirred up comes from the opposition."

Mr. Carter declared he knew nothing of a meeting concerning the matter in New York, and that if such a meeting is to be held it is without his knowledge.

NEW FREIGHT EMBARGO.

Pennsylvania Road Has a Glut of 25,000 Loaded Cars.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been forced again to refuse to accept for shipment freight for New England and for delivery in the New York district. This action was taken to prevent an absolute blockade.

The recent rapid accumulation of freight has been due to a number of causes, not the least of which was the dense fog hanging over the waters around New York the last few days. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, because of the fog, and because of an accumulation of freight on its own lines, has been unable for some time past to take from the Pennsylvania Railroad its normal number of cars. The result has been that cars loaded with freight for points on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, or routed via that line, have accumulated rapidly until there are today on the Pennsylvania Railroad approximately 5,000 cars awaiting such delivery.

The result of all of the congestion is that today there are approximately 25,000 cars of freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad destined to points east of Trenton or for delivery to other lines at junction points east of that point.

The only exceptions to the new embargo are livestock, perishable freight, foodstuffs for human consumption, freight for the United States Government, and railroad fuel supply.

STRIKE TIES UP FREIGHT.

Long Island Railroad Employes Demand an Increase in Pay.

In the Ninth Street yard of the Long Island Railroad in Long Island City 125 freight handlers struck about noon yesterday. They demanded an increase from 18 cents to 25 cents an hour. The railroad offered to compromise on 20 cents.

Police reserves and twenty-five special railroad policemen guarded the yard in the afternoon. There was no disorder, but tons of valuable freight lay scattered around. About 150 carloads of freight a day are handled in this yard. Many concerns sent their own men with teams to help load and unload their freight.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Fifty-five corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,572,300, were chartered today. They include:

American News Vending Corp., vending machines for newspapers, periodicals, merchandise, $500,000; F. A. Naufftus, O. J. and A. Rotating, 228 West 41st St.

A. C. Co. Company, Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, garages, $100,000; J. Blockhaus, A. B. Crawford, W. Hughes, 219 West 51st St.

John M. Harris Corp., textiles, fabrics, dry goods, wearing apparel, $100,000; A. Steckler, Jr., E. E. Jacobson, C. H. White, 160 West 77th St.

Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc., booksellers, stationers, publishers, $100,000; F. O. Alfred, Jr., G. Richards, H. E. Herrick, 141 Broadway.

Lancaster County Mills, Inc., flour, grain, cereals, food products, $100,000; A. H. Scoble, R. M. Groff, E. J. Herter, 106 Franklin St.

Farmers' Syndicate, Inc., Cortland, coal, lumber, agricultural implements, cement, fertilizer, $5,000; G. M. Stoddard, S. A. Strickland, E. Foster, Homer.

Globe Theatre Co., Inc., Buffalo, motion pictures, theatrical, candy, tobacco, billiard parlors, $100,000; D. J. O'Neil, F. P. Lindel, L. F. Donnelly, 149 Highland Av., Buffalo.

Triangle Furniture Co., Inc., Jamestown, $50,000; A. D., A. W., and W. F. Stitt, 78 Liberty St., Jamestown.

Huntington Film Co., Inc., Huntington, motion pictures, $50,000; C. C. O'Hara, J. R. and E. R. Scudder, Huntington.

Theodore H. Price Publishing Corp., carry on business with $25,000; J. S. Raphael, R. Spillane, J. R. Slutter, 15 Wall St.

Sodus Packing Co., Inc., Sodus, food, food products, fresh and canned, $15,000; W. E. Danford, T. Wrates, H. L. Kelly, Sodus.

National Syndicate Corp., realty, brokerage, construction, property development, $25,000; W. H. Reddy, A. J. Watkins, J. W. Holloway, 246 5th Av.

California Perfume Co., Suffern, perfumes, cosmetics, flavoring extracts, fruit juices, household supplies, carry on business with $75,000; W. Scheele, A. D. Henderson, D. H. McConnell, Suffern.

Copper Supplies Corp., iron, copper, other metals, $25,000; R. H. Schmidt, M. Kunsman, L. A. Lorenson, 527 5th Av.

Left Corp., clothing, $15,000; W. and E. Left, C. Wolff, 833 Broadway.

Donnelly Bros., Inc., Troy, liquors for sacramental purposes, $10,000; M. L., J. W., and W. M. Donnelly, 2,101 15th St., Troy.

United States Steamship Co., Inc., transportation, navigation, ship brokers, forwarders, traders, $10,000; G. S. Collins, C. K. Crosby, M. F. Long, 409 Manhattan Av.

United Interests, Inc., realty, brokerage, management of estates, personal property, $10,000; M. Saeger, P. Fiedelbaugh, B. L. Maxfield, 3,058 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Wyse & Co., Inc., automobile aprons and other wearing apparel used in connection with automobiles, $10,000; G. Wyse, H. C. Adam, H. Mock, 218 Westervelt Av., New Brighton.

McIntire Bros., Inc., Woodhaven, realty, brokerage, insurance, automobile sales agency, building construction, $10,000; F. M., L. M., and J. C. McIntire, 1,227 Avenue G, Brooklyn.

L. Dornbach Investors Inc., Queens, realty, construction, mortgages, mercantile, $10,000; W. C. Huber, B. and L. Dornbach, 323 Lafayette St., Glendale.

Riverview Theatre Corp., theatrical, photo plays, motion pictures, $10,000; J. Behrens, H. L. Goss, T. Costello, 222 Riverside Drive.

Friedelson & Stoll, Inc., commission, selling agents, umbrellas, cane handles, furniture, $5,000; D. Stoll, I. and R. Friedelson, 2 West 120th St.

Walter G. Bretzsfield Company, Inc., theatrical costumes, supplies, theatre properties, managers, $10,000; A. and L. Goldfarb, W. G. Bretzsfield, 401 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

R. & D. Realty Company, Inc., Bronx, realty construction, $6,000; O. A. and E. Deffsa, H. Rudolph, 602 Bergen Avenue, Bronx.

Lorios Jewelry Company, Inc., retail jewelry stores, $5,000; F. H. Goldbaum, H. Epstein, N. Kramer, 52 East 14th St.

Courtney, Inc., women's wearing apparel, corsets, $5,000; M. H. Schless, H. W. Goddard, R. H. Gay, 36 Washington Square.

J. Walsh & Co., Inc., retail jewelry stores, $5,000; F. H. Goldbaum, H. Epstein, N. Kramer, 52 East 14th St.

Omicron Chemical Corp., drug stores, operate soda fountains, merchandise, $5,000; H. Chaitin, B. Zuckerman, S. Aronstam, 733 Courtlandt Av.

Victor De Heintz Corp. of New York, merchandise, personal property, commission, selling agents, $5,000; G. N. Richard, A. F. Egelhoff, L. W. Simmons, 115 West 114th St.

S. & G. Development Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty development, $5,000; A. and B. Strauss, M. Goldenblume, 6234 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Weiss & Friedman, Inc., Brooklyn, furniture, carpets, bedding, $5,000; K. and F. Weiss, L. Friedman, 577 Schneck Av., Brooklyn.

George K. Morin Corp., Brooklyn, building materials, construction, managerial, $5,000; W. V. N., F. and G. K. Morin, 566 East 25th St., Brooklyn.

A. H. Thiele & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, personal property, enamel ware, crockery, $5,000; W. J. Costello, A. H. Thiele, A. G. Everts, 268 West 43d St.

Herowitz Delicatessen Co., Inc., table luxuries, $5,000; J. O'Connell, N. Lieberman, I. Seider, 244 East 201st St.

Dorian Contracting and Engineering Co., Inc., construction, mechanical, civil engineering, $5,000; E. A. Fenton, H. F. Harris, M. Woeltje, 145 1st Av., New Brighton.

Capital increases: Cuba Cane Sugar Corp., Manhattan, $10,000,000 to $21,500,000; Elmira Water, Light and Railroad Co., Elmira, $5,000,000 to $5,200,000; Williamsburg Wood Heel Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000 to $35,000; Interior Metal Mfg. Co., Jamestown, $150,000 to $300,000; Harris & Schuster, Inc., New York, $3,000 to $16,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Niemeyer Process Co., Manhattan; California Perfume Co., Manhattan; John H. Lyon & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Charters filed: W. A. Ferguson's Sons, Paterson, contracting, $50,000; Mary Ferguson, George F. Ferguson, Thomas Ferguson, Little Falls.

The Kins Co., Newark, dry goods and millinery, $20,000; Abraham Kins, Brooklyn; David Kins, Newark; Lewis Fisher, Jersey City.

Clark Silver Co., Newark, to deal in jewelry and silver goods, $100,000; Fred Clark, Henry Carloss, Milo C. Jones, Newark.

Midler's Auto Supply Co., Trenton, auto supplies, $20,000; Charles L. Lavine, Harry Miller, Max Rosenberg, Trenton.

Eureka Cement Co., Newark, rubber cement and other goods, $20,000; James A. Law, Wm. F. Law, Rose G. Marley, Newark.

James E. Taylor Contracting Co., Paterson, contractor and real estate, $50,000; James Taylor, John T. Grady, Charles F. Lynch, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 27.—Charters filed here:

Mississippi Valley Iron Company, St. Louis, Mo., $5,000,000, to mine and market iron, steel, manganese, and other metal products of the same; J. D. Dana, T. S. Maffett, St. Louis, Mo.; Herbert E. Latter, Wilmington, Del.

Interstate Trading Company, Wilmington, Del., to produce and sell groceries, toilet articles, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Hemlinger, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington, Del.

RAILWAYS MAY FIGHT NEW CENTRAL TRACK

Trunk Lines with Terminals in Jersey Fear Interference with Their Plans.

ACTION WOULD PLEASE CITY

Officials Assert an Elevated Structure in 12th Avenue Would Be Wide Enough for Other Roads.

The railroads with terminals on the New Jersey side of the North River, which at present have to lighter all their freight to and from Manhattan, it was learned yesterday, are watching with a good deal of care the proposed settlement between the New York Central and the city for the west side tracks of the former. Applications have been made by several of them to the New York Central for exact information, but they have been told that until the railroad and the city engineers have worked out the plans it is impossible to give it to them. These plans are likely to be completed next week.

P. J. Flynn, Vice President in charge of traffic of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, in discussing the matter yesterday, said that it was impossible to tell as yet how his line would be affected by the Central's improvement, but that his company would consider it very closely, especially the grant to the New York Central of a four-track elevated line down Twelfth Avenue close to the new long docks, and, if necessary, it would take action to protect its interests.

The New Jersey lines have been for a long time considering how they could develop a plan which would weave into one whole all the terminal facilities of the Port of New York. One railroad man pointed out yesterday that every other large industrial centre in the country had some kind of belt line which united the local terminals and enabled freight to be transferred quickly and cheaply between them. Yet in New York, which had not only a dozen railroad terminals but all the great steamship piers as well, the facilities in Manhattan were of the most primitive order, and there had not been any successful attempt to produce order out of the chaos.

The Merchants Association took this problem up last Summer, and, with the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, urged on the Board of Estimate the appointment of a committee of experts to work out a comprehensive plan. It was suggested that this should consist of John F. Stevens, who was chief engineer of the Panama Canal, and afterward Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission; George Filmore Swain of Boston, and William C. Loree, who has had much experience of terminal problems from the railroad man's point of view. It was reckoned that this committee would take two years to evolve a complete plan, and would need $125,000 a year for expenses.

The Board of Estimate has never formally accepted this suggested committee, but the New Jersey railroads have been meeting to get ideas embodied, and have been waiting for it to study the port and railroad question as a whole. Consequently they are anxious that nothing should be done at the present time which would give the New York Central such a preferred position in the neighborhood of the new long docks as would interfere with a comprehensive treatment of the port so as to place all the trunk lines upon an equal footing.

From the city's point of view some action on the part of the New Jersey lines would be welcomed. In any plan for the readjustment of traffic conditions along the water-front an understanding between the railroad companies is essential. When Calvin Tomkins was Dock Commissioner under the late Mayor Gaynor, he worked out a plan for an elevated marginal railroad which should be used by all the lines in common, and in the freight subway plan developed by Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the same idea of common use of the same stretch of track was employed. But it has so far been found impossible to get the railroads to assent to joint operation of a common line.

It may be now, city officials said yesterday, that the railroad companies will realize that it is time to bestir themselves and to act on a joint policy. They do not believe that the elevated track to be given the New York Central in Twelfth Avenue from Sixtieth to Thirtieth Street will interfere with whatever the Jersey lines decide to do. For it is proposed to develop the present Marginal Way from Sixtieth to about Thirtieth Street until it is 150 feet wide, and of this the New York Central's four tracks will occupy only fifty feet to the east.

Consequently it is argued by the supporters of the proposed settlement with the New York Central that there will be room to erect another elevated track for the New Jersey lines, if they should wish it, or to follow the Shonts plan and construct a freight subway along Twelfth Avenue by the side of the new tracks of the New York Central. So they consider that the New Jersey lines can obtain, if they set about it, quite as good facilities at the long docks as the New York Central.

ATTACKS STATE BANK LAW.

Carnegie Trust Depositor Asks U. S. Court to Halt Liquidation.

Alleging that the State banking law of 1902 was unconstitutional, Jay C. Ziegler and Samuel H. Kress, as holders of 755 shares of the Carnegie Trust Company, began suit yesterday in the Federal District Court to restrain the officers and Directors of the trust company from acquiescing in the possession and liquidation of its assets by Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks, under that act. They also ask that Cupt. Richards and Joseph A. Kellogg, his counsel, be restrained from further proceedings under the act.

Mr. Kress also maintains that as at the time the State Banking Department took over the assets of the Carnegie Trust Company on Jan. 7, 1911, he had a deposit of $207.17 with it, and as he has since had other deposits assigned to him, he is entitled to the dividend of 5 per cent. on them, which was declared on Oct. 20 last and paid to other depositors but not to him.

PERFUME CITY'S SEWERS.

7,200 Bottles of Seized Toilet Water Dumped Out.

Into the sewers of the city yesterday poured the contents of 7,200 bottles of perfumes and toilet waters. For the best part of an hour the preparations contained in the many bottles gurgled down through the sewer openings. The destruction was brought about by the Health Department, which found the base of every bottle of the fifty gross destroyed was wood alcohol, in which lurged death and blindness.

The order was on a quantity of toilet waters in the office of the American Remedy Company, 513 Hudson Street, which were under police guard until destroyed. This was one of the largest seizures of wood alcohol preparations ever made by the Health Department, and was the beginning of a campaign by which the officials expect to drive the unlawful preparations from the market.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:14|Sun sets..5:12|Moon rises..1:14

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:11	1:39	7:43	7:44
Governors Island	1:54	2:19	8:08	8:04
Hell Gate	2:54	3:09	9:48	9:44

Arrived—Thursday, Jan. 27.

SS Alliance, Cristobal, Jan. 20.
SS Cufic, Liverpool, Jan. 8.
SS Muramar, Nuevitas, Jan. 23.
SS La Rance, Bordeaux, Jan. 4.
SS Olinda, Cuba, Jan. 25.
SS Indradeo, St. Vincent, Jan. 15.
SS Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Jan. 21.
SS Reina, Barbados, Jan. 16.
SS Zent, Matanzas, Jan. 18.
SS Sliedricht, Pensacola, Jan. 24.
SS Inca, Macoris, Jan. 20.
SS Saracen, Newport News, Jan. 20.
SS Santa Theresa, Sagua, Jan. 18.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 22.
SS Manna Hatta, Baltimore, Jan. 25.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 24.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Jan. 26.
SS Chelston, Progreso, Jan. 12.
SS Clothel de Cuneo, St. Zago, Jan. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Jan. 19
Guyane	Bordeaux	Jan. 6
Afghan Prince	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Calabria	Gibraltar	Jan. 10
Rio Verdi	Santos	Dec. 31
Nordland	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Aries	Huelva	Jan. 8
Anglia	Naples	Jan. 5
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Rossano	Cardiff	Jan. 10
Jacob Luckenbach	Cristobal	Jan. 19
Strinda	Naples	Jan. 7
Zacapa	Kingston	Jan. 22
*California	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Narragansett	London	Jan. 16
Mesaba	London	Jan. 16
Ardgryfe	London	Jan. 12
Fede	Naples	Jan. 9
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Jan. 22
San Jacinto	Galveston	Jan. 23
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 25

DUE TOMORROW.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Jan. 20
†Noordam	Falmouth	Jan. 15
Wells City	Bristol	Jan. 13
St. Kentigern	London	Jan. 14
Nancy Lee	Cardiff	Jan. 13
Harpagus	Marseilles	Jan. 14
Alkaid	Rotterdam	Jan. 12
Miguel Jover	Barcelona	Jan. 11
Ilvingham Court	Havre	Jan. 15
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 23

DUE SUNDAY.

†Rotterdam	Falmouth	Jan. 20
*St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Iroquois	Turks Island	Jan. 18
Larenberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Cacique	Bordeaux	Jan. 15
Atlantico	Buenos Aires	Jan. 30
Sommelsdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 13
Voss	Glasgow	Jan. 13
Yildum	Rotterdam	Jan. 13
Monsenisio	London	Jan. 13
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 14

DUE MONDAY.

Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Jan. 16
Montebello	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Guantanamo	Puerto Mexico	Jan. 22
Manchuria	London	Jan. 19
Calamares	Cristobal	Jan. 24
Carolyn	St. Lucia	Jan. 22
Uranus	Lisbon	Jan. 11
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 29
Yaqui	Macoris	Jan. 24
Havana	Hayana	Jan. 29

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Admiral Sebrec, Santiago	———	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Quebra, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Meissonier, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mancanioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Christian Bors, Argentina	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Muramar, Nuevitas	———	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Fleming	———	10 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

California, Glasgow	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
American, Haiti	3:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 27.

SS California, Glasgow to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 28th, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 294 miles E. of Gelveston at 6 P. M.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 194 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 274 miles W. of Key West at noon.
SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 164 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 471 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 150 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 100 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles S. at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 195 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 95 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 140 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Cuanza, San Juan to New York, was 1,147 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 13 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 60 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Holbein, at Queenstown, Jan. 26.
SS Mendal, at Buenos Aires, Jan. 29.
SS City of Baroda, at Shimono Seki, Jan. 25.
SS Headley, at London, Jan. 26.
SS Lepanto, at Hull, Jan. 26.
SS Evangeline, at Bermuda, Jan. 27.

Sailed.

SS Baltic, from Liverpool, Jan. 26.
SS Georgios, from Piraeus, Jan. 12.
SS Craster Hall, from St. Vincent, Jan. 25.
SS Hurunirl, from London, Jan. 25.
SS Baron Jedburgh, from St. Lucia, Jan. 26.
SS Bolton Castle, from St. Lucia, Jan. 26.
SS Stokstad, from St. Vincent, Jan. 24.
SS Sao Paulo, from Pernambuco, Jan. 25.
SS Pacific, from Hull, Jan. 26.
SS Venus, from Hull, Jan. 26.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 2, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 1, SS America.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana, Jan. 28
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... Jan. 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Jan. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ..... Jan. 31
Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Sierra, Feb. 8
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Feb. 4
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Feb. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Honskong, Dec. 23; Shanghai, Dec. 28; Kobe, Jan. 5, and Yokohama, Jan. 6, which arrived per steamer Yokohama Maru, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 23. These mails are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Dec. 24; Hongkong, Dec. 29; Shanghai, Jan. 1; Melbourne, Jan. 4; Sydney, Jan. 5; Yokohama, Jan. 8, and Honolulu, Jan. 19—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Shinyo and Sierra, were dispatched east on Jan. 25. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 29.

COTTON PRICES SAG TO NEW LOW LEVELS

Market Opens Low on Disappointing Cables and Fails to Rally.

NET LOSS OF 21 TO 22 POINTS

Southern Firms Which Have Practically Been Out of the Market for Weeks Are Sellers.

Cotton yesterday gave further evidence that it had broken out of its old rut and was developing a downward tendency. Prices suffered the most important decline that has been witnessed since the publication of the Government estimate in December and new low levels were made for all the old crop positions. The market opened lower in response to disappointing cables and sagged without any rally of consequence to a net loss of 21 to 22 points, with final prices practically the lowest of the day.

Rather more cotton was offering from the South in the form of contracts. Several Southern firms which had been practically out of the market for weeks were sellers yesterday, presumably making hedges against purchases of spot cotton from holders. Texas wires reported that the interior was showing some uneasiness and offering more freely. There was no especial weakness noticed at leading Southern markets, however. There were declines of ⅛ to ¼, but as a general thing the range of quotations is far above the basis for delivery on New York contracts.

Spinners were doing some buying yesterday to fix prices, but there was no general disposition to stock up. One manufacturer expressed his views on the situation as follows: "I do not see how Southern holders can keep away from the fact that another crop is going to be grown and that with a large part of the old season gone, there is still a tremendous lot of cotton unsold."

Among the Southern wires received yesterday there were the following:

Norfolk: Decline in futures not affecting spots; offerings light.

Montgomery: Good spot inquiry, but nothing for sale. Buyers and sellers apart.

Waco, Texas: All spot cotton has been withdrawn; nothing being offered under 12 cents.

Some attention is being called to the new crop acreage and an Albany, Ga., firm on this subject says: "Talk of 15 per cent. acreage increase this season owing to lack of fertilizer more virgin soil being put under cultivation. Spots still holding, but believe will weaken should market drop much further."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 37 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet. 15 points decline, 11.05 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	12.05	11.85	12.00@12.10	12.23@12.25
May	12.30	12.11	12.12@12.13	12.33@12.35
July	12.42	12.24	12.25@12.27	12.46@12.47
Oct.	12.43	12.25	12.25@12.27	12.46@12.47
Dec.	12.54	12.37	12.37@12.38	12.60@12.61

Total port receipts, 15,800 bales; last week, 16,712 bales; last year, 50,009 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	3,208	6,444	9,594
Galveston	4,559	4,791	19,664
Mobile	499	892	638
Charleston	184	619	3,070
Savannah	3,809	1,597	11,225
Wilmington	426	848	1,635
Norfolk	1,502	1,588	2,933

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	464	727	2,427
Memphis	1,018	4,038	1,858
St. Louis	110	3,048	3,613
Houston	4,355	9,292	17,724

Exports, 516.

Total thus far this season, 2,696,257 bales; total last season, 3,625,393 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Middling.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,114	Galveston	12.15	384,628	615,461
2,245	New Orleans	11.88	455,964	397,452
....	Mobile	11.50	25,947	36,324
2,574	Savannah	12.00	231,040	366,891
....	Charleston	12.00	98,921	154,555
....	Wilmington	12.00	42,604	31,420
269	Norfolk	12.00	128,686	80,054
946	Augusta	11.75	165,441	150,905
2,200	Memphis	12.25	276,504	246,818
....	St. Louis	12.25	17,475	39,490
1,835	Houston	12.10	216,368	218,500

The Liverpool market opened easy. There was a fair demand in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline at 8.08d. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 15,000; American, 7,000; market closed barely steady.

MAYOR'S CONFERENCE TODAY

City Legislators and Organizations to Co-operate.

Mayor Mitchel gave out a statement yesterday calling attention to the importance of the conference at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the City Hall among city officials, members of the Legislature from the city, and representatives of civic organizations. The Mayor said:

"The conference which has been called for this afternoon marks a new and very important development in New York City's affairs. It is the first time in the history of the city that a concerted attempt has been made to secure energetic and effective co-operation among all the city's representatives at Albany. In view of the deep interest that is being displayed by the civic organizations of the city in this movement, I cannot understand why no similar effort toward co-operation has been made in the past.

"To bring out discussion of the precise nature of this relief I shall submit to the conference the program of city legislation which I submitted to the Brown Committee."

Among the organizations which will be represented at the conference are the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association, Board of Trade and Transportation, Real Estate Board of New York, Fifth Avenue Association, Central Mercantile Association, Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, West End Association, City Club, Conference Committee Real Estate and Commercial Organizations, North Side Board of Trade, Queens Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn Civic Club, Citizens Union, and Harlem Board of Commerce.

COMMERCE HIGH GRADUATES

One-half of Class of '98 Already Hold Positions.

The thirteenth commencement of the High School of Commerce was held in the auditorium of the school, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street, last evening. A class of ninety-eight received diplomas. The large size of the classes makes it necessary to have two commencements a year. Of the members of the present graduating class more than one-half already hold positions, and twenty-one intend to go to college.

Principal John L. Tildsley presided. The address to the graduates was delivered by George H. Richards, manager of the foreign department of the Remington Typewriter Company. The salutatory was by John W. Turner. The valedictorian was Lou

ORGANIZE TO PUSH TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Business and Banking Interests Form a New Chamber of Commerce.

C. N. BOYNTON IS PRESIDENT

United States Will Aim to Supplant Germany in Selling in the Czar's Domain.

Another step in the upbuilding of the foreign trade of the United States and for its protection after the war has been taken in the formation of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, a new organization which was incorporated at Albany yesterday by interests which have important business dealings with Russia. Charles H. Boynton of C. H. Boynton & Co. is President of the new organization, and Thomas B. Adams is Treasurer. A Vice President and Secretary will be elected later.

The provisional Board of Directors, which will be added to, consists of Samuel McRoberts, First Vice President of the National City Bank; Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; A. B. Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank; Frederick W. Allen of Lee, Higginson & Co.; George McFadden of Philadelphia, William J. Chalmers of the Chalmers-Frazer Company of Chicago; Charles S. Sargent, Jr., of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Daniel G. Wing, President of the First National Bank of Boston; Hayden B. Harris of Harris, Forbes & Co.; Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., and C. H. Boynton.

The association has no capitalization, and will be supported by dues and contributions. A salaried Secretary will be employed to manage details, and offices at 60 Broadway will be used for the collection and dissemination of business news. The local chamber will in effect be a part of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce of Moscow, which has the sanction of the Russian Government. C. J. Medzikhovsky, Commercial Attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington, was largely instrumental in getting the New York organization started.

The constitution states as the purpose of the new association the encouragement of the economic, commercial and industrial relations between the United States and Russia. To accomplish this the chamber will:

1. Co-operate with the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce of Moscow for the purpose of an interchange of such information as may be useful in the establishment of mutually beneficial and friendly relations between the two countries.

2. Render assistance, with all the means at its disposal and within the limits of the stated purposes of the organization, to all its members and to all who may require and be entitled to its co-operation.

3. Give assistance in the organization of Russian-American agencies for the purpose of handling and financing direct business negotiations between the United States and Russia.

4. Protect, as far as practicable, the interests of the United States and Russia in all matters commercial and industrial.

5. Collect, issue, and distribute for the benefit of its members statistical reports and other information relating to trade, industry, and finance.

6. Appear when invited to do so, in a representative capacity, at Government, State, or municipal conferences held in connection with questions of trade, commerce, or transportation.

7. Facilitate the interchange of opinions regarding the various questions of trade and industry that may arise between the members of the chamber and other parties interested in the same.

Among the members of the association will be the American International Corporation, the International Harvester Corporation, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, the American Woolen Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Midvale Steel Company, the National City Company, and other concerns able to do business in Russia. It is expected to appeal to two classes of members—first, those who are likely to have business dealings with Russia; and, secondly, those who have a sentimental interest in that country. One of the first problems to be taken up will be the negotiation of a commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, there being no treaty of that nature now.

The movement to form the American-Russian Chamber was started about three months ago, when a committee of business men came here from Russia to make arrangements for a freer interchange of trade. At that time it was said by the visitors that the United States was the only nation which appeared likely to supply the capital and enterprise needed to develop Russian industries without seeking to gain political advantages at the same time. The Russians hope that American capital can be supplied for the establishment of factories in the empire, so that advantage can be taken of the cheap labor to export manufactured products to the United States.

A. W. Behr, Vice President of the Russian-American Chamber, who is now in this country, says that the United States should take the place in Russia held by Germany before the war in supplying the enormous requirements of Russia for machinery and other imported articles. The dominating reason for the excess of Germany's exports to Russia was the low cost of manufacture in Germany, but Mr. Behr believes that after the war this advantage will be lost.

BAR-LE-DUC JELLY.

A Customs Case Seems to Show the Jars Are Now Smaller.

The high cost of making Bar-le-Duc jelly in France on account of the war has forced the manufacturers on the other side to reduce the size of the containers, while the American jobbing trade and the ultimate consumer are compelled to pay higher prices for the smaller packages of the product. These and other facts were brought out in a reappraisement made yesterday by Judge Sullivan of the Board of General Appraisers.

The issue was as to the French market price of the jelly on or about Oct. 30 last. It was entered as having a market value of 5.50 francs per dozen for the larger jars and 3.50 francs per dozen for the smaller containers. Appraiser Sague fixed a value of 5.85 francs per dozen on the larger jars and 3.85 francs per dozen on the smaller holders. Collector Malone took duty on the higher levels. In sustaining the action of the customs officers, Judge Sullivan said:

"The evidence satisfactorily establishes that since the war the market price of the merchandise has materially advanced—in some instances to 6.30 francs for the large jars. It is further claimed the jars in controversy contain 8¾ ounces of jelly, while the prices given are for jars containing 4 ounces. This is true in fact, but commercially it is shown no difference is made between the sizes. It was shown that the market price Oct. 30, 1915, was 6 francs, less 5 per cent. The merchandise in controversy was advanced to 5.85 francs. The difference in the price may account for the difference in the size of the jar. The appraised value is sustained."

All Wools Are Dearer.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—An excellent selection of 8,800 bales brought out increased competition at the wool auction sales today. All wools were 10 per cent. dearer than at the December sales, and some of the finest greasy often showed an advance of 15 per cent. The extraordinary prices of 2s. 3½d. for Victorian greasy merino and 3s. 5½d. for scoureds were paid. The market is strong on prospective short supplies and the large contracts recently placed.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wanted, contractors on coats and suits; must furnish own samples. 5th floor, 18 West 21st St., any afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock.

COATS, OUTING CAPS.—Jobbers looking at Spring coats of better grade from $7.50 up. Call all day, fourth floor, 39-41 West 31st St.

CONTRACTORS SILK DRESSES can have work all season from large manufacturer of low-priced silk dresses; only those who can turn out big quantities promptly at a price need write. Manufacturer, 300 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors, silk and serge dresses; 500 weekly; can you make that many? Address B 258 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Wanted, jobs in velvet, corduroy dresses; black, navy, brown, and wine. Mr. Rubin, 225 West 55th St.

DRESSES. — Contractors wanted to submit smart afternoon samples. 11th floor, 19 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Open for jobs of cotton and silk dresses; can use 1915 merchandise. L 139 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted; submit samples. Sam Samuels, 114 West 27th.

OUTER GARMENTS. — Ladies' outer garments wanted by experienced salesman with uptown showroom; traveling extensively in Middle West; selling on commission basis. L 138 Times.

SILK.—Crepe de chine and striped tub silk; we are open to buy in quantity for spot cash. Reliable Waist Company, 65-67 West Houston St.

SILKS.—Will buy silks that have become tender; light shades only. R 7 Times.

SUITS, dresses, waists, skirts, underwear for ladies; jobs of better grade desired; cash. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

SUITS.—Jobber looking, high class only, ladies' suits. 7th floor, 120 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing stock orders. 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor, entrance on 36th St.

TAFFETAS.—Can use all shades, for cash. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

TAFFETAS wanted for spot cash; medium type. Theodore Wolfert, 37 West 28th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ADDRESSOGRAPH.—4,000 names, dry goods, department stores; cheap. Eliamen, 48 West 22d St.

COTTON.—Black and white checks, 53 to 54 inches, 35c net. Spring 6655.

CORDUROYS, Spring shades, all widths; immediate delivery. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St. Spring 3536.

DRESS FASTENERS by the yard, size 00, white and black, to match all fabrics and colors. International Manufacturers, 401 Broome St.

DRESS FASTENERS for sale; sizes 1, 0, 00; white. Telephone Gramercy 278.

HOSIERY.—Spot delivery, all grades; also work shirts. W., B 251 Times Downtown.

SERGES for sale, Botany 11433, all colors, opening price. Phone Gramercy 74.

SNAP FASTENERS, No. 1 white, for sale. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SUITS AND COATS.—Suits, $7.50 to $13.50; coats, $3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118-120 West 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—Having experience and acquaintances in South and Southwest gives me unique advantage to represent you, provided you have something good to sell; financially responsible. L 131 Times.

WANTED—Salesman for the South to handle high-class line of embroidered wash goods and embroideries; salary or commission; side line no objection. Box L 136 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5¾@6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday..5¾@6 " " " " "
The quotations are for 6 months' paper.

The Tare of Sugar Bags.

The Treasury Department has issued an order to Collectors and other officers of the customs, advising them of an amendment of the regulations for ascertaining the actual tare of sugar bags. The practice in this city has been to clean the bags by boiling, and to dry them either in drying machines of the refinery or in the open air until they are thoroughly dry. After being dried for twenty-four hours, or until all of the moisture is removed, they are weighed. Officials at all ports are directed to follow the practice in vogue here.

Will Help Summer Clothing.

There is perhaps only one class of clothiers that is jubilant over the dye scarcity. The makers of Summer clothing believe that the shortage of coloring stuffs is going to add materially to their sales during the coming hot-weather period. Very little dye, practically none at all, is necessary, so the mill men state, in the manufacturing of the mohair and cotton mixture cloths that are used for Summer clothing. As between the choice of wearing that or a lightweight serge or flannel in which the color is not guaranteed, the retail customer is very likely to take the suit that contains no coloring matter at all.

Where the Color Shortage Hits.

The shortage in color stuffs is striking the various trades in several odd ways. For instance, the knit goods men say that it is now impossible to get red pasteboard boxes in which to put up their goods. As a result they have to be satisfied with white or gray, though as a favor the boxmakers sometimes vary this for good customers by giving them a kind of gray and white mottled board. A case was told of yesterday where $30 had been paid for a small quantity of green color wanted to tint photographs of sweaters. The same quantity, it was said, can be bought in normal times for 25 or 50 cents.

Silk Hosiery Prices Jump.

Because of the high cost of dyes, labor, and raw silk, one of the well-known manufacturers of the better grades of silk hose for women has notified the trade of an advance in price of $1 a dozen. This is said to be one of the sharpest single advances made so far, considering the wholesale cost of the goods. In spite of all that has been printed and said about the prospective shortage of hosiery, the buyers from the retail stores are said to be taking their time about coming to market this season, as well as showing interest only in the "highest" novelties after they get here. Because of the extreme shortness of skirts this season, it is expected that the hosiery trade as a whole will do the biggest business ever on novelties.

Tub Silks Moving Freely.

One of the active items with the silk jobbers at the moment is tub silks, which are offered in an unusually attractive range of patterns this season. The business that has been done on them to date presages one of the best seasons in some time. Taffetas, both plain and in a number of novel effects, continue to top the demand for dress silks, with failles also in the running. The crêpe weaves, principally Georgettes, are moving well, and, now that they have become scarce, messalines are being sought by many buyers. Foulards are well thought of for the near future in some quarters of the trade. Prices on the finished goods are mounting almost daily, under the steadily increasing cost of the raw materials, of dyeing, and of throwing.

Substituting Fabrics.

Judging from the prices which manipulated fabrics have reached, selling agents in the piece-goods market believe that there are a number of changes being made in the lines of the clothiers. All wool goods have moved considerably beyond their usual price levels, and the wool and cotton mixtures have been bought to be used in substitution. The mill agents state that trouble has already developed in many cases on account of dyes. Whereas in the plain woolen fabric only one sort of dye is used, in the manufactured goods there must be a wool and a cotton dye used for the purpose of coloring the material. Where one of these dyes is not up to the standard, the goods are apt to have a muddy appearance, which is caused by the loose dye running into the other.

Sweaters Good for Spring.

From present indications and the business that has been booked to date, there is every reason to believe that there will be a very large trade on Shetland and fibre silk sweaters for the Spring and Summer season. The daintier colors, such as rose, gold, &c., are wanted very much by buyers, and there has been a large call for striped and checked effects. It is said to be practically out of the question to get a salable quantity of green sweaters for love or money. Another feature of knitted novelties is the way that men's scarfs are being bought now for Fall delivery and the way prices are going up on them. A buyers of these goods told somewhat ruefully, yesterday how he recently refused to buy a line of these goods that had been offered him at $3.50 a dozen, only to order the same goods several days later, after shopping around, at $4.50. And it was not a spite advance either, he said.

Gray Goods Prices Weaken.

Rumors and reports of an easier feeling on certain constructions of printcloths in the local gray goods market clarified to a certain extent yesterday, when it became possible to buy at least four constructions at prices lower than those quoted earlier in the week. Thirty-nine-inch 68-72s dropped to 5¼ cents, while 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s each fell off a sixteenth, as did 27-inch 64-60s. Among the day's sales were 38½-inch 60-48s at 4⅜ cents for delivery over the next four months. The sheeting business was reported fair, among the sales being 4,708 at 5⅛ cents, and 48-square, four-yards at 6¾ cents, both for delivery in February, March, and April, specialties and time goods continued active and firm. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝	38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅞
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½
38-inch, 56-44s	4¾	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅜
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅝	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅛

Raw Silk Prices Soar.

The Yokohama raw silk market opened the week with an advance of 30 yen ($15) per picul over last week's prices, which was promptly followed by another advance of 20 yen. There is a particularly active demand for the best filatures, sales for the week amounting to 2,000 bales. Stocks are reduced to 13,000 bales. The Canton market is very firm and unavailing, with European manufacturers better buyers than the Americans. Stocks are very short. In Shanghai some offers of the new season's steam filatures, for shipment in July and August, are being made at very high prices. Good buying for American account and better prices are reported on both tsatlees and tussahs. Reports received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. from Milan report that market very excited. Prices have gone up so sharply that these silks are now out of reach for certain American buyers. Buyers in this market are meeting the primary market advances with poor grace in many instances, but find they have to to fill their requirements.

Jewelry Orders Improving.

The business being turned in by men now on the road with new lines of jewelry is showing improvement steadily, from all accounts, and in some cases local manufacturers are taking on additional workmen. The improvement in business is said to be visible in all lines of jewelry, from popular-priced trinkets to the most expensive diamond and platinum pieces. Now that a definite refusal to remove the embargo on platinum and iridium has been received from the French and English Governments, because of the need of these metals for munitions making, manufacturers of high-grade jewelry face the future with more confidence than was the case before. It had been feared that there might be a sudden raising of the embargo, with consequent drop in the cost of the metal, and a corresponding depreciation in the price of unsold finished goods, and this for a time made the manufacturers wary about making up stock. Yesterday the price quoted on medium platinum was $85 an ounce.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Many Protests Set Aside as Too Vague and Indefinite.

Characterizing protests filed in behalf of the Import Chemical Company as "vague and indefinite," the Board of General Appraisers yesterday dismissed the claims, this action having the effect of affirming the Collector's assessment of 30 per cent. on blue-green oxide used for enameling purposes. A. R. Brown, who appeared as counsel for the firm, filed claims under thirteen separate paragraphs or provisions of the the Tariff act of 1909, under which the merchandise was imported. All of the claims were for rates lower than assessed. As filed, the claims merely mentioned the paragraphs and rates, together with a supplemental statement of a general character. Judge McClelland, in dismissing the protests said there was nothing in any of the protests that would direct the Collector's attention to the one of the thirteen paragraphs on which the protestants relied, or as to which one of the many kinds of merchandise covered by these paragraphs protestants claimed the merchandise in question to be.

Levy & Merzbach were sustained in a contention relating to decorative glass or paste knobs used to close or open women's silk or velvet handbags. The glass or paste portion was artistically decorated with representations of clusters of flowers or fruits, and firmly attached to a metal setting having two prongs, for the purpose of attaching them to handbags. They were further manufactured until they can be, and are, used as a fastener for fancy bags. The Collector returned the articles for duty at 60 per cent. under the provision for "dress ornaments designed to be used on wearing apparel, composed of metal and glass, metal chief value." Judge Sullivan held that the knobs were not suitable for use on wearing apparel, and gave entry at 50 per cent. as stampings of metal set with glass or paste used in the manufacture of bags.

Judge Howell overruled an objection by Assistant Attorney General Hanson alleging that John Durrell Smith was without authority in filing protests in the names of Frederick G. Hallett and Hallett & Chard. The merchandise in dispute consisted of umbrella fabrics composed of silk and cotton. The Collector held that silk predominated and accordingly took duty at 45 per cent. As it was shown that cotton was the component of chief value, the goods were admitted at 30 per cent.

C. J. Tower of Buffalo lost a claim through lack of proof. Golf balls were returned for duty at 25 per cent. under the provision for vulcanized India rubber, known as hard rubber. The claim was for entry at 10 per cent. as manufactures of India rubber. The Collector was affirmed.

In overruling a claim by M. A. Graser-Rothe, the board held that the tariff law makes no distinction between rattan reeds which are produced in China and those produced in Germany. The importers seemed to think that, as the merchandise came from China, free entry should be given as unmanufactured rattan. The Collector was affirmed in taking 10 per cent. duty as manufactured reeds.

BUSINESS NOTES.

F. F. Berger, resident buyer, 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, has added to the list of his accounts the Sachs Specialty Company of Waco, Texas, and Pearson's Garment Shop, Cairo, Ill.

George Rosenheim, resident buyer, 1,270 Broadway, has added the Timothy Dry Goods and Carpet Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., to the list of his accounts.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks and Dr. Francis Harvey Green will be among the speakers at the annual banquet of the National Association of Clothiers to be held on the evening of Feb. 9 at the Hotel Biltmore. There will be a vaudeville entertainment provided during the dinner.

TRADE ARBITRATION TO HAVE A TRIAL

United States and Buenos Aires Chambers of Commerce Reach an Agreement

FOR COMMERCIAL DISPUTES

Three Arbitrators to Decide Each Case—Awards to be Enforced by Moral Influence.

The first practical step in the establishment of international commercial arbitration has been taken in an agreement entered into by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States with the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires, whereby there has been instituted a system of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes which may arise in the business relations of citizens and residents of the United States and the Argentine Republic.

This important measure, which in a few days will be in active operation, is the result of a proposal made by Dr. Ricardo C. Aldao, one of the delegates of the Argentine Republic to the Pan-American Financial Congress, held in Washington in May last. After the close of that Congress, daily conferences were held between Dr. Aldao and a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, consisting of Charles L. Bernheimer, Chairman of the Committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of New York; W. S. Kies, Vice President of the National City Bank, and others, and early in June the plan outlined by Dr. Aldao was submitted by him to the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires, which adopted it. The plan, it is expected, will be approved also by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at a meeting on Feb. 5.

The basis of the agreement is that there shall be inserted in all contracts between merchants of the Argentine Republic and merchants of the United States a standard clause providing that in the event of controversy concerning interpretation, fulfillment, or performance of the contract, such controversy shall be submitted to arbitration under rules agreed upon between the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In all written contracts this clause shall be expressed by the formula "A. A. A.," (American-Argentine arbitration,) and in cable contracts the formula will consist of the word "Arbaires," signifying "Arbitration to take place in Buenos Aires," or the word "Arbanyork," indicating that the arbitration is to take place in New York.

Three Arbitrators in Each Case.

The agreement provides that, in case of a disagreement, the dispute shall be submitted to three impartial arbitrators. Each party shall select an arbitrator, and these two shall select a third. In the event of failure to agree upon the third arbitrator, he shall be chosen by lot. If the parties fail to agree upon arbitrators within thirty days, the arbitrators shall be appointed by the Arbitration Commission of the Chamber of the country in which the arbitration is to take place.

These arbitration commissions shall consist each of five persons, and shall be formed by mutual appointment by the two chambers. Each of the chambers shall maintain an official list of not less than thirty persons, mutually appointed, from which the arbitrators in each case shall be drawn.

The two chambers agree to enforce to the full extent of their influence the awards made. In case of any failure to comply with an award a complaint shall be made against the recalcitrant party to any Chamber of Commerce or association of which he is a member. The two chambers shall publish a quarterly bulletin giving publicity to the awards, and any failure to comply with them.

The agreement provides that if perishable goods are involved in an arbitration they may be turned into cash to be held pending the award.

Arbitrators Get $10 a Day.

Each arbitrator shall receive a fee of $10 gold for each day or part thereof he gives to the case. Each party to the arbitration shall deposit $100, or more, in the discretion of the commission, to meet the expenses of the arbitration.

Under the laws of certain States of the Union and under the civil and commercial codes of the Argentine Republic, the awards of these arbitral tribunals would not be enforceable in the courts, but arbitration implies the existence of a code of honor involving moral guarantees. It is expected that the present example will be followed by other Pan-American countries.

PHYSICIANS ASK RECEIVER.

Drs. Beebe and Quimby Sue Partner, Dr. J. W. Beveridge.

Drs. Silas P. Beebe, A. Judson Quimby, and J. Wallace Beveridge, who were associated in the treatment of "malignant growths," with offices at 25 East Sixtieth Street, have fallen out. Yesterday the two first named sued Dr. Beveridge in the Supreme Court for an accounting and for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the business.

All of the physicians stand high in their profession. Dr. Beebe was formerly a member of the Cornell University Medical College, and was for a time connected with the General Memorial Hospital. Dr. Beveridge was also connected with Cornell Medical and is a noted physician.

According to the complaint filed with the Court, the three physicians made a partnership agreement on May 6 last for the practice of medicine in this city, each to have an equal share in the proceeds. For the necessary equipment $10,000 was spent. It was agreed that no distribution of earnings was to be made until after a certain percentage had been set apart to meet anticipated expenses. The complaint says:

"For several months last past, and at the present time the defendant has not been devoting any attention to the business, and he has assumed and now controls, without the consent of the plaintiffs, the finances of the said business so that the plaintiffs do not know just what the business is producing and are denied the privilege of examining the copartnership books so as to determine the condition of said partnership."

Dr. Beveridge is also accused of overriding the will of the plaintiffs, of re-employing persons who had been discharged, and of placing the business in a "chaotic condition."

The complaint further sets forth:

"From time to time when patients called to see the plaintiff, Silas P. Beebe, they were met in the reception room by the defendant, or an employe named Fitch, who denied such patients the right to see the plaintiff, Beebe, unless the patients beforehand submitted to the imposition of exorbitant fees and charges."

The plaintiffs said that this conduct by the defendant had created such a situation as to make it impossible to continue the partnership arrangement.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

FREDERICK ROWLEY DOWNES, Jr., professional dancer, 42 West Seventy-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $564 and no assets. The creditors include Worcester Country Club of Worcester, Mass., $8; Hotel Empire, $20; Hotel Majestic, $18; Ponta Realty Co., $162, and Dr. James Pedersen, $50.

ROBERT T. KENT, publisher, 118 East Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $15,176 and no available assets. Among the creditors are Francis Emory Fitch, Inc., $8,440, and William Kent, $2,000.

GOVE S. TAYLOR, 49 Claremont Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,314 and no assets. He formerly did business as the Commercial Rubber Manufacturing Co. Among the creditors are the Canfield Rubber Co., $2,000; H. O. Canfield Co., $468, and the Hawthorne School, $576.

PAULA MULLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Paula Muller, wines and liquors, 890 Longwood Avenue, by A. A. Schreiber Company, 35 Stanton St., $672, and Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company, $521. She has also made an assignment to J. Charles Zimmerman. Liabilities are stated to be $4,000.

ELIZABETH A. PERCY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Elizabeth A. Percy, hay, grain, and feed, 260 East 136th Street, by Long Dock Mills, $3,025; Van Orden Hay Company, $1,265, and Clark & Brown Hay Company.

MOSKOWITZ & SWETOV.—Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Moskowitz & Swetov, dresses, 109 West Twenty-sixth Street, against whom a petition was filed on Sept. 22, 1913. Their liabilities were $23,080.

JOSEPH LEWINE, braids and trimmings, 131 West Thirtieth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,581 and assets of $4,593.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28.—N. N. Dresden and Abe Schreibstein, co-partners trading as the Chicago slipper Company, involuntary petition filed in behalf of Charles Abrams trading as the Goodwear Slipper Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., with claims aggregating $1,940. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Aretakis, Antonios—N. Y. Railways Co., costs $117.88
Art Theatre Film and Accessory Co., Inc.—R. D. Trestram 2,019.14
A. R. Gross Co., Inc.—S. Jacobs 199.00
Alpha Construction Co. and Adolf Hirshfeld—Standard Arch Co. 1,876.34
Bernstein, Nathan—A. B. Nathan et al. .310.68
Benstock, Harry, and Abe Strauss—U. S. Cloth Cutting Machine Co., Inc. 177.87
Bloom, Edward L.—Durham Realty Co. 1,257.27
Bernard, Abel Co., Inc.—S. Lorelli 147.91
Burden, Samuel J.—C. Bermel 151.78
Berry, Harris—J. Elsenberg 207.22
Cannavacciolo, Rose and Louis—V. C. Cappello 442.07
Charles Weisbecker—A. M. Henry 700.00
Chalmowitz, William—M. Belitzer 147.16
Circle Film Corp.—Lewis Pub. Co. 101.29
Cuff, William—P. Nagler 171.93
Creeden, John F., and Maurice I. Pitou—Pluto Powder Co. 399.71
County Land and Mortgage Co., and Abraham I. Spiro—Seymour Realty Co. 33,657.65
Daly, Bertha—A. Miller 288.36
Denes, Alexander, Aaron Kaiser, and Adolf Steinberg—P. Stiebe 115.22
Darch, Frank—Crane & Stendicke, Inc. ..224.37
Doty, George L., and Henrietta C. Carll, executors—M. E. Patten 250.00
Devine, Edward—Grand Concourse Garage Co. 106.54
Daly, Bertha, William Rentz, and Wixtoria Rentz—A. Miller 322.79
Edelman, Harry—Herzig & Rappaport. .180.44
Evanson, Peter A.—James Livingston Construction Co., costs 107.76
Friedman, Henry C.—Stern Bros. 221.02
Fife, George B.—Brooks 107.42
Fennell, Robert—Mt. Morris Garage, Inc. 146.66
Friedman, Abraham—S. Bandler et al. .107.72
Goldberg, Jake—U. S. Cloth Cutting Machine Co., Inc. 186.91
Giarrusso, Gurrado—H. & M. Reiners, Inc. 130.01
Galvin, Helen A.—J. Dockweiler 1,038.74
Gilfillan, Thomas M.—F. Simon 100.41
Grad, Jacob—H. Somer 497.75
Gottehrer, Mary and Max—Ridgewood National Bank 128.00
Greaves, Helen F.—James McCreery & Co. 100.76
Guttman, Regina, adm.—W. Grossman. .628.96
Gardner, Charlotte V.—Wise & Ottenberg 552.00
Grisez, Xavier, Jr., & John Benedict—A. Bussing 221.16
Geller, Isidor—I. Berkowitz 342.39
Greenberg, Jacob and Louis—D. G. Whitlock et al. 111.21
Horvath, Stephen—J. Taylor 191.02
Hancock, Wm. H.—Albertina Realty Co. 632.09
Hesser, Annie B. & Charles T.—Universal Auto Painting Co. 139.63
Haslup, Edward W.—G. W. Le Compte. 385.41
Same—A. B. Conrey 361.41
Kell, Philip—U. S. Cloth Cutting Machine Co., Inc. 135.41
Keepsdry Construction Co.—H. F. Lamb 1,215.61
Lochowitzky, Louis and Jacob—D. Hurwitz 197.65
Levett, Harris L.—Burns Bros. 337.71
Lyon, Victor A.—S. Tome 200.00
Morrell, Robert W.—Franklin Simon & Co. 280.84
McColgan, Joseph T.—C. Rosario 182.71
Mindlin, Michael—Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst 268.66
McMaster, Clifford W.—D. J. Klein 232.15
Nathanson, Leon and Mari—D. S. Greenberg 125.07
Nicholas, Geo. H.—Sterling Mfg. Co. ..117.18
National Fuel Sayer Corp.—A. W. Strong 650.12
Norris, Wm. A.—Hannis Distilling Co. ..852.47
Orthel, Geo. F.—James McCreery & Co. ..613.03
O'Neill Fuller Lumber Co.—X. C. Hinkley 3,829.03
Olanoff, Morris M., Harris Feinn, and David Feinn—G. D. Ernest 148.46
Runkel, Harry G.—Charlton & Co. 480.35
Rafter, Edwin A.—Brools Bros. 138.87
Quirk, James G. and Maria—H. Elias. .192.12
Same—Same 236.46
Reale, Gennaro—L. Patti 115.55
Rubin, Max—Lawyers Mortgage Co. ..2,454.52
Rogers, Frederick C.—S. A. Daly 3,786.00
Realbuto, Louis—N. Y. Railways Co. 124.88
Sullivan, Patrick H.—Girard Trust Co. .240.97
Simms, Wm. J.—Bernheim Distilling Co. 576.60
Schiff, David—Herbert Dongan Construction Co. 189.72
Shongood, Charles—F. Verderber, costs. 107.75
Smack, Robert J.—R. Wood 2,817.78
Stukney, Peter F.—W. Lellmann 115.91
Shubert Theatrical Co., Inc.—M. Fitch. 1,986.35
Tidmarsh, Elizabeth—Lexington Realty Co. 894.76
Towne, Edward, Owings and Eugene, H. Von Boos—S. Johnson 141.81
Uehling Sales Co.—B. E. Nelson et al. .150.12
Urban Construction Co.—Union Trust Co. of N. Y. 8,262.55
Vernon, Frank—N. Y. County National Bank 966.00
Walsh, Thomas—M. M. Cohn Co. 138.84
Weisberger, Ray, and Paul Junger, Weis & Zerwick 4,347.72
Same—Same 3,325.72
Yalowitz, Martha, adm.—P. Yalowitz. 1,000.00
Zimberg, Morris—R. Zimberg 384.76

The judgment entered against Joseph F. A. O'Donnell and Joseph Rosenstreich is not against Joseph Rosenstreich, a painter and decorator of 1,079 Madison Av.

In Bronx County.

Andy Horn, Inc.—H. J. Behrens $92.77
Angelore, Andrew and Raphael—G. Giarla 846.97
Brian, Samuel and William, and Brian Bros.—D. Glaubinger 44.12
Claflin, John—United States Realty and Improvement Co. 33,460.93
Same—Same 39,574.08
De Freitas, Alfred—Leo Tire and Rubber Co. 241.32
Elfin, Selig—I. Brotsky 163.22
Johnson, Telander—T. Person 42.72
Kerr, Patrick F.—N. Y. Telephone Co. .24.53
Levin, Mamie, and Isidor Herschlag—J. W. Thompson 1,346.28
Levin, Abraham L.—Hairo Publishing Co., Inc. 127.99
Legniti, Charles C.—B. Fink 96.12
Mestanitz, Emma M. S. and Liubomir A. Beall et al. 6,834.81
Preziosi, Bartolomie—J. Pellie 144.36
Ruehl, Adolph—N. Y. Telephone Co. 34.01
Starr, Morris—M. Krown et al. 99.10
Suffin, Philip—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. 58.91
Winter, Oswald Daniel—A. Kerekgyario. 561.29

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—Empire Development Co. et al., March 3, 1915, reversed $9,104.39
Shaffer, George H.—K. Hahner, Oct. 22, 1915 ..... 2,337.96
Sternberg, H. Sumner—C. Waltzfelder, Oct. 4, 1915 ..... 476.58
Walsh, Robert E.—L. F. Gregorius, Jan. 29, 1913 ..... 175.48
Broistedt, Henry, executor—City of New York, March 9, 1911, vacated 114.69
National Surety Co. and A. Reginald Von Keller—People, &c., April 30, 1915, vacated 500.00
Reich, Jacob—S. Goldstein, Nov. 29, 1913, canceled 2,640.55
Lalli, Michael—City of New York, June 8, 1911, canceled 398.70
McClenahan, James—J. H. Stryker, Oct. 2, 1915 ..... 824.44
Kraus, William—H. H. Shufeldt, May 12, 1908 ..... 163.68
Levy, George C.—F. J. McKee, May 28, 1914 ..... 4,204.11
Levy, Louis—Funk & Wagnalls Co., May 15, 1915 ..... 127.52
Cooke, Leslie, and C. Hoddington Cooke—Lords Court Building, Jan. 24, 1916. 492.41
Conlant, Margaret B.—J. C. Mason, Jan. 6, 1915 ..... 121.44
Dillon, Charlotte F.—H. Nussbaum, Dec. 10, 1915 ..... 2,135.29
Davies, Thomas F.—Real Estate Management Co., Oct. 31, 1910 ..... 202.45
Hedden Construction Co.—Canavan Bros Co., Feb. 26, 1913 ..... 13,120.06

In Bronx County.

Siegel, Samuel—J. Halprin, Nov. 19, 1915 ..... $30.42

LIMA LOCOMOTIVE CO. SOLD.

Joel S. Coffin and Samuel G. Allen Now in Control.

Negotiations for the sale of a controlling interest in the Lima Locomotive Company, hitherto held by the White-Agerter-Carnes interests, to Joel S. Coffin and Samuel G. Allen have been completed. The transaction is a personal one, and does not involve the Franklin Railway Supply Company, of which Messrs. Coffin and Allen are officers. There will be no change in the banking connections.

Mr. Coffin will be Chairman of the board, and Arthur W. Wheatley, now Vice President of the Canadian Locomotive Company of Kingston, will be President. John E. Dixon, formerly with the American Locomotive Company, will become Vice President and general sales manager. John H. Guess, formerly with the Grand Trunk, will be Secretary and Treasurer.

Urge Full Crew Laws' Repeal.

The Railway Business Association, which held its annual meeting yesterday at the Waldorf, re-elected George A. Post President. The Vice Presidents are W. H. Cottingham, W. B. Leach, E. B. Leigh, Henry Elliott, J. S. Coffin, I. T. Harts, and J. C. Bradley. Resolutions were adopted approving the proposed Congressional inquiry into railway regulation; urging that awards in rate cases be based on the average condition of the average road; favoring a scale of rates which in good years will furnish a surplus to tide over poor periods; advocating annual instead of quadrennial weighing of the mails; urging repeal of full crew laws, and urging strict penalties for trespassing on railway property.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron Dry Goods Co.; E. Glas, cloaks, suits, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
ALLIANCE, Ohio—H. Bogue, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ALEXANDRIA, Va.—F. Mendelbach, furniture; Navarre.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Simon Bros.; S. Simon, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.; Ansonia.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Ilfeld-Spitz Mercantile Co.—L. Ilfeld, dry goods; 48 W. 27th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—E. L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Behid, trimmed, untrimmed hats; 700 B'way.
AUSTIN, Tex.—The Women's Toggery Shop; Mrs. M. Estes, women's garments, furs, goods, dresses, gowns; 303

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sag Further — December's Extraordinary Foreign Trade—Europe's Selling.

If the pressure exerted against the market of late was due to any misgivings about the outlook, that pressure might have been relaxed yesterday upon the declaration of an enlarged dividend by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and upon the publication of a statement of our foreign trade, which, besides showing a record balance in our favor, showed an expansion in imports which implies a very active demand for goods in the United States.

The pressure was not relaxed, however. The selling of late has not been due to any misgivings, or at most they have played but relatively little part in the selling. It has been necessitated in part by the needs of Europe, which is turning its American stocks and bonds into American dollars to be spent here, and in part it has resulted from the fact that, having bought as many stocks on margin for customers as their capital permitted, brokerage houses have been more inclined to get their customers to sell than to get them to buy. Neither of these factors, and both have been potent in holding the market down and in carrying it below levels previously attained, has its foundation in any adverse trade condition or even in any concern over business present or prospective. Indeed, the foreign selling which helps to depress the price of securities goes to swell our foreign and indirectly our home trade, too, for Europe is converting securities into money only to use the money to buy goods here.

It is easy under these conditions to follow the argument of those who contend that this process is yielding a two-fold opportunity, inasmuch as the intrinsic position of trade and of companies concerned in trade is in general being strengthened at the very time that prices are being carried down. The demand for stocks is diffuse; the supply is more or less concentrated. This is particularly true of the foreign supply. The mobilization scheme has served to concentrate this supply even more than it was formerly. The British Treasury is bidding so close to the market for the American securities which it is accepting under the mobilization plan that houses through which a large amount of private selling for European account had been done have not of late been able to compete very successfully for this business.

This sort of liquidation, dictated by the necessities of the sellers rather than by anything that is thought of the future, has given the bearishly inclined traders a fruitful field in which to labor It is not their selling which accounts for the recent downward drift of prices, but their selling has undoubtedly accentuated the pressure to which the market has been subjected. It was thus true of the market that it was only remotely connected with the news, for that for the most part was good and the market was poor gauged by the movement of prices, although large absorptive power has been shown of late and a market which possesses that quality is not, after all, a really very poor market.

The outcome of yesterday's sale of New York State bonds at above 103 for a 4 per cent. issue illustrated rather spectacularly the contrariness of the market for capital. It was supposed to rise because of the enormous waste of war and the almost incomprehensible expenditures of the belligerent countries, but instead of rising the cost of capital has fallen. If this is to be a temporary condition this must be a good time in which to borrow, but it has yet to be shown that the war borrowings of Europe will act any near date control the cost of capital in this country for domestic uses.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5		4	
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	6	3½	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	3@3½
90 days	2¾	6 months	3@3½
4 months	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	2¾@3
60 to 90 days	2¾@3		

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	—.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.87⅛	5.87⅝	5.87⅝	—.00⅝
Cables	5.86⅜	5.86⅝	5.86⅜	—.00⅝
Berlin—				
Demand	.74½	.74½	.74¼	—.00⅜
Cables	.74⅝	.74⅝	.74⅜	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8805 London	4.76⅛	4.76⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.87⅜	5.86⅝
95.28 Berlin	74.25	74.31¼
20.20 Austria	12.50	12.55
19.20 Greece	19.55	19.40
26.70 Scandinavia	27.40	27.45
19.29 Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826 Switzerland	5.18	5.17
40.19 Holland	42.87½	43.00
5.1826 Italy	6.71½	6.70⅝
51.45 Russia		29.50
China—		
Hongkong	47.00	47.10
Shanghai	63.87½	64.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.98	42.05
32.44 Rio	22.12½	22.50
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.63
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅞	$4.69⅞	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $412,547,259; balance, $25,133,139; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $485,084. The local banks have lost $8,416,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $8.12½ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar Silver in London, 25 15-16d. off ⅛d: New York, 56⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 48⅞c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	733,121
Same day last year	281,163
Year to date	14,198,879
Same period last year	4,517,255
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.32 — .30
Same day last year	62.33 + .24

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	86.23	Jan. 27
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
24½	24¾	3,700	Alaska Gold Mines	24	24½	24	24½	+ ½
9¼	9¾	1,000	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	...
26	27	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28¾	28½	25¾	26½	+ ¼
78	79	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78	78	78	78	— ⅝
68¼	69	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	68⅝	68½	68	68	— ¼
97	98	100	Am. Agri. Chem.pf	97	97	97	97	— ⅜
65	65½	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	65¼	65⅝	65	65	—1⅛
63½	63⅝	28,150	Am. Can	61¾	63⅝	61⅜	63⅝	+1⅞
112	113½	400	Am. Can pf	112¾	113	112½	112½	— ¼
66¼	67	5,425	Am. Car & Fdry	66½	67¼	65⅝	66¾	...
...	...	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ½
165	166	2,500	Am. Coal Products	166½	167½	164¼	165	—2
53½	54	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	54¾	54¾	— ¼
130	135	25	Am. Express	130	130	130	130	...
9⅞	10	300	Am. H. & Leath	10¼	10¼	10	10	...
50½	51	1,100	Am. H. & Leath.pf	51	51¾	50½	50½	+ ⅛
27	27⅛	700	Am. Ice Securities	26½	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	1,400	Am. Linseed	24	24¼	23½	24	— ⅜
41¼	42½	400	Am. Linseed pf	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
62¾	63	3,800	Am. Locomotive	62½	63½	62¾	63	— ½
102¾	102⅞	400	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	— ¼
102¼	102⅜	50	Do., odd lot	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅜	...
81½	82	100	Am. Malt	82⅝	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
32	33	100	Am. Malt pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	—1½
101⅜	101⅞	16,984	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅝	102¼	100⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
113⅜	114½	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
104½	110	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	110	110	110	110	+2
54	55	1,700	Am. Steel Fdries	54⅞	55	53	54¼	— ⅝
113½	114	200	Am. Sugar Ref	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ¼
117	118	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
127	127¼	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅛	127⅛	127	127	— ⅝
202½	203	600	Am. Tobacco	203⅜	203⅜	203	203	—1
107½	109	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	108	108	108	+ ½
49	50	1,200	Am. Woolen t. r	48½	49¼	48	49¼	+1⅛
...	...	100	Am. Writing P. pf	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
67¼	68	300	Am. Zinc L. & S	67½	67½	67	67¼	+ ½
86⅞	87	15,600	Anaconda Copper	86⅝	87¼	85⅜	87	+ ¾
63	63⅜	200	Associated Oil	63	63	63	63	—1
105¾	105½	2,550	Atch., Top. & S. F	105½	105⅝	105	105⅜	— ½
99⅝	99⅞	500	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	100	100	99¾	99⅝	— ⅛
112¼	113¼	900	Atlantic Coast Line	113	113	113	113	
107¼	108	19,200	Baldwin Loco	107½	108⅞	106⅝	107½	+ ⅛
89⅝	89¾	7,900	Baltimore & Ohio	90	90½	89	89⅝	— ⅛
77½	77¾	800	Baltimore & O. pf	77½	77⅞	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
...	...	80	Bank of Commerce	173	173	173	173	...
2¼	2⅜	550	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
460	470	100	Bethlehem Steel	460	460	460	460	+4
86⅜	87	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
82½	85	100	Burns Brothers	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ¼
76	76¼	5,300	Butte & Superior	76⅜	77	75½	76	—1⅛
30¼	30⅝	3,700	California Petrol	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30⅜	— ⅛
61½	62¼	2,000	California Pet. pf	61¾	62¼	61¼	62	...
160¼	160¾	6,800	Canadian Pacific	167⅜	169⅝	167½	169½	—1½
86	88½	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	—2½
53	53½	1,700	Central Leather Co	53⅛	53½	52½	53	+ ¼
110	110¼	300	Central Leather pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½	+ ¼
62	62¼	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅛	62½	61⅞	62	— ⅛
12⅝	12¾	900	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	...
36⅛	36⅜	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36½	36¾	36	36½	— ⅛
96¼	96½	9,750	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95⅝	96⅝	94¾	96⅜	+ ⅝
131	132	800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	132	132	131	131	—2
129⅞	130¼	1,000	Chi. & Northwest	130¼	130¼	130	130	—1¼
17	17⅛	3,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
135	141	100	C., St. P., M.& O.pf	136	136	136	136	...
135	141	38	Do., odd lot	135	135	135	135	...
53	53½	2,100	Chino Copper	53¼	53¼	52⅝	53	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	200	Chile Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
73	73¾	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	73	73	73	73	...
110	111¼	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
44½	44⅝	5,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	44⅝	43⅞	44½	+ ⅛
49	50⅜	500	Comput. Tab. Rec	50	50¼	49	49	—1½
139	139⅝	3,400	Consolidated Gas	140	140	138½	138⅝	—1⅝
79	80	200	Continental Can	79¼	80	79¼	80	— ½
23	23¼	23,300	Corn Products Ref	23½	23¼	22¾	23	...
97	98	2,117	Corn Pro. Ref. pf	97⅞	97⅞	96¼	96¼	+ ⅜
67¼	67½	29,200	Crucible Steel	69⅛	68	66¾	67½	+ ⅝
110	110	200	Crucible Steel pf	109⅞	109¼	109⅜	109¾	+ ⅝
109	110	10	Do., odd lot	109	109	109	109	...
150	152½	300	Delaware & Hud	151	151	150	150½	—2½
18	19½	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
139	140	30	Detroit Edison Co	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	...
45	45¼	4,700	Distillers' Secur	45¼	45⅝	44⅜	45⅜	— ⅝
26⅞	27	2,200	Dome Mines	27⅛	27½	26⅞	27	— ⅛
4	6	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	5	5	5	5	...
9	15¼	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10	10	10	—2
62	63	500	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63	62	62	—1
36⅝	36⅞	41,900	Erie	37¼	37¼	35⅞	36⅝	—1¼
52½	52⅝	6,200	Erie 1st pf	53½	54	50⅝	52½	—1⅝
46½	47	300	Erie 2d pf	48	48	47	47	—3½
51	53	200	Federal M. & S. pf	52½	52½	51¾	51¾	—1⅞
115	117	100	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	116	+ ½
171¼	171⅞	800	General Electric	172	172	170½	170½	—1½
465	470	300	General Motors	475	475	470	470	—10
110½	113¼	200	General Motors pf	112	112	112	112	—1
69¼	69¾	13,000	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	70½	70½	68½	69⅜	— ⅝
111⅛	112¼	100	Goodrich pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
91¼	91⅝	1,500	Granby Consol	91⅝	92¼	91⅝	91⅝	+ ¼
121	121½	2,400	Great Northern pf	121¼	121¼	120¾	121	...
44¼	44½	7,200	G. N. certs.ore prop	45¼	45¼	43⅝	44¼	—1½
48	48¼	300	Greene Cananea	48⅛	48⅛	48	48	— ¼
22⅝	22⅞	700	Guggenheim Explor	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22⅝	...
127¼	132	87	Homestake Mining	128½	128½	128½	128½	...
44⅞	45	4,900	Inspiration Copper	44⅝	45	44½	45	...
18½	18⅝	2,300	Interboro Consol	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
74	74½	300	Interboro Con. pf	73⅝	74	73½	74	...
21	22	100	Int. Agricultural	22	22	22	22	+1
58½	59	450	Int. Agricultural pf	59	59	58⅝	58½	—1
110	110½	800	Int. Harvester, N.J	110	110	110	110	— ¼
19¾	20	8,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	20¼	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
81⅜	81⅝	24,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	81⅝	81⅞	80⅝	81½	+ ⅝
210	211	2,200	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	207½	210	205	210	...
10⅞	11	100	Int. Paper pf	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅝
45	46	400	Int. Paper pf	47	47	46	46	—1½
26½	26⅞	2,600	Kansas City South	26⅝	26⅞	26	26½	—1
61	62⅛	300	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	60¼	61	—1
108	...	100	Kayser (J.) 1st pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ¾
79	80	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	77¾	79¼	77¾	78¾	—1¼
103½	103½	100	Lacledе Gas	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
75⅞	76	4,800	Lehigh Valley	76	76⅛	75	76	— ½
120	...	100	Liggett & Myers pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
20	23	100	Long Island	21	21	21	21	...
45	49	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	20	20	20	20	...
150½	151	18,400	Louis. & Nash	154	155½	154	155	—2½
1⅝	1⅞	400	U. S. Red. & Ref	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
52	52⅜	4,700	U. S. Rubber	53½	53½	51¾	52¼	—1½
107¼	107½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107½	107½	107	107	— ½
107½	107¾		do., odd lot	107½	107½	107½	107½	
83¾	83¾	101,000	U. S. Steel	83¾	84	82¾	83¾	— ⅛
118	118¼	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	118½	118½	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅝
78¾	79	4,100	Utah Copper	79	79½	78	79	...
19	19¼	2,100	Utah Securities	19	19	19	19	...
47	47¼	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	47⅜	47⅝	47	47	—1
14¾	15	2,500	Wabash	15	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
45	45½	3,600	Wabash pf. A	45½	45½	44¾	45¼	— ⅜
28¾	29	5,200	Wabash pf. B	29½	29½	28¼	28⅝	— ¾
26	26¼	1,500	Western Maryland	27	27	25⅝	26	—2
80¼	80¾	1,300	Western Union Tel	80¾	80¾	80	80	— ⅝
66	66½	15,800	Westingh. E. & M	66¼	67	65⅞	66	— ⅝
3	3½	400	Wheeling & L. E	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
205	206	1,600	Willys-Overland	209	209	203	205	—7
120¼	120⅝	1,500	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	120¼	121	119⅝	120	+ ⅛

The French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	5,375,000
Silver in hand increased	426,000
Notes in circulation increased	10,198,000
Treasury deposits increased	78,842,000
General deposits decreased	8,020,000
Bills discounted increased	3,928,000
Advances increased	71,315,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

St. Paul to the Rescue.

Prices were heading down hill when the increase of one-half of 1 per cent. in the St. Paul dividend was announced. The announcement checked the run. St. Paul common had fallen from 96⅜ to 94⅝ by 2 o'clock. The dividend announcement appeared shortly before 2:30, and then St. Paul rose to the opening price, and it held there at the close, registering a net gain for the day of ⅝ of a point. Atchison, which had held firm on the first day of the reaction in the rail stocks, touched 105. Baltimore & Ohio lost as much as a point and a half between sales and touched 89. Erie sold below 36, and all along the line there were similar declines. The upturn in the rail stocks after the St. Paul news came out was attributed to short covering.

***

Do Dividends Help?

The prospect of the beginning of dividend payments, or the restoration or increase of dividends that have been paid, is always an influence which helps the price of the stocks concerned, but oddly enough the realization of expectations along this line usually sees a drop in the price. One would think that Steel common, with the 5 per cent. dividend restored, would be worth more than Steel common with the market hoping for 5 per cent., or that St. Paul, back on a 5 per cent. basis, would sell higher than St. Paul paying 4 per cent. and being talked of as a probable 5 per cent. stock. Steel common sold yesterday as low as 82⅝, or only ¼ above the bottom price in the dark days when the report got around that the board would not declare a dividend, and it closed yesterday at 83⅜, with a net loss of ⅛. B. F. Goodrich, now a 4 per cent. stock, sold off five-ninths to 69⅝, in spite of a statement showing that the company is earning 17 per cent. on the common.

***

Professional Dealings.

The sharp recovery which many issues enjoyed in the last few minutes of the session yesterday was taken to prove that a large short interest prevailed in the market. Bankers say that too much stock has been carried by large traders, and that the decline has been a good thing in bringing up the investment demand. Brokers have found it difficult to persuade som eof their clients to take profits, with the result that the market has become choked with securities carried on margin. At the same time there has rarely been a time when the average customer's account was in as good shape as it is today.

***

Great Copper Exports.

However great congestion may become in outgoing freight for Europe, export figures indicate that England and France mean to insure adequate shipments of copper. The copper trade was surprised to learn in dispatches from Washington yesterday that exports of the metal in the week ended Jan. 15 established a new high record. The total was 27,911,635 pounds, compared with the previous high weekly record of 26,586,180 pounds in the week ended Jan. 1. It had been known that shipments were continuing on a high basis, but in some quarters belief had been entertained since the opening of the year that the scarcity of ocean tonnage in the North Atlantic would soon begin to restrict the movement of copper to Europe. According to estimates of copper men, not as much of the metal as was bought for January exportation will actually leave the country owing to the lack of ships, but exports to date are considerably ahead of expectations.

***

As to Exports of Tires.

The Goodrich Company's announcement that probably not more than 5 per cent. of its gross business last year was on export orders upset some calculations. Owing to huge exports of automobiles a popular belief had been that the tiremakers were making a great deal of money supplying tires for the cars sent out. Even in view of the official estimate of the percentage it seems quite possible that export sales of the company amounted to a sizable total. Viewing the $12,000,000 net earnings, there is reason to suppose that 5 per cent. of the gross business involved several millions of dollars' worth of rubber goods.

***

Minneapolis & St. Paul.

The sponsors of the plan for a voluntary reorganization of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad have not been idle in the last week, it was learned yesterday. A plan slightly different from that outlined by Newman Erb, President of the road, last week is to make its appearance today. It is understood that the interest on the $2,500,000 notes due next Tuesday will be paid, but that the notes will be temporarily extended. It was said yesterday that strong financial interests of Broad Street had given support to the plan and assured its success.

***

Southern Railway.

The common stock of the Southern Railway lost an additional 1½ points yesterday, closing at 20¾. The stock touched 26 a few months ago. A good earning statement showing increases of more than $900,000 in gross in December and $850,000 in net, compared with December, 1914, did not stem the tide. The understanding that the Southern is on good terms with its bankers and that it will have no difficulty in meeting February note obligations also failed to help the stock.

LONDON MARKET SLOW.

Trading Confined to Gilt-Edged Securities and Oil Shares.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Sir Edward Grey's statement regarding the blockade cleared the recent uncertainty prevailing in financial circles and created a steadier feeling.

The steady absorption of Exchequer bonds by all classes prevents much fresh money reaching the Stock Exchange, where business today was confined to gilt-edged securities and a few oil and rubber shares. Two of the first home rail dividend announcements, while satisfactory, did not affect the market. American securities, both bonds and railroad shares, were quiet and easy.

Tomorrow the Treasury will issue a supplementary list of bond prices at which the Government is prepared to purchase.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,984,055	$110,055,014
Or. int. rev. rects	26,641,212	216,792,437
Income tax	1,149,621	16,185,814
Miscellaneous	4,847,491	26,301,329
Total receipts	$45,622,880	$369,334,617
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	7,099,591	55,100,634
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	2,330,051	49,789,858
Expenditures	52,721,972	424,435,251

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,137,000
Circulation decreased	81,000
Bullion increased	1,056,514
Other securities increased	2,480,000
Other deposits increased	179,000
Public deposits increased	3,401,000
Notes reserve increased	922,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 22.40 per cent.; last week it was 22.28 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Jan. 27	$4,175,000
Same day last year	2,363,000
Year to date	106,530,500
Same period last year	53,485,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.18 +1.
Same day last year	83.75 + .05

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	87.20	Jan. 25	86.68	Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.96	Jan. 26	81.51	Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.54	Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Anglo-French 5s, temp bonds 59,000 95½; 1,000 95¼; 25,000 95⅝; 500 95⅜; 5,000 95⅛; 500 95¼; 500 95¼; 124,000 95⅛; 500 95⅛; 20,000 95¼; 500 95⅜; 10,000 95⅛; 15,000 95; 15,000 95¼; 52,000 95; 1,000 95¼; 54,000 95; 6,000 95¼; 10,000 95; 1,000 95¾; 35,000 95; 155,000 95⅜; 6,000 95; 1,000 95¼; 10,000 95; 500 95⅝; 10,000 95; City of Tokio 5s 3,000 76; Jap Govt 4½s, sterl loan 5,000 88; 2d Series, German stamp 8,000 78¾; 60,000s

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INDUSTRIALS' CASH PILED HIGH IN BANKS

Steel Corporation's Deposits of $105,000,000 Reveal Inflow of Money in Treasuries.

BIG BALANCES ARE REQUIRED

Gary's Concern Frequently Called Upon to Pay Out $25,000,000 in a Single Month.

The Steel Corporation's bank deposits of $105,000,000, announced at the quarterly Directors' meeting, reveal the amazing inflow of money into the treasuries of industrial companies which are enjoying prosperous conditions. From knowledge obtained of the earnings of other steel concerns, it may be said that in relative degree other manufacturers are piling up cash the same as the great combination. Broadly speaking, the accumulation of large liquid resources does not in itself indicate exceptional activity in an industry, for frequently when times are dull the lack of use for capital causes it to become massed in the banks, but the Steel Corporation was able to report millions more in hand than ever before simply because of a rapid rate of payments for steel sold to the public.

The huge amount in bank far and away overshadows the corporation's cash resources at every other time when reports were made. While $105,000,000 is the latest figure, it stands for the bank balances on Jan. 27. In the table which follows the amount in hand when 1915 ended is estimated and compared with deposits at the close of each preceding year of the corporation's history.

1915	*$95,000,000	1908	$49,548,053
1914	61,963,286	1907	59,963,848
1913	66,951,010	1906	67,836,843
1912	61,435,004	1905	58,955,014
1911	43,499,124	1904	60,646,426
1910	56,953,514	1903	63,022,580
1909	58,521,113	1902	50,163,172

*Approximate Dec. 31.

It was learned in banking quarters yesterday that the Steel Corporation needs as working capital at all times between $45,000,000 and $55,000,000. Last February it is estimated that total bank deposits in the various States where the organization has interests was about midway between these figures, and that by midyear liquid funds had not risen to exceed a total of $60,000,000, about the same as the total cash at the close of 1914. Bank balances do not grow steadily, as disbursements cause setbacks frequently. The growth of the steel industry in the second half of the year is clearly set forth, then, as the net increase in cash was at least double the gain in the first half, nearly all of which was accounted for by collections.

The need of ample cash resources is evident when consideration is made of the fact that frequently as much as $10,000,000 has to be paid out in the course of a few days for raw material, at the same time that heavy disbursements need to be made for new construction. Then the quarterly preferred stock dividend absorbs more than $6,000,000. Now that common stock dividends have been renewed another $6,000,000 will be distributed quarterly to stockholders, all of which factors are liable to use up something like $25,000,000 in a single month if a number of payments come close together.

Contrary to a rather general belief in the financial district, the Steel Corporation seldom loans money on call or collateral. According to available records, in only two years, in 1906 and 1908, were call loans outstanding on Dec. 31. In the former year, when deposits were greater than at any time until the current year, demand loans amounted to $2,824,000, and in 1908 to $2,741,000. Loans secured by collateral in 1906 were $7,000,000, and in 1908 $6,000,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A final rally in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange following the declaration of an increased dividend upon St. Paul, resulted in closing prices for the day which reflected irregular net changes from the night before. There was an early period of uncertainty, but gradually signs of liquidation again developed, with a general decline occurring after midday.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
40	Alaska Juneau	9½	9½	9½	9½
40	Allis-Chalmers	26	26¾	26	26¾
150	Am. Beet Sug.	65¼	65¾	65¼	65½
6,240	Amer. Can	62	63½	62	63¼
260	Am. Car & Fy.	66¾	67	65¾	66¼
50	Am. Cot. Oil	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
20	Am. H. & L. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
120	Am. Ice Sec.	26¾	27	26¾	27
170	Am. Linseed	24	24¼	23¾	23¾
50	Am. Lins. pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
610	Am. Locomot.	62¾	63½	62¾	63
1,240	Am. Smelting	101¾	102¾	100¾	102
10	Am. Tel. & T.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
20	Am. Wool. t. r.	47½	47½	47½	47½
2,480	Anac. Copper	86¾	87¼	86	87¼
30	At., T. & S. F.	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾
1,020	Baldw. Locom.	107½	109	107	107¾
220	Balt. & Ohio	90½	90½	89¾	89¾
50	Batopilas Min.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
70	Butte & Sup.	76¾	77	76¾	77
230	Calif. Petrol.	30⅜	30⅝	30	30
340	Cent. Leather	53	53½	52¾	52¾
320	Ches. & Ohio	62	62½	62	62¼
720	C., M. & St. P.	96	96½	94⅞	96½
180	Ch., R. I. & P.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
120	Chino Copper	53	53⅝	53	53⅜
240	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅝	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞
80	Consol. Gas	140	140	140	140
790	Corn Products	23⅜	23⅝	22¾	23
5,370	Crucible Steel	66¼	68¼	66¼	67¼
40	D. & R. G. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
340	Dist. Securities	45½	45½	44¾	45¼
90	Dome Mines	27⅛	27¼	27¼	27¼
4,880	Erie	37⅜	37⅝	36	36¾
830	G'rich Rubber	70¼	70¼	68⅝	69¼
630	Gt. Nor. Ore	45½	45⅝	44¼	44¼
370	Inspir. Copper	44⅞	44⅞	44¾	44¾
60	Interb. Cons	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾
30	Int. Harvester	110	110	110	110
410	Int. Mer. Mar.	20½	20¾	19⅝	19⅝
960	Int. Mer. M. pf.	81¾	81⅞	80½	81¼
90	Lack. Steel	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
80	Lehigh Valley	76½	76¾	75⅝	75⅝
210	Max. Mot.	67⅜	69	67⅜	67⅜
12,330	Mex. Petrol.	100	103	99¼	102⅝
20	Miami Copper	37⅜	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞
20	Nat. Lead	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
600	N. Y. Cent.	106¾	107	105½	106½
110	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	71	71	70¾	71
30	Nor. Pacific	113¾	113¾	113¼	113½
110	Ontario Mining	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
120	Pacific Mail	12¾	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛
60	Pennsylvania	58¾	58¾	57⅝	57¾
210	Ptts. Coal	33	33	31½	31⅝
160	Pressed St. C.	55¾	55¾	54⅜	54⅜
100	Quicksilver	6	6	6	6
60	Ray Copper	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1,280	Reading	78	78¾	76¾	77½
130	Rep. I. & St.	50⅜	50⅞	50¼	50⅞
40	Seab. Air Line	10½	10½	10½	10½
60	Seab. A. L. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
210	So. Pacific	100	100⅜	99¾	100⅛
60	So. Ry.	21¾	21¾	21	21
1,020	Studebaker	151⅛	152	148½	150½
90	Tenn. Copper	56⅜	56⅝	56½	56½
50	Third Av.	60	60	60	60
1,220	Union Pac.	134	134⅝	133¼	134½
54	Un. Bag. Inv.	18	18	17½	17⅝
30	U. S. C. I. F.	21	21	21	21
69	U. S. I. Alc.	154⅞	155¼	149	150¼
410	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	53⅜	52	52
19,690	U. S. Steel	83¾	84	82¾	83½
110	Utah Copper	78⅜	78⅜	78½	78½
20	Va. C. & Ch.	47	47	47	47
40	Western Md.	27	27	25⅝	25⅝
30	West. Un. Tel.	80½	80⅞	80¾	80¾
690	Westingh. El.	60½	60⅝	65¾	66¼
20	Wool. (F. W.)	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
69,560					

MINING STOCKS.

100	Belmont	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
500	Elkton	.32	.32	.32	.32
300	Goldf. Cons.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
200	Goldf. Flor.	.53	.53	.53	.53
1,000	Gt. Bend	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
400	Isabella	.21½	.21½	.21½	.21½
400	Jumbo Ext.	1.32½	1.32½	1.27½	1.27½
50	Kewanas	.21	.21	.21	.21
500	North Star	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
300	Sierra Nev.	.38	.38	.38	.38
300	Union Mining	.66	.66	.65	.65
4,050					

Ingersoll-Rand Stock Increase.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Jan. 27.—The capital stock of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in this State, has been increased from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. The firm has an immense plant in this city.

Extra Cambria Steel Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Directors of the Cambria Steel Company today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. and an additional dividend of 1 per cent.

REORGANIZATION DETAILS.

Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Plan Declared Operative.

The reorganization plan for the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway was declared operative yesterday by the reorganization managers. This decision appears to bring the solution of the little railroad's difficulties nearer than any other action taken by reorganizers in the last seven years.

No official figures were made public, but it is understood that the first installment of the 30 per cent. assessment on the first mortgage bonds was paid on approximately $18,000,000 of the $30,000,000 bonds outstanding. This leaves $12,000,000 bonds, according to available information, which have not yet assented to the reorganization. It was said yesterday that another opportunity would be granted to those who held aloof to come in upon payment of a penalty. After the expiration of the time limit for the first mortgage bondholders it is likely that the holders of the $20,000,000 second mortgage bonds will get an opportunity to subscribe to the unpaid assessment. If the second mortgage bondholders do not pay all of the balance of the $9,000,000 cash called for by the plan, the banking syndicate which was formed to underwrite the assessment provision must put up the remainder.

Following the reorganization of the Wabash-Pittsburgh, it is believed a reorganization plan for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad will appear. The new stockholders of the Wabash-Pittsburgh will get the majority stock of the Wheeling under the Wabash-Pittsburgh reorganization. The foreclosure sale for the Wheeling has been postponed until March.

ST. PAUL ON 5% BASIS.

Directors Restore 2½% Semi-Annual Dividend.

Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway restored the 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend on common at their meeting yesterday. The last payment, authorized six months ago, was 2 per cent., or at the annual rate of 4 per cent.

The 2½ per cent. dividend covers the six months ended Dec. 30. The regular 3½ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock was also declared. Both dividends are payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 9.

The St. Paul, like other big roads in the same territory, shared in the recent revival of railroad prosperity. With the greater movement of grain, lumber, and ores the road was able to show monthly increases. The December earnings will not be announced until tomorrow or Monday, but it is reported that the net earnings for December were $1,000,000 ahead of the net for December, 1914.

When the Directors authorized the reduction of one-half of 1 per cent, last June the turn in railroad earnings had not yet been definitely established in the West. The general business depression was blamed for the falling off in earnings, and the deflection of business to the Panama Canal, it was estimated, cost the St. Paul about $1,000,000. Just at present the Panama Canal is closed to traffic, and it is believed probable that the road will again share in traffic which was lost to it.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct. 15,'20	95	95¼	6.10
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101½	102	3.86
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101½	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101¾	101¾	5.50
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅜	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.25
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101⅜	101½	3.95
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	2.75
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.35
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1916	101⅞	102¼	2.35
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1917	103¾	104	3.15
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	101¼	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	100½	101½	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.50
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.70
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅛	4.12
Am. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.70
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	2.25
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101⅞	101⅞	2.25
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.55
Can. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	99	99⅜	5.10
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102¼	103¼	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100½	101	4.55
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1919	95	98	18.70
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101½	102	4.05
E. Pr. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.85
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅛	100⅛	4.95
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅛	4.00
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	4.55
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	98	98	...
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
Mor. & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.93
N. Y. Nav.	5	May, 1917	100	100⅛	3.40
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅜	2.50
Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101⅛	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101½	101⅝	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅛	1.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
So. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅜	4.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100½	100⅝	3.40
U.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	100⅜	101	4.55
U.S Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102	2.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.25
Utah Co.	6	Aug., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.55
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	4.05

*To be called June, 1916, at 100⅝ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.29	77.49	77.93	— .47
25 industrials	96.42	94.98	95.72	— .12
50 stocks	87.35	86.23	86.82	— .30

PREVIOUS RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Jan. 26	88.88	86.97	87.12	—1.02
Jan. 25	88.53	87.75	88.14	+ .08
Jan. 24	89.41	88.80	89.06	— .35
Jan. 22	89.33	88.75	88.91	— .27
Jan. 21	89.54	88.25	89.18	+ .70
Jan. 20	89.36	87.97	88.48	— .88
Jan. 19	90.28	89.01	89.36	— .41

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

January—	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	91.87	3	86.23	27	86.82
1915	94.68	22	60.07	7	62.27
1914	73.30	31	67.56	3	72.97
1913	77.10	9	75.00	17	77.22
1912	73.30	31	57.41	30	60.20

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	83.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	96	96½	96	96½
120	Alaska	24	24	24	24
8,440	Alaska rts.	15c	17c	15c	17c
25	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
844	Aliouez	68	68½	67½	68
1,330	Am. Zinc	68	68	66¾	67½
150	Ariz. Com.	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
4,991	Butte & Sup.	77½	77½	75⅞	76
465	Cal. & Ariz.	69⅜	70	68¾	69¼
10	Cal. & Hec.	555	555	550	554
10	Centennial	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
80	Chino	53⅝	53½	52⅝	52⅝
370	Cop. Range	63⅝	63½	63¼	63½
925	East Butte	15	15	14¾	14¾
10	Franklin	10	10	10	10
2,026	Granby	91	92¼	91	92
50	Greene-Can.	48	48	48	48
30	Hancock	16½	17½	16½	17½
120	Hedley Gold	27	27½	27	27½
15	Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
25	Inspiration	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
87	Island Creek	48	48	47	47
530	Isle Royale	27½	27½	27	27¼
45	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
70	Lake	18	18	17	17½
10	La Salle	5	5	5	5
90	Mason Val.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
265	Mass Con.	12½	12½	12	12
40	Miami	37⅝	38	37⅝	38
50	Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
240	Mohawk	91	91½	90½	91
40	Nevada Con.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	N. Arcadian	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1,900	New Idria	21	21⅜	20¾	21⅛
25	Pipissing	7½	7½	7½	7½
575	North Butte	29¾	29¾	29	29
10	North Lake	2	2	2	2
200	Ojibway	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
270	Old Colony	3¼	3¼	3	3
80	Old Dom.	65	65	64½	64½
20	Osceola	85½	85¾	85½	85¾
105	Pond Creek	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
55	Quincy	90	90	89	89
80	Ray	24	24	24	24
450	Santa Fe	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
205	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
375	Shattuck	32⅜	33	32⅜	33
30	St. Marys	63	63	63	63
260	Sup. & Bos.	3	3¼	3	3⅛
125	Superior	25	25	25	25
80	Tamarack	53¼	53½	52	53
425	Trinity	10¼	10½	10	10
1,300	Toulumne	16c	16c	15c	15c
1,645	U. S. Smelt.	58½	58½	57¾	58
572	U. S. Sm. pf.	50	50	49¾	50
230	Utah Apex	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
120	Utah Con.	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅝
91	Utah Cop.	79	79	78¾	78¾
345	Victoria	3½	3½	3½	3½
105	Winona	4	4½	4	4½
55	Wolverine	62	62	61	61

RAILROADS.

38	Bost. & Alb.	192	192½	192	192
8	Boston Elev.	86	86	86	86
260	Bost. & Me.	35⅝	36	35¾	36
25	Bost. & Me. pf.	48	48	48	48
7	Bost. & Prov.	230	230	230	230
4	Fitchburg pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
10	Me. Central	101½	101½	101½	101½
161	Mass. Elec. pf	35	36	35	36
50	Old Colony	155	155	154	154
1,100	New Haven	70½	71½	70	71
45	West End	65½	66	65	65½

MISCELLANEOUS.

18	Am. A. Chem.	68½	68¾	68½	68¾
59	Am. A. C. pf.	97½	97¾	97	97¾
127	Amoskeag	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
37	Am Sugar	113	113	113	113
128	Am. Sugar pf.	117	117⅝	117	117
380	Am. T. & T.	127½	127⅝	127	127¼
118	Am. W. pf. c.	96½	97	96¾	97
10	A. W. ch. s.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
75	A. G. & W. I.	29	29	29	29
60	A. G.&W.I.pf.	45	45	45	45
50	East. M. L.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
43	Edison	243	243	242	242
100	Ga. Ry. & El.	126	126	126	126
13	Gen. Elec.	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜
41	Mass. Gas.	86½	86½	86	86
15	Morgenthaler	181	181	181	181
50	Nipe Bay	115	115	115	115
5	Pullman	165	165	165	165
10	Reece Button	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
3,811	Rights	5⅝	5½	5⅜	5½
32	Swift	126⅜	126⅝	126	126⅛
5	Torrington	39½	39½	39½	39½
208	United Fruit	139	139	138	138½
999	United Shoe	55⅛	55⅜	55	55⅛
26	Un. Shoe pf.	29	29⅜	29	29
990	U. S. Steel	83¾	84	82⅝	83¼
36	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118¼	118	118
3,435	Ventura Oil	9	9¼	8¾	9
45	Wollaston L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

$7,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	92	92	92	92
200	Anglo-French	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
11,000	A.,G. & W.I.	76¼	76½	76¼	76¼
1,000	C., B. & Q.				
	4s.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
500	Dom. Coal 5s.	93¾	93¾	93½	93¼
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s.	80	80	80	80
3,000	N. E. T. 5s.	102	102	102	102
5,000	Pond Creek 6s.	92	92	92	92
3,500	West. Tel. 5s.	99¾	100	99¾	100

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1¼	La Rose	.65	.70
Bay S Gas	.22	.24	Majestic	1⅛	1⅜
Bingham	7⅛	8	Mck Dar	.40	.50
Bohemia	2	2¼	Mex Met	.48	.50
Begole	.80	1	Mines of A	3¼	3½
Bos Ely	.50	.51	N Baltic	3½	4
Butte & L.	.38	.38	N Cornelia	12⅜	12¾
B & N Y.	2½	2¾	Nev Doug	.73	.75
Bos & M	.40	.41	Old D rets	.50	.70
Cala Cop	2⅝	3	Ohio Cop	.20	.24
Champ C	.19	.21	Onco	1	1¼
Chief Cons	1¼	1¼	Onondaga	2	2¼
Con Ariz	1½	1⅝	Riker & H	5¼	5¾
Cortez	.80	.90	So W M	.80	.85
Con Cop	1⅝	2	Stewart	.35	.65
Crown R	.50	.60	Un Prof S	1¾	1⅞
Cal Corb	.07	.07½	Un V Ex	6¾	6⅞
Davis D	1¼	1½	Utah Met	8⅞	9
E & B B	1⅞	1¾	Tono Bel	4¼	4½
1st Nat C	6⅞	7	Tono Min	6¾	7
G'field Con	1	1⅛	Truro	.12	.15
Houghton	2⅝	3	Yukon G	2½	2⅝

Approve Manhattan Railway Bonds.

The Public Service Commission will permit the Manhattan Railway Company to issue $3,400,000 bonds to reimburse the Interborough, the lessee of its lines, for permanent improvements including the lengthening of station platforms. The Manhattan Company intends to issue $8,708,039 under a second mortgage, which will also have the approval of the commission.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Arun. S. & G.	36¾	36¾	36⅝	36¾
20	Balt. Tube	63	63	63	63
74	Balt. Tube pf.	84	84	84	84
5	Con. Coal	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
20	Contine. Trust.	174	174	174	174
1,115	Cosden	17⅜	17¾	17	17¼
162	Davison Ch.	68	68	67½	68
50	Elkh. Fuel	18¼	18½	18⅛

Chemical Stocks

American Cyanamid
Am. Dyewood & Chem.
Consumers Chemical
Davison Chemical
Dow Chemical
Federal Chemical
Freeport Texas Sulphur
Grasselli Chemical
Harrison Bros.
Hooker Electro Chem.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Mathieson Alkali
Merrimac Chemical
Mich. Limestone & Chem.
Michigan Alkali
Mutual Chemical
Nat'l Aniline & Chem.
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100 N. Y. State Railways Com. Stk.
100 Nichols Copper Stock
10 Rem. Typew'r 1st & 2d Pfd. Stk.
10 Solvay Process Stock
25 Wash. St'l & Ordnance Com. Stk.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

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100 Continental Insurance Stock
50 Childs (Rest.) Co. Pfd. Stock
100 Empire & A. I. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
200 Hooker Elec. Chemical Pfd. Stk.
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Stock
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A. E. Fitkin & Co.
141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.

Cons. Indiana Coal 5s
Helena Light & Ry. 5s
L. & N., So. Ry., Monon Jt. 4s

Bank of America
Columbia Trust Co.
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
German American Insurance

Baker & Carruthers
15 Broad St., N. Y. 'Phone 6710 Hanover

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Decline in Prices on Less Active Trading—Bonds More Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 355,467 shares of stocks and $862,800 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were devided as follows: Industrials, 82,007; oils, 8,100, and mining, 265,360. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aeolian-Web..	33	33	30	31
1,500	‡Aetna Explo.	70	70	63	64
15,000	‡A. Exp., w. i.	21¼	21½	20⅝	21¼
5,400	‡A. Exp., rts.	7⅛	7⅛	6	6½
900	Ajax Rub., Inc	70	70	69¾	69¾
45	Am. In. Corp., w. i., 20% pf	21	21	20	20
200	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	29	29	29	29
100	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf....	44	44	44	44
200	B. T. Co., w. i.	62	62	62	62
300	‡Can. C. & F.	71	71	68	68
200	‡Can. C. & F. pf	90	90	88	88
1,500	C. N. G. Corp	2	2¼	2	2
4,200	‡Car. L. & P.	6	6¼	5¾	5¾
900	Car. St., w. i.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,700	‡Cent. Mot..	93	93	92	92¼
325	‡C. M. C. Co.	*127	130	*127	129
875	Cor. of R.& H.	5¼	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	46	46	45¼	46
600	Curtiss Aero v. t. ctfs	53	53	51¼	51¼
455	Driggs-Sea	135	135	130	132
870	Emerson Phon	12½	12½	12	13⅛
100	Fed. D. & Ch.. w. i.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
120	Guan. Sugar..	65	65	65	65
400	H. & B. C. Co.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½
170	‡Int. Ar. Fuse Sec. Corp	19	*20	*18¾	18¾
900	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	20½	20½	19¾	19¾
100	‡Int. M. M. pf	81	81	81	81
110	Int. Mot. pf..	42	42	38	38
2,000	‡Int. N. new	52	52	51	51
168	J. Tea, w. i..	66	66	*65	66
100	Jewel Tea pf., w. i.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	Kelh. Br. pf..	24¼	26	24	25¼
800	‡Kelly S.T.,w.i.	72¾	72¾	72½	72½
200	‡S. S. Kresge, w. i.	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
1,000	‡Lake Tor. B.	11	11	10	10
400	‡Lake T. B., 1st pf.	13	14¾	13	14¼
800	‡Lee Tire	50¼	50½	49½	50½
8,000	Manhat. Tran.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Mar. of Am....	4	4	3¾	4
500	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs. pf..	80	81	80	80
1,200	‡Maxim Mun..	8	8	8	8
8,100	‡Midvale Steel.	66⅞	68	66¼	66¼
1,050	‡Nat. Tube	5⅞	5¼	5	5⅛
2,500	‡Nevins Elec.	½	½	½	½
1,100	Peerless T. & Motor Corp..	28½	20	28	28½
100	Poole Eng. & Mach. Co....	125	125	115	120
825	‡Saxon Motor Car Co.....	71	*71	69	69
900	St. Jos. Lead.	15	15¼	15	15
4,500	Submia. Boat. v. t. ctfs....	36	36¾	35	35¼
2,000	‡Tex. Co. rts.	17½	17½	16¾	17
300	‡Tob. Prod....	30½	30½	30	30
3,894	Triangle F. v. t. ctfs.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6½
1,500	Uni. Pr. Shar.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp..	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
100	‡U. S. Light & Heat Cor. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,900	White M. Co..	50¾	50½	49¾	50
200	‡Willys Overl'd pf., w. i.	106	106	106	106
1,200	World F. Cor., v. t. ctfs....	1¾	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17¾	17	17	—17
20	Ill. Pipe Line..	180	179	180	..
40	Nat. Transit..	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
200	Ohio Oil	200	198	198	..
1	Prairie O. & G.	420	420	420	..
5	Prairie Pipe L.	228	228	228	—3
44	S. O. of Ind..	375	372	373	..
235	S. O. of Ind ..	504	490	493	—18
40	S. O. of N. J.	510	508	506	— 3
150	S. O. of N. Y.	217	213	213	— 2
15	Vacuum Oil ..	225	223	223	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

2,500	‡Cosd'n(oil ref.)	17⅜	17	17¼	— ⅛
270	Empire Petrol.	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
200	‡Houston Oil..	20	20	20	— ¼
20	Midwest Ref..	55	55	55	..
2,000	‡Inter. Petrol.	12⅞	12½	12⅜	— ⅜
460	‡Ventura Cons.	9¼	9	9¼	— 1⅛
1,600	‡Victoria Oil..	2½	2¾	2⅝	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,000	††Alta-Con. M.	17	19	16	18
3,700	††Amer. Com'r	11⅝	12	11	12
5,800	††Atlanta	22	22	20½	21
3,500	††Big Cottonw.	4½	5	4½	5
100	Big Ledge Dev	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
300	‡CalaverasCop.	3	3	3	3
3,750	‡Caledonia	92	92	91	91
3,000	‡Cashboy	4	4½	4	4½
1,500	Cerro de Pasco Copper	37¼	37¾	36¼	36½
500	††Comstock Tun'l	13	13	13	13
6,500	Cons. Ariz. Sm	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	Cor. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
45,100	††Emma Cop'r.	39	45	38	44
7,100	First Nat. Cop	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾
12,000	Goldfield Cons.	1	1	96	98
2,500	††Goldf'd Merg	17½	18	17½	17½
660	Howe Sound...	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½
2,000	Hecla Mining..	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
1,000	††Inter. Mines.	15	15	15	15
3,500	††Jim Butler..	90	90	94	94
3,200	Jumbo Exten..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
15,000	Kenne.. Copper	53	53⅝	52¾	53
500	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,500	††Kewanas	20½	20½	20	20¼
1,000	La Rose Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	††Majestic Min.	1½	1½	1¼	1⅜
2,500	††Marsh Min'g.	38	36	35	35
4,000	††McIntyre	88	88	88	88
20,000	††McKin.-Dar'n	49	49	40	45
270	Miser d Amer	3	3¾	3	3
1,000	††Mont. Consol	½	..	..	½
22,500	††Mother Lode.	22	22	20	21
600	††Nat. Z. & L.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	††Oatman Gold (a prospect)..	65	65	65	65
800	††Oatman Cres. (a prospect)	49	49	49	49
2,400	††Oatman Ex. (a prospect)	13½	13½	13½	13¾
2,000	††Oro	5	5	5	5
8,000	††Peterson Lake	30	30	30	30
1,500	††Ray Hen. Mi.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,500	††Rex Con. M.	29	29	29	29
2,100	††Roches. Mines	65	65	63	64
3,600	††San Toy.....	22	22	21	21
2,700	††Sand. Kenn..	5½	5½	5	5
600	Sev. Trr. Coall.	49	49	49	49
2,700	††Silver Pick..	4½	4¼	4	4
200	Stand. S.-L....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Steward Oil of Cal.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5,700	††Success Min.	73	75	73	75
3,000	††Sup. Min. Co..	40	40	39	39
7,000	††Temiskaming.	66	66	64	65
2,500	††Tonopah Ex....	4½	4½	4½	4½
750	Tularosa	½	½	½	½
2,000	††Tuolumne Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	††U. S. Con. M.	8	8	8	8
1,200	††W. E. Consol.	80	80	78	78

BONDS.

$800	Alas. G. ctfs.	16	16	15	15
143,000	‡B. & O. n. 5s.	102⅜	102⅝	102¼	102¼
25,000	Cerro de Pas. Copper 6s...	119½	119½	119½	119½
40,000	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul....	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
200,000	‡Erie Conv. 4s w. i	89¼	89¼	88⅞	89
4,000	‡Erie Rights..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
250,000	N. Y. S. & w.	103¼	104¼	103½	104¼

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	65	75	59	65
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	86	80	90
American Brass	262	269	262	269
Atlas Powder	253	263	235	265
Atlas Powder pf.....	100	103	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox....	118	125	118	125
Bliss, (E. W.).....	330	355	330	355
Bliss, (E. W.) pf....	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	195	215	200	215
Canadian Explosives.	345	375	300	330
Can. Explosives pf....	70	75	100	110
Colt's Arms	855	875	855	875
Du Pont Powd., new.	370	380	370	380
Du Pont Powder pf.	102	103	102	105
Hercules Powder.....	394	404	394	404
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms..	18	20	19	21
Marlin Arms Co. pf..	33	35	33	35
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	175	185	150	190
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	110	100	110
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	460	475	460	475
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2700	2900	2400	2525

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	41.75	....	42.00	....
Lead	6.05	....	6.10	....
Spelter	19.25	....	19.50	....
Antimony	41.50	42.50	41.50	42.50
Quicksilver	$275.00	$300.00	$275.00	$300.00
Aluminium	*53.00	55.00	*53.00	*55.00
Iron No. 2 fdy..	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 23¾@23½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Wednesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	89	15 0	90	5 0
Copper, futures	89	7 6	89	10 0
Tin, spot	177	10 0	178	5 0
Tin, futures	175	5 0	179	0 0
Spelter	91	0 0	92	0 0
Lead	32	5 0	31	15 0

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of January showed the following changes compared with last year:

Ala. & Southern....	$92,015	+	$18,339
Cen. Mo. & Tex. Pac.	194,204	+	21,495
Col. & Southern....	279,142	—	15,053
Geo. So. & Florida..	46,085	+	5,876
Grand Trunk.....	950,914	+	155,084
Minn. & St. Louis..	218,431	—	4,497
Mobile & Ohio.....	209,806	+	10,928
Southern Railway...	1,217,474	+	121,798

The following is a summary of the gross earnigs of the roads that have so far reported for the third week of January:

Thirteen roads....	$6,799,826	+$1,392,655	
Six roads.....	1,591,356	—	222,937
Total (19 roads)..	8,591,182	+	1,169,718

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$1,068,525	$731,897	$842,038
Net aft. taxes.	247,969	170,136	200,676
Sur. aft. chgs.	172,479	50,296	114,575
6 mos. gross .	5,978,611	5,007,914	5,271,785
Net aft. taxes.	1,593,170	1,247,881	1,555,305
Sur. aft. chgs.	917,830	558,343	1,060,441

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$6,198,969	$5,284,248	$914,721
Net over op. exp. & taxes	2,108,539	1,258,003	850,535
6 mos. gross..	34,376,793	32,765,576	1,611,217
Net over op. exp. & taxes.	10,259,390	6,943,780	3,315,609

VIRGINIA & SOUTHWESTERN for December—

Gross	159,104	151,935	7,168
Net aft. taxes.	43,626	32,361	11,265
6 mos. gross..	989,158	975,296	13,862
Net aft. taxes.	283,982	249,148	34,835

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CONTINENTAL GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earn.....	$566,589	$550,330	$16,259
Exp. & tax.....	361,996	352,867	9,129
Net earnings..	204,593	197,463	7,130
Interest chgs..	85,330	70,315	15,015
Surplus	119,263	127,148	*7,885

*Decrease.

OLD DOMINION CO. OF MAINE for the year ended Dec. 31—

Div. rec'd.....	1,404,499	860,400	544,080
Interest rec'd..	799	.....	799
Total	1,405,295	860,400	544,880
Less:			
Boston exp....	15,899	27,974	*12,075
Inc. in val. N. J. stk.....		582,573	*582,573
Net income....	1,389,396	1,415,008	*25,612
Div. paid.....	1,466,765	1,172,412	293,353
Deficit	77,369	†241,596	318,965
Pref. & l's sur.	355,896	433,064	*77,368

*Decrease. †Surplus.

THIRD AVENUE for December—

Gross	900,690	889,930	10,759
Net after tax.	225,513	273,193	47,680
Sur. aft. chgs..	19,533	62,238	*42,705
Total income..	239,950	274,665	*34,715
Sur. aft. chgs..	19,533	62,238	*32,705
6 mos. gross..	5,638,122	5,602,313	35,809
Net aft. taxes.	1,759,222	1,735,197	24,025
Other income..	61,501	41,298	20,202
Total income..	1,820,812	1,776,496	44,317
Sur. aft. chgs..	519,060	498,284	21,375

*Decrease.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	9,453,964	9,284,220	169,744
Net	3,389,336	3,452,038	*62,702
Taxes	987,454	993,078	94,376
Oper. income..	2,701,882	2,858,959	*157,077
Other income..	23,927	15,425	8,502
Total income..	2,725,809	2,874,384	*184,575
Int. rent. &c.	1,013,534	986,743	26,791
Surplus	1,712,275	1,887,641	*175,366
Dividends	1,520,916	1,490,514	69,402
Surplus	182,359	427,127	*244,768
Misc. reserves.	100,000	.....	100,000
Surplus	82,359	427,127	*344,768
Prev. surplus.	682,532	255,404	427,128
Profit & l. sur.	764,890	682,531	82,359

*Decrease.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	50	51
American Power & Light..	67	70
American Power & Light pf.....	86½	87
American Light & Traction.....	383	388
American Light & Traction pf....	113	115
Adirondack Electric Power.....	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	75	78
American Public Utilities.....	41	44
American Public Utilities pf....	72	76
American Waterworks & Electric.	8	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	16	20
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	56	60
Cities Service	117	120
Cities Service pf.....	76½	78
Colorado Power.....	23	26
Colorado Power pf.....	97	102
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf....	85¼	87
Consumers Power pf., Mo.....	102	104
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s.....	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	69	71
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	99	103
Empire District Electric.....	81	86
Gas & Electric Securities.....	120	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	85	..
Lincoln Gas & Electric.....	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	17	18
Northern Ontario Lgt. & P. pf...	59	64
Northern States Power.....	94	96
Northern States Power pf.....	91½	93¼
Ozark Power & Water.....	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	62	63
Pacific Gas & Elec., old pf.....	91	92½
Pacific Gas & Elec. new pf.....	88	91
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	20	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	44½	46¼
Southern California Edison.....	91	93
Southern California Edison pf....	103	106
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	30¾	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power..	10	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	44½	46¼
United Light & Rys.....	46	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	73	75
Western Power.....	16½	18¼
Western Power pf.....	57	59

*Par value, $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17	17¼	17¼	17½
Atlantic Refining....	635	645	635	645
Borne-Scrymser.....	280	285	280	285
Buckeye Pipe Line....	112	113	111	114
Chesebrough Mfg.....	730	740	730	740
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil.....	270	273	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line...	45	46	45	46
Cumberland Pipe Line	45	48	45	50
Eureka Pipe Line....	242	247	242	247
Galena Signal Oil....	157	159	158	161
Galena Signal Oil pf.	134	137	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line....	179	181	179	181
Indiana Pipe Line....	103	108	105	108
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd..	12¼	13	12¾	13¼
National Transit	33	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit.....	209	212	209	212
Northern Pipe Line...	104	106	104	106
Ohio Oil.....	200	198	198	200
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	67	64	67
Prairie Oil & Gas....	415	420	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line....	227	230	228	229
Solar Refining	300	310	300	310
Southern Pipe Line...	220	224	218	220
South. Penn. Oil.....	353	360	360	363
Southwest. Penn.....	120	121	120	374
Standard Oil of Cal..	375	377	502	505
Standard Oil of Ind..	500	502	502	505
Standard Oil of Kan..	440	445	445	450
Standard Oil of Ky...	340	345	340	345
Standard Oil of N. Y.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	505	508	509	511
Standard Oil of N. Y.	213	215	215	217
Standard Oil of Ohio.	545	555	550	555
Swan & Finch.....	125	130	127	130
Union Tank	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil.....	222	225	222	225
Washington Oil.....	50	53	50	53

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	104	103⅝	104
4½s	—June, 1965	107⅛	107⅜	106⅝	107¼
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅜	106⅝	106⅞
4½s	—Nov., 1957	107	107⅛	106⅝	106⅞
4½s	—May, 1957	107	107⅛	106⅝	106⅞
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101⅛	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅞	..	100⅞	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102⅛	102¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102⅛	102¼	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102⅛	102¼	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	102⅛	102¼	101½	101⅝
4s	—May, 1959	98⅜	99⅛	98⅜	98⅜
4s	—Nov., 1958	98⅜	98½	98⅜	98⅜
4s	—May, 1957	98⅜	99⅛	98⅜	98⅜
4s	—Nov., 1956	98⅜	98⅝	97½	98½
4s	—Nov., 1955	98	98½	97½	98½
4s	—Nov., 1936	98	..	98	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	88	..	87½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	88½	89	87⅞	88½
3½s	—May, 1954	88½	89	87⅞	88½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.....	.02	North Star	.15
Andes	.10	Rescue Eula.....	.07
Best & Belcher.....	.04	Tono. Exten....	4.35
Caledonia	.47	Tono. Nevada...	6.75
Confidence	.20	West End	.76
Con. Cal. & Va....	.12	GOLDFIELD.	
Gould & Curry...	.02	Atlanta	.21
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Booth	.41
Jacket Con.....	.07	C. O. D.....	.03
Julia	.01	Comb. Fraction..	.07
Justice	.03	Diam. Black B...	.03
Kentucky Con.....	.02	Diamond. Daisy.	.04
Mexican	.26	Florence	.48
Occidental Con....	.15	Gold. Cons.....	.08
Ophir	.27	Gold. Kewanas...	.20
Overman	.06	Gold. Merger....	.17
Seg Belcher	.04	Jumbo Exten....	1.27½
Sierra Nevada.....	.41	Lone Star.....	.03
Union Con.....	.04	Silver Pick.....	.03
TONOPAH.		Spearhead	.11
Belmont	4.30	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Halifax	.55	Man. Big Four...	.04
Jim Butler.....	.02	Nevada Hills....	.18
MacNamara	.0	Nevada Packard.	.40
Midway	.15	Rochester Mines.	.00
Mizpah Extension.	.20	Round Mountain.	.48
Montana	.20		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10	11	Gold Sov..	4½	6
Elkton	34½	34½	Isabella ...	20¾	20¾
El Paro ...	100	102	McKinney..	45¼	45¾
Findlay ...	.3½	..	Portland ..	181	185
Gold. Cyc..	210½	212	Vindicator.	244	248
Gold Dollar	3	5	Raven B H	2	3

STATE SELLS BONDS AT $817,000 PROFIT

First National's Bid of 103.27 Obtains Entire $25,000,000 Issue.

HIGHEST PRICE IN YEARS

Controller Travis, Jubilant at Success of Sale—Bank Has Sold All the Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The First National Bank of New York was the successful bidder for $25,000,000 in 4 per cent. State bonds sold by Controller Travis today at the unexpected high figure of 103.27, the highest price paid in several years for the bonds of New York or any other State. The premium on the $25,000,000 in bonds is $817,000, which under the law goes into the sinking fund. The interest basis will be 3.85 per cent.

There were ninety

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF UTAH FUEL COMPANY
SINKING FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article XII. of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, dated March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 249 Broadway, New York, until 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, February 17th, 1916, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of $11,935.36. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. All proposals, which must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and state the Post Office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund" and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to the Sinking Fund, whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction or guarantee of good faith by a bank, banker, or others whose responsibility is established.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. CABIN, President.
Dated January 25th, 1916.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 2d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1915, which sum will be applied to the purchase of such bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the holders thereof, to the amount of $12,238.59 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
By CHARLES KING, Secretary.
Dated, January 13, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 6% TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS SERIES "B" OF UPPER HUDSON STONE COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1937:

The undersigned, successor to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund the sum of Eight thousand three hundred and sixty-six cents ($8,076.66) applicable to the redemption of bonds of said issue by the purchase of the same at the lowest price obtainable not exceeding par and interest.

Sealed offers of bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, not later than February 15, 1916, at which time such offers of bonds accepted must be delivered on February 7th, 1916, or security furnished that day. If required, that delivery will be made thereafter. The right is reserved to the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

Dated, New York, January 25th, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF THE COLUMBUS ELECTRIC COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in outstanding First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Twenty-five Year Gold Bonds of the Columbus Electric Company, dated November 1st, 1897, guaranteed unconditionally and assumed by Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, having been called for redemption under the terms of said bonds and the mortgage securing the same, upon presentation of said bonds to the Trustee at its office in the City of New York, every such bond will be paid at par together with a premium of ten per centum charged and the interest accrued thereon on the Sixth day of March, 1916, and after said date no interest will accrue or be payable upon or in respect of any of said bonds so called for redemption, nor shall any coupon thereof representing any subsequently accrued interest be of any force or effect.

THE COLUMBUS ELECTRIC COMPANY,
By THE COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,
By S. G. McMeen, President.

International Paper Company
First Consolidated 6% Bonds
Secured by Mortgage
Dated February 1, 1898.

The undersigned, as Trustee, will receive at its office, 45 Wall Street, New York, at any time prior to February 1, 1916, written offers to sell to it above bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest in amounts sufficient to exhaust the annual Sinking Fund payment of $150,000 due the undersigned as Trustee, on February 1, 1916, under the provisions of the above mentioned mortgage. The right to reject any offer, or any part thereof, is reserved.

United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee
By WILLIAMSON PELL, Asst. Secretary.

The Tri-City Railway & Light Company.
5% COLLATERAL TRUST FIRST LIEN SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage of the Tri-City Railway & Light Company, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3:00 p. m. on February 10th, 1916, for the sale to it of $130,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. Morse, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.

The safest investment is life insurance, yielding greater annual interest while living than any other investment or savings system. Write B 21 Times Annex for particulars.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, municipal building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, for CONTRACT 170, for furnishing and placing copper lining in a portion of the city tunnel of Catskill aqueduct, between Shafts 18 and 19, New York City.

The actual length to be lined is about 1,200 feet of 12-foot tunnel. The copper will be generally 5-64 inch in thickness and the sheets will be joined by brazing and attached to the concrete lining by bolts fastened into the masonry. After completion, the tightness of the brazed joints is to be tested by light with a compressed air pump on the copper lining. The work includes the removal of certain riser-valves, covers and pavement to permit access to the tunnel and their replacement.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, municipal building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for CONTRACT 172, for furnishing and delivering bronze gate valves for the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY Corporation invites proposals for the Construction of Coney Island Terminal. Bids to be opened Feb. 15, '16. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.:

THIS CERTIFICATE issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that DEBEVOISE-ANDERSON COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 21st day of January, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

[Seal of the State of New York.]

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Notice.—The property and assets of DEBEVOISE-ANDERSON COMPANY have been acquired by DEBEVOISE-ANDERSON COMPANY (INC.), a New Jersey corporation, which will carry on the business of Debevoise-Anderson Company under the same management and at the same address.

DEBEVOISE-ANDERSON COMPANY (INC.)
By NILS ANDERSON, President.

PAUL DEBEVOISE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1909, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage and deed.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

To the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co.:

A Meeting of the Stockholders of RIKER & HEGEMAN CO., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 340 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At the meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the Riker & Hegeman Co. and United Drug Company, Inc., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Section 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any Stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DANIEL J. COTTER, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of United Drug Company, inc., of New York:

A meeting of the stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 352 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the United Drug Company, Inc., and the Riker & Hegeman Co., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January, 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M. GALES, President.
JAMES C. McCORMICK, Secretary.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

New York, January 27, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of managers and officers of this Company, and the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting will be held at No. 90 West Street, New York City, on Wednesday, February 23, 1916.

The polls will open at ten o'clock and close at eleven o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will close on February 7th and reopen on February 24, 1916.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, New York City, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the said meeting.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in the New York Office of the Company, No. 30 East 42nd Street, New York City, on Monday, February 7th, 1916, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors and also for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

THE LUNDIN COMPANY, INC.
GEO. H. SCHRODER,
Assistant Secretary.

EASTERN POWER & LIGHT CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the preferred stock transfer books of this Company will close on February 1st, 1916, and the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on February 15, 1916, and will reopen February 16, 1916. A. P. TALIAFERRO, Secretary.

Dated January 28, 1916.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO.

Annual stockholders meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, at 11:00 A. M.

J. P. HALL, Sec'y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY EQUIPMENT COMPANY

will be held at 320 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, Feb'y 8th, at 12 o'clock noon. C. D. VOORHEES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, INC.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Fifty-first Quarter) of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, for the period ended November 30, 1915, payable March 1, 1916, to stockholders of record February 15, 1916.

As the Company's fiscal year has been made to end on March 31, in order to make the dividend payments on the Preferred Stock coincide with the quarters of the calendar year and with the dividend periods of its subsidiary companies, The J. G. White Engineering Corporation and The J. G. White Management Corporation, a further One-half of One Per Cent. (½%) was declared for the month of December, 1915, payable March 1, 1916, on the Company's outstanding Preferred Stock as of record February 15, 1916.

A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.

42 Broadway, New York, Jan. 27, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $1.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on February 28, 1916, to the holders of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock on Friday, February 11, 1916. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.

J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND
COMMON DIVIDEND

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 27, 1916.

The Directors of this company have today declared their regular quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, and one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the common capital stock, payable to shareholders of record January 20th. Checks mailed this day.

W. A. MYLER, Secretary.

122D SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND, Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) in cash, payable March 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 7, 1916.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, January 26, 1916.

Pacific Mills.

A dividend of $3.00 per share, together with an extra dividend of $1.00 per share, has been declared, payable February 1st, 1916, at the New England Trust Company, transfer agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, January 24, 1916.

PACIFIC BANK

470 Broadway, New York, Jan. 12, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on February 1 next, to stockholders of record of Jan. 20, 1916. The transfer books will be closed from that date to Feb. 1, 1916. S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A dividend of one per cent. on the Common Stock has been declared payable February 15th, 1916, to holders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1916.

Stock Transfer Books will not be closed.

GEO. H. DANFORTH, Secretary.
New York, January 26th, 1916.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.

Dividend No. 69.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on February 1, 1916, to shareholders of record January 12, 1916.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

FOR HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS.

Offices for rent in the Times Building, Times Square, overlooking Broadway; floor space 1,656 square feet. Adapted for any business. Renting agent, Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Courtroom 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Case on—Kennedy ‹Am Tobacco Co.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 285, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Adjourned cases:
Re Gen Conf Machine, Nat. St Nav Co‹ Int Paper Co.
Chic C & H Co‹Gold.
U S‹Karplus.
Blauner‹Reisler.
Noticed motions:
Beecher‹Herwitz.
Wright & Cobb‹ Royal Mail.
Ickle‹Saks.
Guest‹U S.
Penn Steel Co‹ N Y C Rys.
Bowers‹Steers.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty call.
Hughes‹SS Maimacas.
Gans SS Line‹Havana Coal Co.
Rensing Lea Co‹ Hamburg-Am. Line.
Sonneborn‹Clyde SS Vane‹Wood & Co et al
Gans SS Line‹SS Kalomo.
Clinton Pt Stone Co‹ Trug Louisa Kurge.
Hudson Trans Co‹ Brothers Coal.
Valia‹Nav Alta Italia
Toxaway Fan Co‹ Sulzberger
Reed‹Same.
Ladew & Co‹Barber.
Sulzberger‹Interocean Transp Co.
Blumenthal‹SS Angel
B Perea
Coal Prod Co‹Thompson SS Co.
Verkay‹Steamboat
Ben Franklin.
Century Eng Co‹ Actien & c Uto.
Fernald‹SS Mohawk and Tug No. 8.
Kennelly‹F Starr Con. Tietjen & Lang‹Tug Flushing.
Kirsch‹SS San Guglielmo.
O'Boyle‹N Y Butchers Meat Co.
R & P Trans Co‹ Ferryboat Arlington.
Erie RR‹Tug Hazelton.
Smith‹Tug Transfer No. 22.
P RR‹Tug Barnardsville.
Re Owners tug Geo W Fields Limit &c.
Actien &c Foderator‹ Rederi &c Atlantean Beck‹Gibson.
Gerson‹SS Buenaventura.
Teplitz‹SS No Star.
Jones‹Tug Bouker 2.
Pearce‹Tug Coastwise.
Penn Coal Co‹Tug Julia C Flannery &c
Staples Trans Co‹Tug Volunteer.
Phoenix Sand &c Co‹ Tug Eureka.
Harriman‹Tug E L Levy.
Sloan‹Prince Line.
Bird‹Motor boat No name.
Hagermayer &c Co‹ St Paul F & M Ins.
Thauero‹Steamers and U S‹Tug Princess and scow No. 32.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
Louis Glass,
G W Wenderburg Jr,
John Schuler,
William J Curtis,
Bertha Barnes,
Otto Rudolph.
Motions:
Catluck Const Co,
Charles Armann,
Louis Schwab.
Admiralty motions at 3 P. M.
F Lavillard Co‹Greek Steam Nav Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Case on—U S‹Rosen et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR:
Nappa‹Erie RR Co. |Whiting‹Glass.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re Pearlstein.
Re Ferris.
Lyon‹Richie.
Buckman‹Int R T.
Clark‹same.
Weeks‹same.
Re Fleischer.
Slobodian‹Nass El RR
Assoo Lozier Purchasers‹Cuban Dev Co.
Same‹H S Houpt, Inc.
Kessler‹Huasteca Pet.
Knight‹same.
Cirasello‹Pelt.
Re Dent Brophy, Inc.
Albany Sav Bk‹Hamlin.
Re Zerega.
Schreiber Bros‹Duval
Stern‹Phillipsborn.
Di Luca‹Wildman.
Re Allied Invest Rty.
Bklyn Sav Bk‹Newstate Co.
Randolph‹Thornton.
CNY‹Saxton.
Re Thompson.
Sawyer‹Dann.
German-Am Coffee Co ‹O'Neil.
People‹Guarano.
Ingiger‹Hoffman
Taxicab Co.
Goldstein‹Goldstein.
McGlover‹Bennett.
Ruestow‹Bd of Educ.
Raynor‹Howell.
Morgenthau Co‹Cent Shoe Rebber Co.
Stewart‹Pigueron.
NY Life Ins & Tr‹ Michalover (2).
Bklyn Sav Bk‹Paterno Bros.
Jones‹Wingert.
Re Harris (Rosenfeld).
Bambara‹Criscfulli.
Scheinman‹Scheinman
Scott‹Scott.
Hoffmeister‹Hoffmeister.
Houghton‹O'Hagan.
Town‹same.
Jorgenson‹Linch.
Re H Kupfer & Co.
Excelsior Sav Bk‹ Bldg & Eng Co (2).
Brown‹Smith.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Kennedy‹US Fid. &c.
People‹Reilly, (2.)
Fischler‹Fischler.
Schweyer‹Hudson Tr.
Tobey‹Tobey.
Shelton‹Shelton.
Mason‹Mason.
Burton‹Burton.
Wasserman‹Wasserman.
Giorgi‹Giorgi.
Helperin‹Halperin.
Siena‹Siena.
Ferris‹Ferris.
Preferred cause:
Price‹Price.
Undefended divorces:
Townsend.
Gallman.
Hachtmann.
Canineo.
Whalen.
Contardi.
Adler.
Roth.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on.

PART V.—(November term continued.)—Davis, J.—Recess.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Myers ‹ Bloom et al.
No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Belala‹Mallett.
Case on—Cashland‹ Gans.
Case on‹Lusk‹CNY.
No day calendar.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Ludin‹Kings Co Lighting Co.
No day calendar.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
La Croix‹Horton.
Fogarty‹Pitts Cont.
Case on.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Diamond‹Moran.
Case on.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
W Kessler‹N R Rty.
W Kessler‹same.
Gerson‹Gibian.
Crifo‹Market & Harlem A T Co.
Oshrin‹Shapiro.
Cottingham‹N Y Edison Co.
Maida‹Kohn.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Greenberg‹Rosenfeld.
Plunert‹Mayer.
Condon‹Aaron Stuckbaum Co.
Kasendorf‹Nas El RR
Mantel‹O'Brien.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)
Case on.
Flynn‹CNY.
Mullen‹Rafferty Bros
Futoransky‹Nas E RR
Mangiasc‹Pitts. Cont.
Siciliano‹Biorn & Hardart Co.
Regila‹Richard Carvel Co, Inc.
Wallach‹Bradley Con.
Miller‹Hoops.

PART XII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Donahue‹Bady.
No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
L M May Co‹Ramous Realty Co.
Baumann‹Preferred Acct Ins Co (2.)
M G Samuels Co‹New Brunswick Fire Ins Co.
Same‹British-Am Assurance.
Same‹Agricul Ins Co of Watertown.
Cohn‹Levy.
Inter Bankg Corp‹H W Balk, Inc.
Fay, Xerr & Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Grunert Rty Corp‹ Mojo.
McKenna‹Doherty.
Belden‹Fitchett.
Moore & Munger Co‹ A Elliott Ranney Co.
Liebler‹Chelsea Exch Bank.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Falk‹Boston Store of Utica.
Conradson‹CNY.
H Kelly & Sons‹ Libee.
Becker‹Sanditz.
Schwartz‹Levin.
Whilden & Hancock‹ Schneider.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inc—Harris‹Dyckman, Photoplay Co.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.
Cause remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
Hattie Schiff,
Christiane Zwinge,
David Jacobs,
Charles B Austin,
Catherine Armstrong,
Kunigunda Shemberg, &c.
Bridget Ryan,
Michael Curley,
Charles F Fowles,
Moses Pechter,
Cecile E Eichemius.
Pauline M Hamburger
James Finn,
Christian Trinks,
Victor C Bell,
Martin Grossman,
Thomas J Creamer,
Frank Castagna, inf,
Wilhelm Klumpff,
August G Mahler,
Amanda Ashby,
Wilhelmina Busch,
Morris Zimmerman,
John Black,
Elisabeth Sterry, &c,
Charles E Wilson,
Rosa C Ciavolino,
Ciro Vanacore,
Henry Wilbert,
Lucia Valentine,
Henry M Parker,
Frank Leslie,
Libe Seligson,
Pasquale Scappa,
Frank Lesife,
Emma J Richardson,
Thomas Thorn,
Morris Groner,
Robert J Mahoney,
Julia A Millar,
Leon Rheinstrom,
Haskell Silverman, &c.
Max Rechnitzer, (2.)
Amalie L Mueller, &c.
Albert A Davis,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Donald Mitchell.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Greenhalgh‹Keystone Nov Mfg Co.
Cook‹Prieser.
Sugerman‹Bober.
Mosesohn‹Mosesohn.
Axelrad‹Freedman.
Norbitz‹Altschuler.
Bates‹Rouse.
Morgan‹Lynch.
Shearer‹Rauch.
Pitsch‹Strohmeyer.
Kurek‹Berliner.
Morris‹20th W 43d St.
Brown‹Scherer.
Ellis‹Myers.
Forman‹Groener.
Purnell‹Inc Backer Const Co.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Damer‹Solomon.
Metzger‹Mandel (2.)
Merchants Ice & Coal Co‹Devanney.
Goldberg‹102 Norfolk St Corp.
Soulodre & Feuerstein.
Kandel‹Barnett.
Light‹Bernstein.
Lederer‹Robinson Am.
Miller‹Schilsky.
Brown‹Frankel, (2.)
Loughran‹Merchanics & Metals Nat Bk.
Clauson‹Van Valkenburg.
Necamkin‹Kennedy.
Sternberg‹Standard Ice Cream Co.
Curry‹Hilton.
Glaze‹Comstock.
Anes‹London Guar & Lee‹Duval Co (2).
Goldin‹Goodstein.
Caluwaert‹Shapiro.
Solask‹Brennglass (2)
Rouse‹Wilson.
Thal‹Slate.
Pheon Cont‹Vermont Hygeia Ice Co.
Maroney‹Grant.
Hudson Wrecking &c Co‹15 W. 44th St.
Galef‹Kalish.
Rains‹Smith.
Mishkin‹Safro.
Brinn‹Cohen.
Engel‹Tunney.
Stillman‹Central Vermont RR.
Hanson‹Prevost (2).
Lerowitz‹Fraad.
Fisher‹Int R. T. Co.
Schainholtz‹NYRys.
Conay‹Int R T Co.
Hunt‹Whitridge.
Tropp‹Nathan.
Re Wm J Edison.
Koschick‹S & R Frame Mfg Co.
Wohlfield‹Valenze.
Hunt‹same.
Frechtman‹Gevirtz.
Sommer‹Scheinhaus.
Schapiro‹M J Adrian.
Easton‹Easton.
Petrian‹NYRys.
Finkelstein‹Cohen.
Itkin‹NYC-Int Rys.
Shapiro‹Winthrop.
McBride‹NYRys.
Tpung‹Bradley Const.
Hermann‹Fitzgerald.
Gigbee‹New Era Rty.
Simpson-Crawford Co ‹Nicholls.
Brooks‹Edelstein Cont Co. (2).
Jos. Timo & Co‹NY C & H R RR.
Chas Rump, Inc‹ Roeder.
Dunn‹NYC-Int Ry.
Horowitz‹Linch.
Gorodnitsky‹Newgold.
Cutefotis‹Auerbach.
Schwartz‹Sackmur Bros.
Madone‹Fifth Av Coach Co.
Moresco‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Schwartz‹NYRys.
Bruno‹Duklaner.
Curran‹Thos. Galligan
Abbet‹Sackmur Bros.
Lane‹White Fireproof Const Co.
White‹NYRys.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Bauer‹Bauer.
Tischler‹Maurice.
Re Bloomer.
Kaplan‹Steinberg.
Re Riley.
Mahler‹Marmorstein.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
G A Ohl & Co‹Stand Steel Sec Co Inc.
Guthy, Inc‹Berliner.
Tornberg‹Sandurek.
Cohen‹Tekel.
2d Nat Bk of Hoboken ‹Reid.
Highest number reached in regular order 467.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Blumer‹Am Land.
Greenbaum‹Brow.

TRIAL TERM—Nelman, J.
Greenbaum‹Gordon, Steinberg‹R Carvel Co, Inc.
Beith & Reilly Co‹ Lockwood.
Hahn‹Burland.
Equity cause:
Spitzberg‹Kitkowitz.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Rachael H Pfeiffer‹Charles L Waller.
Busher.
Lawyers Mortgage Co‹Henry S Herrman—Eugene A Donohue.
Wilson‹Metzger.
Ubling‹Razzano—Virginia May Mollenhauer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Rachael H Pfeiffer‹Charles L Waller.
Busher.
Lawyers Mortgage Co‹Henry S Herrman—Eugene A Donohue.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Re Bushwick Station, 12 N Y Rout.
Meyer‹United Dressed Beef Co.
Dempsy‹O'Rourke.
Westerfeld‹Francke & Revarz.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M., Motions.
Re Wadsworth Ave.
Anderson‹Penobscot Realty Co.
Morse‹Tribune Assn.
Same‹same.
Perlmutter‹Durkee.
Mahr‹C I & B RR.
Albrecht‹Maloney.
Re Semken (Jr Order U S Atty.)
Griffin‹Breslin.
Voorhees‹Hernandez.
Sherson‹Sherson.
Meuth‹Willoughby Realty Co.
Quinn‹Mitchell.
Brennan‹Manhattan & Q Traction Co.
Pfeifer‹Marburg.
Baldwin‹Baldwin.
Cundy‹Schnopp.
Re Mendel Rty Co (Friedman).
The Thrift‹Gatto.
Ford‹Ford.
Hein Av (Perelli).
NY Title Ins‹Dibs Sabs Realty Co.
Dongan‹same.
Wolff‹same.
Re Delaney (Garvin).
Bill‹Shepherd.
Cholakis‹Cassandra.
People‹Dashetf.
Same‹Kessler.
Legrev Rty‹Hirsch.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Blackmar, J.
Elmhorst‹Musiroff.
Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 270.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Callaghan, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.

Henderson‹B H RR.
Arlauckas‹Am Sugar Refining Co et al.
Peterson‹Underpinning and Foundation Co.
Robeson‹B H RR.
Keenan‹Gimbel Bros.
Pierz‹NY Cons RR.
Lake‹Boedig.
Callahan‹B H RR.
Rothman‹Arrmuth.
Doolan‹Nassau RR.
McGee‹B H RR.
Blumenberg‹Frey.
Ferriso‹B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Uselli‹Int R T.
Niedzialkowski‹CNY.
Christensen‹Morse Dry Dock Co.
Flinnigan‹Parisian Taxi Serv. Co.
Visento‹Carpenter.
Boxley & Herrick.
Slavin‹Carmandella.
De Magistris‹Nas RR
Oleska‹Kronheimer & Oldenbush Co.
Severson‹C B R. N J
Fowler‹Hoppe.
De Martino‹Prudder.
McAllister‹Biermeyer.
Rayes‹Kennedy.
Damanti‹Biaggino et al.
Re‹So Bikyn RR.
Reis Co‹Post.
Brown‹Eiseman Mag.

Highest number reached on regular call 2,018.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Hylan, J.—Actions triable by the Court without a Jury.

Dowdesrell Co‹Dorchester Bldg Co.
Gruno‹Mehnken.
Princess Const Co‹ Sullivan.
Selinger‹Stuyvesant Bldg & Cont Co.
Parzhesky Bros‹ Belmont.
Turner Cont. & Imp.‹ Mass Realty Co.
Weltzman‹Bulleisen.
Gans‹Hurwits.
Lack Const Co‹Terker

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Kenney‹Kenney.
Amman Homestead Estates‹CNY.
Fish‹Champlin.

The remainder of the Special Term calendar goes over until the third Monday in February.

PART II.—Keogh, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Morschauser, J.—Naturalizations.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
George W. See.
Patrick Driscoll.
Eugenia A. Pirrone.
Maria Diveny.
William F Evens.
Executor's Acctg:
Ernest A Hoffman.
John F Craddock.
Trust Accounting:
Philip Dater.
Re Estate:
Elizabeth V Clark.
Edward L Gard.
Doellinger‹Doellinger.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM SCHEMEL and LOUIS LOEB, as copartners, doing business under the style and name of SCHEMEL & LOEB.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Friday, January 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,389 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of toys, sporting goods, leather goods, trunks, handbags, razors, cameras, counters, showcases, cash registers, shelving, fixtures, &c.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee.
ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM V. BREIT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 28th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,413 8th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' cloaks, suits, corsets, gloves, waists, fixtures, &c.

LOUIS H. STROUSE, Trustee.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall St., N. Y.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned until Feb. 7th, 1916, at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 208 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, lathes, tools, patented devices for spraying, paints, etc.; gauges, office furniture and fixtures, etc. Buyers will take notice that the patents and other rights now held by the alleged bankrupt will not be sold by the Receiver.

M. MICHAELS EDELSTEIN, Receiver,
DAVID HAAR, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANN BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 2d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, and immediately thereafter at Alice Station Co., 276 Cherry St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stoves, range, safe, electric motor, typewriter, office fixtures, etc.; also, at 276 Cherry St., 1 double truck and 1 single truck.

MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Receiver.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 27 Pine St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. C. EASTON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 W. 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Laces, Ribbons, Chiffon, Silk, Dressmakers' Supplies and ornaments, furniture, fixtures, shelving, partitions, adding machine, typewriter, etc.

IRVING L. EFNST, Assignee.
STROCK & STROCK, Attorneys for Assignee, 20 Broad St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY D. O'SULLIVAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 2nd, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,389 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of toys, sporting goods, leather goods, trunks, handbags, razors, cameras, counters, showcases, cash registers, shelving, fixtures, &c.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee.
ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM V. BREIT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 28th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,413 8th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' cloaks, suits, corsets, gloves, waists, fixtures, &c.

LOUIS H. STROUSE, Trustee.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall St., N. Y.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned until Feb. 7th, 1916, at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VERNA ATTIRE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 208 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, lathes, tools, patented devices for spraying, paints, etc.; gauges, office furniture and fixtures, etc. Buyers will take notice that the patents and other rights now held by the alleged bankrupt will not be sold by the Receiver.

M. MICHAELS EDELSTEIN, Receiver,
DAVID HAAR, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANN BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 2d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, and immediately thereafter at Alice Station Co., 276 Cherry St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stoves, range, safe, electric motor, typewriter, office fixtures, etc.; also, at 276 Cherry St., 1 double truck and 1 single truck.

MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN, Receiver.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 27 Pine St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. C. EASTON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 W. 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Laces, Ribbons, Chiffon, Silk, Dressmakers' Supplies and ornaments, furniture, fixtures, shelving, partitions, adding machine, typewriter, etc.

IRVING L. EFNST, Assignee.
STROCK & STROCK, Attorneys for Assignee, 20 Broad St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY D. O'SULLIVAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Feb. 2d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,389 St. Nicholas Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of toys, sporting goods, leather goods, trunks, handbags, razors, cameras, counters, showcases, cash registers, shelving, fixtures, &c.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Assignee.
ALFRED YANKAUER, Attorney for Assignee, 261 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS KAP, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 22,762.

To the creditors of Morris Kap of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, dated January 19th, 1916, the above-entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1916, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, January 24th, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy. 22654.

Notice is given that ALEXANDER FEUERSEIN, of the alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of twenty-five per cent. cash. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 7th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DENTZER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,092.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM LENZING, Bankrupt.

William Lenzing was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 11, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 8, 1916, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York—Bankruptcy—No. 22,570.

Notice is given that JAMES PARKES, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,062.

Notice is given that FELIX WEIL, individually and as a partner of the firm of E. I. Well & Son, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,852.—Notice is given that ROBERT GUNN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 28th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,507.

Notice is given that MAURICE MYERS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,730.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX GLOBER, Bankrupt.

Max Glober was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 13, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 8, 1916, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 22,753.

Notice is given that ISIDORE KAUFMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted

GARY SCHOOLS FAIL IN MAXWELL'S TEST

Stood Third in Comparison with Pre-Vocational and Traditional Schools.

TWO EXAMINATIONS HELD

Had Lowest Average of Improvement in Three Months—Argument Against Extension.

City Supt. Maxwell has transmitted to the Board of Education a report made to him by the chief statistician, Burdette R. Buckingham, embodying the results of examinations conducted in March and in June, 1915, in the two elementary schools administered on the so-called Gary plan; in the six elementary schools conaining "pre-vocational" departments administered under the immediate supervision of Assistant City Supt. Ettinger, and in an equal number of elementary schools administered under the system that has grown up in this city for a century and a quarter.

The document, Dr. Maxwell says, is of unusual interest and importance. The tests were planned and all arrangements made, the questions formulated, the plan of scoring determined, and all details settled before he was taken ill last April. The scoring of the papers and the formulation of results were carried out under the direction of Mr. Buckingham.

Gary Schools Stand Lowest.

"The design of these tests," Dr. Maxwell adds, "was to determine how results in those studies, which all thinking people agree should form the chief field of elementary education, compare in the three types of elementary schools—the traditional type, the Ettinger type, and the Gary type. The schools of the traditional type were selected each because it has a pupil population as nearly as possible similar to that in one of the two other classes of schools. Two examinations, separated by an interval of three months, and with questions as nearly equivalent as possible were given in order that the test should be not only one of acquired knowledge, but also one of progress.

"The results show that of the three types, the traditional schools made the best showing, he 'pre-vocational' schools stood second, and the Gary schools stood third. While I would be the last to claim that the test is final, or that it renders an effective decision against the Gary system for this city, it is fair to say that it raises a strong presumption against the general introduction of the Gary system into this city. The conclusion obviously is that neither the Gary system nor the 'pre-vocational' system should be further extended until the schools in which they are being tried make a better exhibition of efficiency."

Showed Less Improvement.

The tests showed that in spelling, geography, history, arithmetic, and grammar, the traditional schools obtained better scores in the initial examinations than either of the other classes of schools. The "unweighted average" was: Traditional schools, 51.1 per cent.; "pre-vocational" schools, 45.5 per cent.; the Gary schools, 43.7 per cent. The percentages of pupils who showed improvement were: Gary schools, 40.7 per cent.; "pre-vocational" schools, (all classes,) 47.6 per cent.; traditional schools 54.3 per cent.

Some of the comparative percentages are as follows:

	Gary.	Prevocational.	Regular.
Arithmetic	42.7	51.9	58.3
Spelling	67.4	70.4	71.5
Geography	57.7	58	62.2
History	52.1	53.8	55.5
Grammar	29.6	32.3	56.3
All subjects	40.1	44	57.7

The improvement shown by pupils in the June tests was as follows:

	Gary.	Prevocational.	Regular.
Arithmetic	40.7	47.6	64.8
Spelling	52.8	58.7	68
Geography	58	53.4	67.7
History	72.3	67.2	63.2
Grammar	55.8	58.8	62.9

Argues Against Extension.

Mr. Buckingham says in his report:

"In all fairness, some caution should be exercised in drawing from the data of this report inferences untavorable to the Gary schools. The proponents of the new plan—not its thinkers and philosophers, but its noisy partisans, gifted with enthusiasm but with little else—have betrayed it. They have, in their eagerness to secure its wide and immediate adoption, made rash statements as to its equality with, or superiority to, the regular type of school.

"We should insist that the Gary plan be set up at New York no further than favorable experimental conditions require."

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

The following patrolman, having been restored to the rank of Sergeant, Jan. 25, is transferred and assigned as indicated: 4 P. M., Jan. 25, M. J. O'Loughlin, 6 to 154.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Jan. 26: Patrol J. J. O'Brien, to Bur. of Tel.; F. Sullivan, Bridge Prec. to Bur. of Tel.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. B. Ross, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E, to command, during absence of Capt. on sick report, 8:30 A. M., Jan. 25; Patrol. W. J. McKeever, 2, to Boiler Squad, 30 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 26; J. J. Sexton, 150, to Bur. of Tel. as lineman, 30 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 26; to 3d I. D. from commands indicated duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 30—W. J. Gallagher, 25; J. Bishop, 15; T. Logan, 80; E. Tesler, 36; E. M. Taylor, 37; M. Murphy, 69; D. McKeon, Traffic C.

Leaves of absence without pay—Patrol. J. C. Quinn, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 30; F. Bauer, 83, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 28; J. A. Gannon, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 26; T. Lynam, 29, 1 day, 12:01 P. M., Jan. 30; W. A. Loehmann, 69, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 28; E. J. Blaney, 143, 2 days, 8 P. M., Jan. 28; E. Bollman, 146, 1 day, 8 P. M., Jan. 27; T. Byron, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 26; J. E. Kelly, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 22; J. O. Becker, 156, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 28; J. Shepherd, 159, 1 day, noon, Jan. 28, 1916; Frank S. Mondo, 169, 2 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 29; J. Gallagher, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 27; F. A. Murray, 281, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 27.

Restored to duty: Patrol. J. Haugh, 39, 2:03 P. M., Jan. 25; M. C. Lee, 144, 9:48 A. M., Jan. 26; E. C. Stanton, 146, 10:23 A. M., Jan. 25.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. Haugh, 39, 2:08 P. M., Jan. 25; M. C. Lee, 144, 6:53 A. M., Jan. 26; E. C. Stanton, 146, 10:30 A. M., Jan. 25.

Deaths: Patrol. J. O'Neill, 35, 1:20 A. M., Jan. 26; D. A. O'Connell, 143, 9:30 P. M., Jan. 26.

Fire Department.

Owing to the fact that the mental examination in the examination for promotion to the position of engineer of steamer will be held at 9:45 A. M., on Feb. 1, there will be no medical examination of candidates for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant on that date.

Resignation accepted: Fire., 1st gr., W. C. Boegel, H. & L. 9, to take effect at 8 A. M., Feb. 1.

Penalties imposed: Fire., 1st gr., P. J. Graham, No. 2, Eng. 225, $5, (loss of coat badge;) Fire., 2d gr., W. Luthin, H. & L. 81, $5, (loss of coat badge;) Fire., 1st gr., T. M. Shea, H. & L. 1, 1st, $1, (loss of Book of Rules and Regulations.)

Special leaves, without pay: Fire., 1st gr., F. Colahan, Eng. 15, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 28; Eng. of Ste. W. M. Kraft, Eng. 43, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 28.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following list for men cleaners, Queens, is announced: T. Robinson, S. D'Angelo, Joseph Garland, M. Gingale, O. Saxton, George Grimm, L. Ludwig, N. Rotunno, J. Mulhall, Charles Kleine, James Ballentine, Joseph McGinnis, William McDermott, S. Sangenite, P. Grella, J. Sacco, F. Varuolo, L. Mtoe, M. Ritolo, Frank Shields, John Powers, N. D'Addaria, F. Straffella, M. Larovoca, M. Mangione, Thomas Conry, Charles Zimmerman, R. Daddario, and H. Steiger.

United States.

An examination for male physical laboratorian, at $3.84 a day at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., will be held on Feb. 2. The duties consist in the care and operation of chronoscopes, chronographers, storage batteries, and, in addition, the keeping of chronograph and firing records and calculations in connection with the flight of projectiles. These calculations are solved largely by logarithms, therefore the applicants must be qualified to work logarithms with facility. Age, 20 years or more on the date of the examination.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The two weather charts of Thursday presented a combination of extreme conditions such as has never before occurred in the history of the Weather Bureau. At the morning observation he great high pressure area still covered the Eastern States and the Western Atlantic Ocean, with a low pressure area of fair proportions central over Eastern Iowa.

As a result there were more abnormally high temperatures throughout the Central, the Eastern, and the Southern States, and the January records were exceeded in places. At the same time both the Northwestern high pressure area and cold wave had increased in intensity and had extended southward west of the Mississippi River.

At Havre, Mont., the temperature of 54 degrees below zero exceeded the January record and the barometer read 30.98 inches. The highest temperature recorded during the day was 80 degrees at Tampa, Fla., making a difference of 134 degrees between the highest and lowest records of the day.

At the same time a storm of great intensity moved in from the Pacific Ocean by way of Central California and the barometer at Tonopah, Nev., tonight read 28.90 inches. San Francisco reporting a similar reading about 8 P. M.

This storm was accompanied by general rains and snows over the entire district west of the Rocky Mountains except the north plateau, the snow extending into central California.

Over Southern California the rainfall was very heavy, while in portions of Nevada and Northern Arizona there was very heavy snow. Snows and rains were also general over the remainder of the country except in the Atlantic States, where they were only light and local.

The eastward movement of the Pacific disturbance will prevent any settled weather over the central and east portions of the country for at least several days, and over the district east of the Mississippi River rains and snows will be general, with rapidly falling temperature, which will not reach the Coast States before Saturday.

In the South Atlantic States it is not expected that the temperaure fall will be decided.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh south; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest.

FORECAST: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain Friday, probably turning to snow and colder north and west portions. Saturday, much colder and probably fair.

Southern New England—Rain Friday or Friday night. Saturday, much colder and probably fair.

New Jersey—Cloudy Friday, followed by rain, colder at night. Saturday, probably fair and colder.

Western New York—Rain Friday, turning to snow and colder, colder at night, with a cold wave. Saturday, local snows and colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Friday, colder at night. Saturday, much colder and probably fair.

Northern New England—Rain or snow Friday, colder in Vermont. Saturday, partly cloudy and much colder, probably local snows

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	35	54	4 P. M.	34	66
6 A. M.	36	54	5 P. M.	34	64
9 A. M.	34	54	9 P. M.	36	60
12 M.	36	60	11 P. M.	36	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 54; at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 53 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.44 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.25 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:35—408 E. 74 St.; — Miller	Not given
1:45—505 E. 73 St.; Hirsch Bros.	Not given
3:45—1,666-1,668 Amsterdam Av.; Un. Cigar Stores Co. & others	Not given
6:35—302 E. 87 St.; James Caddle	Slight
7:45—603 W. 48 St.; Goodrich Tire Co.	Slight
10:30—244 W. 64 St.; Anvill Chandler	Slight
10:35—460 W. 17 St.; David Leimer	Slight
10:45—162 W. 80 St.; E. Gondilez	Slight
P. M.	
1:20—908 E. 101 St.; Jacob Stagison	None
2:10—238 E. 98 St.; George Bertio	None
4:10—1,219 Simpson St.; Joseph Levy	Slight
4:50—111 Av. B; Samuel Alperts	Slight
5:05—1,116 3 Av.; Edward Curley	Slight
5:05—457 W. 127 St.; Joseph Carrido	Slight
6:20—100 Prince St.; Rosenberg Bros.	$1,500
6:45—364 St. Ann's Av.; S. Stein	Slight
6:50—120 Lexington Av.; — Wilde	Slight
7:55—238 Pearl St.; not given	None
8:10—480 Wash'n St.; Armstrong & Co.	Slight
8:55—426 W. 124 St.; Louis Providence	Slight
10:00—852 E. 81 St.; Edward Crowley	$10
10:25—239 Rivington St.; H. Fertig	None

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Following C. A. C. officers are relieved from duty in Coast Defenses of Oahu, effective on date indicated, and then proceed to U. S. and on arrival report to commanding officer of Coast Defenses indicated for assignment to a company: 1st Lieut. L. Van Deusen, May 12, to Pensacola, and 2d Lt. C. W. Jenking, May 30, to Charleston.

Following C. A. C. officers are relieved from present assignment, and will proceed to Honolulu from San Francisco about June 5: Capt. B. Taylor, 1st Lt. J. S. Halcomb, and 2d Lt. L. H. Brereton. Upon arrival at Honolulu each officer will report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Oahu, for assignment to a company.

Capt. J. C. Ahnstad, C. A. C., from assignment to 73d Co., now unassigned, and will report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for duty, upon completion of which he will proceed to San Francisco and will sail about June 5 for Honolulu for duty at Coast Defenses of Oahu.

1st Lt. G. Rusten, Jr., C. A. C., from attachment to 122d Co., and will proceed from San Francisco about June 5 for Honolulu for duty at Coast Defenses of Oahu.

Capt. J. Huston, 9th Cav., is selected and detailed as Major, Philippine Scouts, effective Feb. 1, vice Capt. C. E. Morton, 5th Inf., relieved.

Orders of Jan. 15 amended to direct Maj. R. B. Miller, M. C., to proceed to Philippines from San Francisco about July 5 instead of April 5.

2d Lt. R. B. Barnitz, 14th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his proper station.

2d Lt. W. A. Copethorn, C. A. C., from assignment to 121st Co. and placed on Unassigned List, effective about Feb. 1. He will then report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Savannah, for duty on his staff.

Leaves: Maj. H. A. Ripley, Philippine Scouts, 2 months; 2d Lt. J. A. Robenson, 9th Cav., 2 months; 2d Lt. A. R. Underwood, 20th Inf., 1 month; Capt. J. E. Fecher, 7th Cav., 20 days; 1st Lt. W. V. J. Jervey, 10th Inf., 2 months; Maj. C. E. Koerper, M. C., 7 days; Capt. W. S. Sinclair, 25th Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. J. R. Ellis, C. A. C., 1 month, and 1st Lt. W. D. Frazer, C. A. C., 1 month.

Navy.

Commanders S. E. Moses, from command of the Saratoga to Philadelphia Yard and J. P. Carter, to Philadelphia Yard, Feb. 11.

Lt. Jr. Gr. Lts. H. Columbia, Third Division, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet. Jr. Grade Lts.; E. M. Williams, to command the K-2; H. K. Lewis and M. S. Bennion, Naval Academy, to temporary duty, Indian Head, Md.; H. W. Hosford and W. D. Seed, Academy, to Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., and W. E. Brown, Academy, to temporary duty, works of Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia.

Ensigns: O. P. Ritchie and J. C. Lusk, the Maryland to the New Orleans, and R. Burben, the Petrel to the Rhode Island.

A. F. Fayms, M. G. Slarrow, E. R. Eberle, W. D. Alexander, and R. N. Hickman, to temporary duty Naval Flay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., and A. Odlin, the Des Moines, engine and wait orders.

Civil Engr. F. T. Chambers, to Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington.

Chief Machinist A. B. Devine, the Albatross, to Mare Island Yard.

Machinists C. S. Chapman, the St. Louis, to the Rainbow, and W. D. Dadd the Maryland, to the Albatross.

Carps. L. T. Hermann, the North Carolina, to Norfolk, Va., Yard, and W. R. Thomas, Norfolk Yard, Feb. 21, to the North Carolina.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Annapolis, at Topolobampo; Cassin, at Guacanayao Bay; Culgoa and Cyclops, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Arethusa, Guantanamo for Port Arthur, Tex.; Chattanooga, Salina Cruz for Acapulco; Denver, Topolobampo for Guaymas; Fanning, Jarvis, Nicholson, and Patterson, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Jupiter, Guantanamo for Hampton Roads; Leonidas, Boston for Cristobal; Sonoma, Caleta for Sanitarium; Unadilla, Guantanamo for Charleston, and Whipple, Guaymas for La Paz.

The probable date of the sailing of the Jupiter from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo has been extended from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4.

Coast Guard.

1st Lts. R. B. Adams, the Seminole, on Jan. 31 to the Seneca; M. N. Usina, the Seneca, upon reporting 1st Lt. of Engrs. R. B. Adams, to home in Norwich, Conn., await orders; E. W. Davis of Engrs., the Bear, upon termination leave to the Seminole.

2d Lt. W. Williams, from headquarters, Jan. 31, to the Tallapoosa, and 2d Lt. of Engrs. A. P. Bixby, to the Comanche.

3d Lts. C. J. Todd, the McCulloch, upon reporting; F. A. Zscheuschler, the Bear, to the McCulloch, and A. Matheis of Engrs., resignation accepted, effective March 20.

Capt. A. Hoyt of Engrs., retired, died Jan. 22 in Baltimore, Md.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Public School 10, boys, 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, held its commencement exercises yesterday. Gold medals, awarded by the Parents' Association, were given to Joseph H. Friedman and David Slonimsky for general proficiency; to Emanuel Epstein for mathematics; to Earl C. Eastman for history, and to George Brounoff for English. A gold medal, awarded by Samson Friedlander for excellence in composition, was given to George F. Meyer. The Victor D. Brenner Bronze Medal for fine craftsmanship went to Joseph M. Tolces. The United German Societies Medal was given to Rudolph Weinberg. The diplomas were presented by District Supt. John F. Conroy. The Rev. Dr. Archer D. Ball made the address to the graduates.

Under the auspices of the People's University Extension Society, Henry Sietgner will continue to give instruction at Public School 4, the Bronx, to children who suffer from speech defects.

The graduating exercises of Public School 18, Manhattan, will be held at 1:30 P. M. today. The address to the graduates will be made by Dr. Francis H. J. Paul, Principal of De Witt Clinton High School. The diplomas will be presented by Mrs. Ruth G. McGray, District Superintendent. There are forty-nine graduates.

The pupils in the highest grade in Evening School 89, Manhattan, want the four nights a week restored to them in order to complete satisfactorily their work. They say that they will be greatly handicapped by having the term shortened by twenty nights.

The Graham School, known to old New Yorkers as that of the Misses Green, will celebrate its hundredth anniversary on Feb. 17, 18, and 20 with a dinner at the Plaza, a pageant at the school, and a service at the First Presbyterian Church.

The ninth annual ball of the Morris Evening High School Alumni will be held this evening at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue. Those who attend will have an opportunity to aid in the movement to have the work of the evening high school student given the same credit as is given to similar work of the day high school student.

The graduating exercises of Public School 115, Manhattan, will be held at 9:30 A. M. today in the school auditorium, 586 West 177th Street.

The Alumni Association of Public School 62 will hold its next general meeting in the auditorium of the school, Hester and Essex Streets, at 8 P. M. tomorrow. A one-act play, entitled "The Passing of Chow-Chow," by Elmer Reisenstein, will be performed.

The savings bank of Public School 40, the Bronx, has met with remarkable success during the last term. There were fourteen deposit days, and a grand total of $44,340 was deposited by the pupils, an average of more than $3163 each deposit day. To date the total money deposited by the pupils since the bank opened in December, 1913, is about $16,000.

The Association of Civil Service Employes of the Department of Education, better known to the public as the Education Minstrels, are now rehearsing for their show, which takes place at Palm Garden, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, on Feb. 4. Miss Virginia Small, in Supt. McAndrew's office, and William A. Casson, in Supt. Jones's office, are handling the tickets.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DRAPER, Mrs. RUTH DANA, widow of William H. Draper, (Aug. 16, 1914;) net estate, $123,329. Martha Lincoln Draper, stepdaughter, given $5,000; William K. Draper, stepson, $2,500; rest of estate passed to Dorothea D. Bigelow, Alice D. Carter, George D. Draper, Ruth Draper, and Paul D. Draper, three daughters and two sons, receiving $25,763 each. Share of Paul D. Draper is to be held in trust during his life. Assets: Equity, $10,500, in 125 Shares of stock appraised at $34,500; equity, $10,400, in 125 East 36 St., appraised at $34,400; equity, $10,000, in 125 East 35 St., appraised at $35,000; equity, $14,000, in 125 East 55 St., appraised at $40,000; two cottages, valued at $15,000, at Islesboro, Me., are not taxed here; deposits, $18,000; jewelry and personalty, $9,779; stocks and bonds, $428,083; a ground rent, 14 West 8 St., $5,000; ground lease, 15 MacDougal Alley, $1,000, and ground lease, 18 West 8 St., $5,000. Larger holdings of stocks were: 463 shares General Electric Co. appraised at $67,057; 350 shares Great Northern Railway preferred, $39,900; 300 shares Union Pacific R. R., $34,050; 450 shares Northern Pacific R. R., $44,437; 200 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co., $22,600, and 300 shares American Agricultural Chemical Co. common, $15,037. Decedent owed Clark, Dodge & Co., $184,739 and McGraw, Blagden & Draper $70,810.

MITCHELL, Mrs. CAROLINE, widow of Edward Mitchell. (July 28, 1914;) net estate, $444,620. Mrs. Eliza M. Ferriday, daughter, sole beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $61,675, in 31 East 50 St., appraised at $77,000; 2,834 Broadway, $60,000; 102 East 65 St., $54,000; 59 and 61 East 165 St., $10,000; sixth interest in 84 East 112 St., $10,200; sixth interest in 600 West 9 St. $2,127; small remainder interest, $487, in 334 Canal St., appraised at $62,000; 113 acres at Yonkers, N. Y., $22,412, 25 acres at Orangetown, Rockland, N. Y., $1,600; 12 acres and buildings at Southampton, L. I., $28,000; deposits, $11,757; furniture, personalty, and jewelry, $5,034; automobile, $850; mortgages, $107,245, and stocks and bonds, $117,727.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHWORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

127th, 79 West.—Six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; near subway; $25.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

At Queens Station, Greater N. Y., 30 minutes from Herald Square or Flatbush Av., 5 minutes' walk from station. I offer to homeseekers and investors high-class restricted lots that have recently been foreclosed; you may purchase two or more at cost on reasonable terms; all improvements; no assessments; beautiful neighborhood. See these at once before the chance is gone; title guaranteed. R. E. Pendergrast, Room 630, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 2050.

$50 cash and $4 monthly buys my two good located lots at Jamaica; will sacrifice for $175 each; need money; might do better for all cash. B Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KISSENA GARDENS, 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE, basement, and sub basement, 50x90; N. W. Cor. Park Place and Church St. at elevated station and adjacent to Park Place station of the west side Subway. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Office, showroom, and stockroom to let to jobber of women's apparel; good opportunity to one wishing connection with waist and dress manufacturing. 148 West 24th St., top floor.

FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 20x80, with yard; one-story brick, 30x65, high ceiling, near Williamsburg Bridge and all freight stations. Inquire 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT PRIVATE OFFICE, all accommodations, $30 per month; agreeable surroundings. Suite 1,505, 195 Broadway.

Loft to let, with steam power; size, 40x80; good light, high ceiling, low rent. 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

Two-story factory building, 5,000 sq. ft. floor space. Hughes, 7 Colgate St., Jersey City.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Corner loft, 48x100, 78-80 Walker St.; fireproof building. Lane, 38 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Just completed, a pretty 5-room bungalow; cannot occupy; all modern improvements, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, artistic fixtures, &c.; large garden plot; few blocks from bathing beach; fine fishing; must have $150 cash, balance easy. B. BUNGALOW, box 157 Times Downtown.

Must sell my complete farm with 5-room bungalow, fine barn, and big chicken house, &c.; in townsnip of 10,000; ready markets for poultry and eggs; near trolley and station; good soil; will sacrifice price to get ready cash and arrange balance to suit. B. Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SUBURBAN HOMES.

Restricted, refined; 28 minutes to Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500. Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 3876 Cort. SEND FOR 1916 SPRING LIST.

Freeport Home.—$1,000 saved if purchased now. Six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; modern conditions; best section. See owner, J. J. Furey, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

If you are looking for a small house, complete, for $875, near trolley and town, only $50 down, balance $7 monthly, call at once. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH. 45 North Arlington Avenue, EAST ORANGE, N. J. "30 Minutes from Broadway." Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $28.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence, exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hilside Av. Montclair 2977.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms; board.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

78TH, 258 WEST.

An unusual house for unusual people at the usual prices.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, bedrooms, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large, sunny room, private bath; electricity; excellent table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner, $10; references.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; attractive American home; very best cooking; $20 to $30.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Gentleman desires room and board, strictly private family; location, Manhattan, between 14th and 72d. R 16 Times.

Nicely furnished room and board for gentleman and wife; must be first class; state full particulars. R 32 Times.

Young Japanese wants room with breakfast; small family, near Broadway, 100th St. Write, Hana, 1,468 St. Nicholas Av.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; housekeeping suite. Chevalier.

23D, 26 EAST (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; strict privacy; gentlemen; references; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large front parlor, furnished; unfurnished; suitable for musical or dancing studio.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—First-class rooms; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; heated; telephone.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; double, $4.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

44TH, 246 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, telephone; $1 weekly up; meals optional.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; elegantly furnished; two rooms and bath.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Large and small rooms; heat; electric lights; gentlemen.

67TH, 264 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room, adjoining bath, modern apartment.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT, CONVENIENT; TELEPHONE; FRENCH; REASONABLE.

118 WEST 69TH ST. WEST HALL.

Medium size room adjoining bath; southern exposure; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; steam, bath, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Palatial suite, two rooms, dressing room and bath; private neighborhood; telephone; electricity; table unequaled.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Spacious accommodations, private residence; doctor or dentist; lower floor; private bath.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private family.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room, if desired; phone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, in well-conducted house; electricity; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water, suitable for studio or couple; piano; all improvements; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH ST. 108 WEST.—Elegant large rooms with bath, second floor, private family.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room; dressing room; adjoining bath; refined home; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, medium, large, warm rooms; running water, reception room, telephone.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; good home for refined people; electricity.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful sunny rooms, newly furnished; bath; phone.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, attractively furnished medium size room; suitable two; reference.

86TH, (Near Subway.) — Artistic medium rooms, superior surroundings; references; gentlemen. 7160 Schuyler.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH STREET, 254 WEST. Gentlemen, couple, appreciating refined surroundings; 1-2 room suites; bath. Apt. F.

98TH, 166 WEST.—Furnished room, apartment, telephone, near subway, elevated. $5. Dunn.

102D, 202 WEST.—Warm outside room; subway, "L"; gentlemen; references exchanged. Halsted.

102D, 216 WEST.—Two large rooms in elegantly furnished apartment; separate or will connect. Apartment 8.

106TH, 314 WEST.—2 rooms and bath in private residence; meals optional; references.

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Refined bachelor desires room, with bath, in nicely appointed apartment or home; state full particulars. B 24 Times Annex.

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JAPANESE GENTLEMAN wants room in family where can learn English. Japanese, 414 8th Av.

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Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CAPABLE young woman for general office work; careful painstaking worker who operates typewriter; write full details experience, references; mention salary; records. B 340 Times Downtown.

GIRLS wanted on laces and chiffons, 728 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORKER. — German, Swedish, or Norwegian, for family three; must be neat; plain cook; wages $5. Apply Apt. 20, Rutland, Broadway and 57th.

MILLINERS WANTED. LONG SEASON; GOOD SALARY; REFERENCES. PEGGY HOYT, 516 5TH AV., NEW YORK.

MODELS, 36, refined appearance, for showroom; good chance for advancement. Stein & Blaine, 8 West 38th.

MODEL.—Experienced, size 36, for coats and skirts. New York Coat Company, 145 West 30th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Refined, attractive, responsible American girl to assist mother and take charge of baby girl in care of boy 4 and girl of 3; $20 a month; unusually attractive suburban home and many advantages to right person; do not desire servant type. Full particulars, X 285 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Wanted at once, white nursery maid, experienced with small children; wages, $25 per month. Call or write, Mrs. Roberts, 52 Franklin Place, Montclair, N. J., or 'phone Montclair 1249.

TYPIST, able to translate Spanish into English; state salary expected. R 39 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

TYPIST, must have good education, for uptown position, will have some clerical work, $15; stenographer for uptown position, prefer some one familiar with handling statistical reports on long carriage machine, $18; telephone operators, familiar with running two-position boards, $10. Call 9 to 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

Efficient Employment Exchange, Agency, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, typists; girls for bindery work. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

At once, stenographers, bookkeepers, multigraph operator. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av. (42d.)

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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WOOD SAYS OUR GOLD WILL INVITE ATTACK

And Warns Congressmen That Our Navy Would Not Hold Out More Than Sixty Days.

EASY PREY FOR BIG POWER

Regular Army, of 220,000 Men and 2,000,000 Reserves an Imperative Necessity, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A statement of the possibility of the invasion of the United States and the present unpreparedness to resist a first-class power was furnished the House Committee on Military Affairs today by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, former Chief of Staff of the army.

That it would be relatively easy for an enemy to land 400,000 troops on American shores within thirty days was one of his statements, and he predicted that the next war of this nation would be with a first-class power.

"We are living in era of war," said General Wood. "We are accumulating most of the gold and with it a proportionate amount of ill-will, and I believe we should be prepared for storms. We are menaced on all sides, but God alone can tell who our next enemy is to be, and He will do it some day. This much I know—our next war will be with a power of the first class."

General Wood expressed the belief that any future attack would be directed against the coastline between Boston and Washington. An army of 1,500,000 men, he said, would be necessary to repel such an attack. General Wood described as fallacious the popular belief that it was difficult to transport trops across the ocean.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "movement of troops by sea is the easiest thing in the world. The Gallipoli landing demonstrated what an invader could do on the shores of the United States."

Attack from the Pacific, General Wood said, would be less easy than from the Atlantic, because there were not so many good harbors on the Pacific.

General Wood told the committee that in his opinion the American Navy stood fourth. He said further that if attacked under present conditions the navy likely would be at the bottom of the sea within sixty days after attack by a first-class power. With sea control lost, he argued, the present mobile army would be unable to oppose an invading force, and the capture of New York and other seaboard cities would come.

"If other Governments know you are prepared, the chance of attack is lessened," he said. "Framing a defense policy, what is needed is a little patriotism and a little less thought of dollars."

Wants 2,000,000 Reserves.

A regular army of 220,000, fully trained and always under arms, with at least 2,000,000 reserves behind them, should be provided, General Wood said.

While General Wood and Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, were testifying before the House and Senate Military Committees, respectively, Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, Chief Engineer of the navy, told the House Naval Committee of the mechanical ills to which submarines are heir, and of the problem of finding suitable engines for battleships and destroyers.

Admiral Griffin said he believed no foreign power was outstripping the United States in naval design, and that, type for type, American craft were as efficient as any afloat. To show the condition of American submarines, he read a report stating that they had done from 1,600 to 7,000 miles of surface cruising, and several hundred miles submerged, last year. Their engines were available for approximately 300 days out of the year, he added.

Members of the committee asked for detailed information about the Neff system of submarine propulsion, which does away with electric storage batteries and their danger, by the use of engines, both on the surface and submerged. The department has asked for $300,000 to test the system. Admiral Griffin said two objections urged against it were that the noise of the motor might reveal a submersible to enemy ships equipped for underwater signaling, and that the engine exhaust might create a wake of bubbles, making discovery easy. The inventor, however, claims to have overcome these difficulties, and Admiral Griffin thought it would be wise to try the system out.

Colonel Glenn told the Senate Committee that the United States would be practically powerless to resist an invasion of any first-class enemy. The wealth of the nation, he said, had become its chief menace, and would become a greater menace as the needs of potential enemies became greater. He pictured an enemy landing anywhere on the east coast north of Chesapeake Bay, establishing a line to Erie, Penn., through Washington and Pittsburgh, and securing the north section of the United States containing all of the more important ammunition factories of the country. Such an invasion, he said, had been outlined in detail by German war experts.

"I am not one of those who believe we are in no danger from Great Britain," Colonel Glenn said. "Great Britain, with 4,000,000 trained men at the end of the war could make such an attack as successfully as Germany. The greatest weakness in the army at present is its lack of organization. The smallest independent unit should be a division. There is now no opportunity to train men to handle large bodies of troops."

Invasion of Mexico.

General Wood said the army was so short of officers and men that if it were ordered to invade Mexico it would take the field at less than half its full strength.

"Before a reserve is enrolled," General Wood said, "the army should be brought up to its full strength."

"Do you regard the Philippine Islands as a source of military weakness?" asked Chairman Hay.

"Yes, and no. It depends on the strength of the navy. Without a strong navy we might lose our garrison forces there."

General Wood said that with a proper form of enlistment, including a maximum enlistment term of two years, and with qualification for military service as the basic consideration, there should be no difficulty in raising the standing army of 220,000 that the United States should have. "If a man cannot become a soldier in six months' training, he's not worth having," he said.

"In case of war we could not wait six months to train our soldiers?" he was asked.

"If we spend six months' time to train 'em, it would be because the enemy has gone to sleep."

Opposes Continental Army.

In opposing the Continental Army plan General Wood said:

"I can't see anything but disaster in starting a new force to stand around in the military foreground struggling for money. The Continental Army is merely a stop-gap and a makeshift. You can play with the Continental Army and with the National Guard. I'm for the Continental Army if you drop Federal assistance to the National Guard. But why build up a new force? Give us the National Guard, body and soul, without a shadow of State control. It would be an efficient army nucleus."

General Wood repeated his declaration that it was nonsense to say it would be difficult for an enemy to send an overseas expedition against the United States, because such an expedition was the easiest of all. The Atlantic all the way from Boston to Baltimore, and the Pacific Coast, he said, were vulnerable points of attack. Americans must assume, the General declared, that the next attack would come from one or more first-class powers for the first time. Such an enemy, he said, could easily land on the New England coast.

Aid Munition Makers.

"Once we are driven out of this area of the East," he said "we will be back in the position of pre-historic man."

"If we should lose control of the sea, how long could our mobile forces, as at present organized, hold back the invading enemy," the General was asked.

"We could not hold them back with the present force, though, of course, that depends on the size of the invader."

General Wood urged that it would be wisdom for Congress to make appropriations to warrant private enterprises keeping up the munitions plants for use of the Government in event of war.

Ultimately there would have to be a universal military service of some kind, he said, preferably along the lines of the system in Switzerland and Australia, so every American reservist would know exactly what would be expected of him in an emergency. When the discussion turned to troops in the Philippines, the General was asked:

"What if we abandon the Philippines?"

"Abandon the Philippines altogether and we would have to go there again to restore order," he replied.

General Wood said he favored having two rifles for every man put in the field, adequate mobile artillery up to and including fourteen-inch guns, mounted on cars, with a view to protecting small unfortified harbors; artillery cars equally available for coast defense and mobile service; guns mounted on cars with caterpillar wheels, aircraft, armored automobiles for observations, and a reserve supply of 25,000 machine guns, as "in the end each man will carry a twenty-six-pound machine gun, as he now carries a rifle."

The Swiss system of military training, if adopted here, should produce an army of 9,000,000 trained men, the Senate Military Committee was informed by Captain Theodore Christian of Cincinnati, a former Swiss Army officer. The system, said Captain Christian, would work no injury to industrial or civil life, but, on the contrary, would increase efficiency for civil service and augment national patriotism.

URGE NATION TO TRAIN.

Swiss System's Advantages Explained to Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Swiss system of military training was explained in detail to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today by Dr. Theodore Christen of Cincinnati. Mr. Christen was followed by Henry T. Hunt, former Mayor of Cincinnati, who spoke of the advantages of universal military training as an education for industrial efficiency.

"Preparedness for peace" was the way Mr. Hunt described his policy, although it involves military training for the whole male population.

Mr. Hunt told the committee that German military training had taught the German nation the value of masses in any work, in other words, the value of working together. When the German Government through its bureaus decided that a particular foreign field offered opportunities for German trade, the whole commercial power of the country was turned in the desired direction.

"This is little understood in the United States," Mr. Hunt said. "Our people need to be trained to work together, and nothing gives this training so well as moderate military instruction. That gives the sense of responsibility and discipline, and both these things are of great value in civil life."

The committee listened with marked attention to Dr. Christen's exposition of the Swiss military system, by which every fit man is required to go to the colors for one year, followed by several years of training for short periods.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the committee, has introduced a bill modeled after the Swiss and Australian systems, which has received the substantial approval of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and many members of the committee favor the bill's general plan.

MEXICANS RELEASE AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Two Men Captured After Swimming Across River Sent Back by Colonel Quintanilla.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 27.—Privates William C. Wheeler and Viggo Pedersen of Battery D, Fourth Field Artillery, who were captured by Mexicans late yesterday, after swimming across the river, were brought back today, having been released by Colonel J. R. Quintanilla, commander of the border in the absence of General Alfredo Ricaut. They were dressed in Mexican clothes.

Lieutenants Mort, Payton, and Waldron, late last night were ordered arrested by Major Gen. Funston for leading a party of fifteen American troopers into Mexico in an attempt to rescue the two troopers.

In this expedition four American troopers were drowned attempting to swim across the Rio Grande. Others penetrated Mexico, but returned without having accomplished the object of their mission. A prolonged crossfire took place during these operations, but no on was wounded. It is said that the Mexicans engaged were not soldiers.

Wheeler and Pedersen said they were decoyed to the Mexican side of the river by the promise of a drink of mescal by a Mexican who appeared on the bank while they were swimming. Wheeler said the Mexican did not appear to be a soldier, but when surrounded by eight Mexicans later, some distance from the bank, they found their captors were all soldiers.

The men were taken to Rio Bravo by their captors and held in jail until after midnight, when they were put on a train for Matamoros. There they were taken before Colonel Quantanilla, where they were told that Mexican civilians were not authorized to arrest them, and that the Mexican soldiers were also at fault. Both men were turned over to United States Consul Johnson of Matamoros, who delivered them to Fort Brown, where they are held in the guard house.

The bodies of the four soldiers who were drowned have not been recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary of War Garrison today refused to comment on the case of Lieutenants Mort, Peyton, and Waldron, who "invaded" Mexico yesterday with a number of privates in search of two soldiers who had swum across the river, saying he was confident that Major Gen. Funston and those under him would undoubtedly take the proper action.

It was made plain by the Secretary that no officer or man of the United States Army on the Mexican border was permitted to cross the border under any circumstances without first obtaining permission from Washington. As these three officers crossed into Mexico, in violation of strict orders from Washington, they were arrested and must pay the penalty.

SENATE HEARS CALL FOR ARMS EMBARGO

Many Members Denounce Munition Trade, While Administration Supporters Keep Silent.

HUGE PETITION RECEIVED

Circulated by Women and Signed by 1,000,000—Danger to Us in Embargo Precedent Pointed Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A petition, estimated to be more than fifteen miles long, for an embargo on arms and munitions from the United States threw the Senate today into a bitter discussion, which ended in an unsuccessful attempt to refer the petition to the Committee on Commerce, where the proposed embargo has substantial support, instead of to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where, it is expected, it will lie dormant indefinitely.

Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, a Progressive Republican, who presented the petition and spoke in its favor, said that the petition bore more than 1,000,000 signatures, but rolls of the petition picked out at random showed large groups of names put on in the same handwriting. In some cases, one hand seemed to have attached the names of a whole family. Mr. Kenyon said that the petitioners, calling themselves the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality, were neither pro-British nor pro-German, but these random rolls showed a large predominance of German names, many of them written even in German script, many others quite illegible.

The petition was brought from Baltimore this morning in a large moving van. It was in 1,000 rolls, each tied in red, white, and blue ribbon. These rolls were placed in twenty clothes baskets, and the baskets were brought into the Senate chamber and stacked before the Vice President's desk. The baskets remained there throughout the session. After adjournment, the rolls were dumped into mail sacks and carted away.

The debate reflected a revival of sentiment which may force a vote upon embargo resolutions that have been pending in committee for several months. A dozen Senators, including Democrats, as well as Republicans, assailed the munitions traffic, while those who have sided with the Administration in its stand that an embargo would violate international law were for the most part silent.

Senators Favoring an Embargo.

An embargo was vigorously urged by Senators Hitchcock, Clapp, Works, Ashurst, Lane, Martine, and La Follette. Other Senators who spoke in favor of an embargo, but thought the question of whether it might be a breach of neutrality should first be thoroughly considered by the Foreign Relations Committee, were Clarke of Arkansas, Clark of Wyoming, Smoot, and Townsend.

The subject blazed up when Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, who favors an embargo, asked that the petitions be referred to the Commerce Committee. Chairman Stone, of the Foreign Relations Committee, asked that the petitions be referred to his committee, and made the point that the motion of reference was not debatable. Vice President Marshall ruled that it was, and Mr. Stone appealed from the ruling. After a number of Senators had spoken Mr. Stone suddenly withdrew his appeal from the Vice President's ruling, and Senator Hitchcock withdrew his motion that the petition go to the Commerce Committee. Thus the petitions automatically went to the Foreign Relations Committee.

"There is no desire on the part of these women," said Mr. Kenyon in presenting the petition, "to do any unpatriotic or sensational act. The signers are neither pro-British nor pro-German. They are pro-American; pro-humanity, and pro-Christianity, actuated only by the highest humanitarian motives.

"The tremendous manufacturing and shipment of things to kill people with is prompted by no patriotic motives. It is a cold-blooded, money-making proposition for gain, profit, and dividends. 'Thou shalt not kill' is recognized as good morals, as well as Divine law, to which may well be added, 'Thou shalt not assist others to kill.'

"Let us not deceive ourselves or hug to our bosom any delusion as to the prosperity coming to us from profits arising from helping to slaughter men, widow women, and orphan children. International law may permit it; moral law condemns it.

"At a later period," said Mr. Clapp, "I expect to speak at some length upon this subject. I merely wish to say now that I believe, sooner or later, the awakened conscience of a professing Christian nation will sweep aside sophistries that have supported the inconsistencies and ignoble spectacle of loading one ship with food and clothing for widows and orphans and loading another ship with the instrumentalities with which to make more widows and orphans."

West Against East.

"This manufacture of deadly arms and ammunition," said Mr. Hitchcock, after moving reference to the Committee on Commerce, "has become of such absorbing and controlling interest in the East that it has become the chief industry of that section of the country. Arms and ammunition being thus manufactured for their deadly work in Europe absorb the cargo space of our oceangoing vessels that ought to be given to the legitimate business of the United States."

"I believe there should have been an embargo laid on the export of arms," said Mr. Clarke. "I believe this country in its greatness should have set the example of refusing to be a party, directly or indirectly, for commercial or any other reason, to the slaughter of human beings that is going on in the Old World."

Mr. Works said that the trade in munitions was "immoral and demoralizing" to the people of the United States.

"If Europe were not at war," said Mr. Sutherland, "if peace prevailed throughout the world, then we might pass an act prohibiting for the future the shipment of munitions, without affecting the question of neutrality; but war prevails in Europe. It is idle for us to pretend that the acts of this Congress with reference to the question would not have a very profound effect upon the warring nations. I undertake to say, if we could pass a law here prohibiting the shipment of munitions, it would be a very great aid and very greatly strengthen the hands of one of the contending parties."

Mr. Townsend, deploring the shipment of munitions, said it was "an open secret" that the United States had not been "exactly neutral."

Senator Smoot expressed the fear that an embargo now might embarrass this country's foreign relations.

Senator La Follette, Republican, spoke on the significance of the petition.

"Back of this declaration from more than a million people is a tremendous significance," said he. "It is a cry from the common humanity of the country, which cannot find expression in the organized press, which has been appropriated by the powerful interests coining the honor of the country into money. I spoke to 7,000 farmers of Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Northern Wisconsin a few days after the President had delivered his message on preparedness and everywhere there was unanimous condemnation of the Government's preparedness program."

DIRECTED TO TESTIFY IN NEUTRALITY INQUIRY

Willis Had Refused to Answer Grand Jury's Questions About Ownership of Steamship.

In the effort to establish the ownership of the steamship Mariana Quesada, which was used to supply German cruisers operating in the South Atlantic, and which is now interned at Pernambuco, Brazil, the Federal Grand Jury, in session in this city, is endeavoring to ascertain if other steamship companies besides the Hamburg-American Line were concerned in the violations of neutrality complained of a year ago by Sir Courtenay Bennett, British Consul General.

The fact that such an inquiry was in progress was revealed yesterday afternoon, when the Grand Jury told Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court that Browne Willis, President of the Costa Rica Tropical Fruit Company and of the Costa Rica Plantation Investment Company, who had been summoned as a witness before the Grand Jury, had declined to answer questions on the ground that his replies might incriminate him. According to the minutes of the Grand Jury proceedings, Mr. Willis refused to explain his interest in the steamship Quesada or to tell if the money for the purchase of the vessel had been furnished to him by Captain Boy-Ed, the former German Naval Attaché.

Judge Mayer directed Mr. Willis to answer such of the questions as would not tend to incriminate or degrade him; after Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood had explained that when the Mariana Quesada cleared from Norfolk, Va., Browne Willis was registered as her owner, and that at the Hamburg-American Line trial Captain Hans Suhren had testified that he owned the vessel.

The Grand Jury, continuing the inquiry into the activity of labor's National Peace Council in arranging for strikes in war munition plants and on steamship piers, at its afternoon session had as witnesses T. B. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Union of Boston, and William F. Dempsey, a labor man of Dorchester, Mass.

PEACE MEN NEUTRAL.

Take Middle Course in National Defense Controversy.

One person can consistently be both a pacifist and an advocate of preparedness, according to the Directors of the New York Peace Society, which held its annual meeting yesterday at 70 Fifth Avenue. The decision of the Directors of the society, which was founded by Andrew Carnegie and recently united with the League to Enforce Peace, is thus expressed in the annual report of the Directors:

"The Directors of the New York Peace Society are sure that they are not mistaken in holding that a very large proportion of the people of the United States are sincere friends of international peace. They are not willing to lose from the organized peace forces either those who are opposed to all preparations for war or those who believe in the necessity for increased preparedness.

"Not believing the question about which this discussion is raging to be the absence of the peace movement, they have not been willing to lead the society into this controversy. They have thought it best to lay the hand to accord to each officer and member entire freedom to express their views on the subject of national defense, while focusing their activities on the effort to provide an international preparedness to keep the peace along the lines of the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace."

The report further says that the New York Peace Society has appointed a Committee on Military Instruction in the Public Schools, consisting of Commissioner John H. Finley, Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Chancellor Elmer E. Brown of the New York University, Dr. Albert Shaw, and Frederic E. Coudert.

$457 PAID FOR A STAMP.

Collection of the Late Charles Gregory Goes Under Hammer.

An early Canadian postage stamp, the twelve-pence black variety of the 1852 issue, sold for $457 at the auction of the late Charles Gregory's collection, which is being conducted this week in the rooms of the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street. It is the highest price paid for a rare stamp in several months. J. C. Morgenthau, who is conducting the sale, said yesterday that it had been bought by a prominent New York collector. He was called the gem of the Gregory collection.

Mr. Gregory's remarkable collection of postal issues of the Balkan States, including more than 1,500 stamps from Rumania, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia, South Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia, sold for more than $2,000. When exhibited in the international exhibition in this city two years ago the collection won two silver medals.

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MANIAC POURS ACID INTO BABY'S MOUTH

Three Weeks Old Boy Attacked as He Lay in Go-Cart in a Bronx Street.

VICTIM DYING IN HOSPITAL

Police Search for Man Who Was Seen to Hurry Away from the Baby Carriage.

Mothers of small children all over the Bronx were in a panic yesterday when news circulated through the borough that a man, characterized by the police as a fiend like the famous Jack-the-Ripper, had poured carbolic acid into the mouth of Julius Clemens, the three weeks' old son of Charles and Beatrice Clemens of 1,340 Wilkins Avenue.

Acting Captain Andrew Wines and a squad of his men from the Bronx Detective Bureau worked all day without success trying to find the man they believe is a maniac. Policemen all over the borough were ordered to keep a sharp lookout for any man who evinced an interest in children, and mothers called their youngsters in from play and kept them safe within the family circle. All the Bronx was aroused, as the lower east side had been last year when the Slasher killed two children of the tenements.

The baby victim of this newest terror was alive last night, but the physicians at Fordham Hospital, where he had been taken, said he would almost surely die. Mrs. Clemens was prostrated at her home and her husband was frantic. Neither, according to the detectives, had the slightest idea why their child should have been selected and convinced the policemen of the correctness of their theory that the attack on the infant was not directed by hatred of the little one's parents but was the work of a degenerate, possibly a drug fiend.

Little Julius was attacked in Southern Boulevard, between 175th and 176th Street, yesterday morning at a time when the thoroughfare, because of the mild weather, was crowded with mothers and their children, and thronged, besides, with men employed on several new buildings under construction close by. Yet no one saw the acid poured into the child's mouth, and the only clue the police obtained was the description, given by Mrs. Clemens, of a man she had seen near the baby carriage in which Julius was riding a few moments before she discovered that her child had been burned and poisoned.

The mother had taken her two children, Julius and 4-year-old Leonia, out for the air, and she was pushing Julius in his carriage when Leonia pressed her face to the window of Anthony Disalvo's candy store at 1,880 Southern Boulevard and peremptorily demanded candy. The stoop of the building is beside Disalvo's entrance, and Mrs. Clemens told the police she pulled the baby carriage within the shelter of this and then entered with Leonia.

It was while she was busy helping her small daughter make purchases that Mrs. Clemens chanced to look up and saw a man stepping away from the baby carriage. She told the police he was of middle height and wore a dark brown suit and slouch hat. She had not regarded him closely because she had thought nothing of the incident, supposing he had been attracted by the baby's looks and had stopped a moment to gaze at the boy.

But after she had left the store and pushed the carriage along for several blocks the mother's attention was attracted by her daughter, who, running ahead of the carriage, had turned and faced the infant.

"Mamma, mamma," she called, "look at Julius's face. Something is the matter with him."

Mrs. Clemens hurried around to the side of the carriage and peered into her son's face. There was foam coming from the youngster's lips and they were badly burned by the acid. Mrs. Clemens screamed in horror and fright, and her cry brought Mrs. Julius Grobe of 1,560 Southern Boulevard running to her. The women were friends, and Mrs. Grobe helped Mrs. Clemens carry the baby into the Grobe home nearby, where the women telephoned for an ambulance. Dr. Conboy came from Fordham Hospital and thought at first the small boy had been burned with lysol. Examining the infant's mouth, however, he found spots where the acid had burned it and decided it was carbolic acid that had been poured into the baby's mouth. He hurried the infant to the hospital and returned to attend Mrs. Clemens and help her to her home. Then he notified the police.

Acting Capt. Wines and his men questioned every one in the neighborhood but apparently none but Mrs. Clemens had seen the man who bent over her baby's carriage.

Wines said last night that no progress had been made in the search, but declared it would be continued if for nothing else than to frighten the culprit from attacking any other children.

DENY PRESSURE ON CHINA.

Officials Assert Japan Has Not Revived Objectionable Demands.

PEKING, Jan. 27.—Eki Hioki, Japanese Minister to China, and Lu Changhsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, today both denied the report published by The Manchester Guardian that the Japanese Government had revived Group V of the original Japanese demands made upon China early in 1915, which group was not included in the final treaty.

TOKIO, Jan. 27.—The London report that the Japanese Government had delivered to the Chinese Minister in Tokio a note embodying seven demands which were included in the Japanese program of last Spring was said by the Foreign Office today to be untrue.

The Manchester Guardian announced yesterday that it had learned from Far Eastern sources that the demands had been presented by Japan. It was assumed they referred to Group V of the original Japanese demands on China, action on which was postponed when the treaty was signed in May. They related to the most important questions at issue, involving among other things Japanese participation in the administration of China's political, financial, and military affairs.

TARA SURVIVORS SAFE.

Ninety-five Who Escaped from Steamer Held by the Senussi.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The following official announcement was made here today:

"A report received today from Egypt states that there are ninety-five survivors of the Tara at present in the hands of the Senussi. They are being well treated. An attempt is being made to send them clothing, &c."

The British armed steamer Tara was sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean early in November by a German submarine. Press reports at the time said thirty-four men were missing. Word was received on Nov. 25 that the survivors had been unable to reach the Egyptian coast, and had landed at El Aziat, two days west of the Gulf of Sollum, at the border between Egypt and Tripoli.

SEIZE TUGBOAT'S STEWARDS

Canadians Intern Germans of New York Craft's Crew.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 27.—Herman Fulkandort and William Warran, German stewards of the American tugboat Ramos of New York, were placed in the internment camp at Amherst today, despite the protest of the tugboat's Captain. They were arrested yesterday after the Ramos had arrived here with a barge from Portland, Me. The Captain of the Ramos objected to the seizure of the stewards, on the ground that his was an American vessel.

It was learned that the Ramos, formerly named the Tabasco, after entering here, had obtained a clearance for Spencer's Island, N. S., and the authorities held that this gave them ground for the arrest.

KAISER IS 57 YEARS OLD.

German Press Lauds His Career—President Sends Congratulations.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Flags were out everywhere in Berlin today in celebration of the fifty-seventh birthday of Emperor William. The only formal observance consisted of religious services. The Emperor granted amnesties in several cases.

The chief celebration was held at the General Headquarters yesterday. Congratulations were extended to the Emperor by Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the Austrian throne, on behalf of Emperor Francis Joseph; by Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, Austrian Chief of Staff; Prince Henry of Prussia; Lieut. Gen. Zekki Pasha, head of the special Turkish military mission to Germany, and by Colonel Santshev, representing Bulgaria. Emperor William thanked them for their felicitations, and expressed conviction that final victory in the war would rest with the Central Powers.

All the newspapers of Berlin publish eulogistic articles concerning the Emperor, recalling the fact that he was able to maintain peace for twenty-five years.

"Now that war has come," says the Overseas News Agency in summarizing the comment of the press, "attempts are being made to present the Emperor in a false light by means of calumny. The press expresses the hope that the truth will become known, as it was in the case of Abraham Lincoln, who was calumniated by the British in the same manner."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A message to Emperor William of Germany, congratulating him upon his fifty-seventh birthday anniversary, was sent to Berlin today by President Wilson.

MAN WHO KILLED TWO JUMPS TO HIS DEATH

Incoherent Notes Left by Pullman Show He Hated Wife and Daughter He Murdered.

READ ACCOUNT OF HIS CRIME

Then Leaped from Window of Hotel Where He Had Registered Under an Assumed Name.

A man who had registered on Wednesday night as "Jones" at the Grand Central Hotel, Forty-third Street and Third Avenue, sent Thaddeus Holder, a negro bellboy, out for a newspaper shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The boy returned with an edition which displayed prominently on the first page the story of the murder of Mrs. Rebecca Pullman and her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Bazel, in a furnished room house at 744 Dawson Street, the Bronx, on Wednesday afternoon, and of the search that had been started by the police for Nathan Pullman, the husband and father suspected of the double murder.

Holder saw "Jones" start to read the story as he left the room. Ten minutes later he and others in the place heard a thud on the sidewalk, ran out, and found "Jones" in a heap. He was senseless, and died without regaining consciousness in Flower Hospital. "Jones" was Pullman, the hunted man, and letters which he left behind in the hotel room confirmed the theory of the police that he had killed his wife and daughter. He had jumped from his room on the fourth floor, but the contents of one letter made it appear that he had hoped to die some other way, perhaps by gas, and had been balked by finding his room lighted only by electricity.

There were eight letters in the collection which Pullman left. Instead of the happily married man he had been supposed to be, they revealed him as a husband with no love for his wife and with an actual hatred for his daughter, Mrs. Bazel. Afterward his brother, Harry, who has a furniture store at 110th Street and Third Avenue, said he was not at all surprised at the tragedy, as Nathan Pullman and his wife had quarreled for years. Mrs. Pullman was her husband's step-sister before their marriage, twenty-nine years ago.

Pullman's letters also confirmed the police theory that he had murdered his wife and then summoned his daughter Gertrude to her death by telling her her mother was ill and needed her. The detectives learned yesterday he had sent a similar message to Mrs. Minna Kasinitz of 860 East 164th Street, another daughter, who was out when it reached her home.

Mrs. Kasinitz responded to the message the moment she received it, but reached the Dawson Street house to find her mother and sister dead and the police in charge. The latter believe Pullman had planned the wholesale destruction with his family with the possible exception of Mrs. Ida Gabbe, his youngest daughter, the birthday celebration of whose young son had brought Mr. and Mrs. Pullman here from Chicago They think Mrs. Kasinitz would have been killed also had she reached the house before Pullman left.

The police were mystified by the fact that Pullman had only five pennies in his pockets when he was found on the sidewalk. Members of the family say he had $5,000 in bills of large denomination in his pockets on Wednesday, and at the hotel it was said he paid $1.50 for his room, tendering a two-dollar bill and receiving the change. According to the bellboy Pullman tipped him 10 cents and paid a cent for his newspaper, so, at the least, he should have had 39 cents.

The police were inclined to think at first that a woman, probably the one who had caused the trouble between Pullman and his wife, had got the $5,000. It developed that Pullman had registered as "Mr. Jones and wife," and when the clerk had remarked that he was not accompanied by any one he had explained that he expected his wife to join him at the hotel later in the evening. It was said Pullman had registered in the hotel on previous occasions, always accompanied by a woman he described as his wife, so nothing was thought of this. Later, however, it was denied that any such statement had been made by the hotel, and it was asserted further that Pullman had never been there before. In either event, Holder, the bellboy, who was on duty all night, said that no person, man or woman, visited Pullman's room.

Gets $6,000 for Three Toes.

For the loss of three toes on his left foot, Christian Meyer, a deaf mute, of 1,472 Madison Street, Brooklyn, yesterday obtained a verdict of $6,000 damages against the Henry Elias Brewing Company of Manhattan, before Justice Benedict in the Queens County Supreme Court. Meyer told his story in the sign language, which was interpreted to the jury. He was driving a truck at Prospect and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, in March, 1915, when he was run into by a big brewery truck. His left foot was so badly injured that three toes were amputated.

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All Suits Now at Two Prices
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